

前期 B
(英語)

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

The national government has determined that English is an essential ability for all Japanese and should be included not only in junior high and high school curricula, but also in the elementary school years. Politicians, bureaucrats, and some educators contend that children will learn English better and faster the earlier they start.

(1) (granted / it / taken / to communicate / is / for / that / the ability / in English) is essential. But is it essential for every student? And is the teaching of a foreign language something that every school teacher is capable of?

The use of English in the workplace is potentially minimal for most workers. The serious business of negotiating business deals and writing contracts require excellent specialist skills, not just everyday conversational skills. One would guess that less than a quarter of all company workers would ever need more than those casual conversation skills.

Communicating with foreigners visiting Japan is not essential for people who are not in the service industries. (2) One should not be fooled into thinking that automatic translation apps will replace actual person-to-person English skills. Many of these automatic programs yield extremely poor, occasionally hilarious, translations. The Osaka Metro once used an automated translation program that gave the English for Dobutsuen-mae as “Before the Zoo” and the Sakaisuji Line as “Sakai Muscle Line.” The best of the bloopers was Car No. 3 (“sanryome”) as “Car Near Eyes 3.” Automated translation obviously needs a lot of improvement.

Having a relatively skilled interpreter on the spot whenever you need one is expensive. However, it is not essential to have a fluent second-language speaker on site. (3) Interpreter services are now available by phone for the most common exchanges, such as checking in at a hotel and arranging package shipment to an airport prior to departure. The two individuals use their own language, the interpreter translates, and the transaction is completed, without the interpreter being physically present.

The real value of learning English and communicating results from personal communication with people of another culture, each sharing his or her own view of the world and learning from one another. Not everyone can get to this level and no one should be forced to take on such a difficult task. This is not to discourage those who choose to take on a huge challenge. It is only to point out that it may not benefit a lot of those on whose shoulders that burden is being placed.

引用 James M. Vardaman. *Japan Today and How It Got This Way* (IBC Publishing, 2022)

注) curricula : 履修科目 bureaucrat : 官僚 educator : 教育者 capable : 能力がある fool : だます
hilarious : 滑稽な blooper : 大失敗、へま

- 1 下線部 (1) が「英語でコミュニケーションを取れる能力が必要不可欠であることは、当たり前と思われている。」の内容になるように、() 内の語 (句) を並べかえよ。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示してある。
- 2 筆者は、日常会話以上の英語力を必要とする人材が企業で社員として働く割合はどの程度だと推測しているか、日本語で答えよ。
- 3 下線部 (2) が示す具体的な例を本文中から日本語で3つ答えよ。
- 4 下線部 (3) が示す具体的な例を本文中から日本語で2つ答えよ。
- 5 あなたが思う日本で英語を使用する場面や状況について30語程度の英語で述べよ。
- 6 次の単語を与えられた指示に従って書き換えよ。ただし、～ er (or) 形および～ ing形は除く。
(ア) children (単数形) (イ) better (原形) (ウ) potentially (形容詞形)
(エ) improvement (動詞) (オ) difficult (反意語) (カ) choose (名詞形)

II 各文の空欄を補う最も適切な語を (ア) ~ (ク) より選び、符号を答えよ。ただし、1つの選択肢は1度のみ使うものとする。

- 1 She knows she can depend () you.
- 2 I prefer dogs () cats when deciding on a pet.
- 3 I totally agree () you.
- 4 I was very happy to hear () Peter for the first time in many years.
- 5 My brother is majoring () animal science at university.
- 6 It was hard to keep () with you at the practice.
- 7 You should do something instead () just talking about it.
(ア) on (イ) of (ウ) to (エ) in (オ) after (カ) from (キ) with (ク) up

III 次の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、各空欄を補う適切な1語を答えよ。

- 1 I have to memorize this poem for the coming test.
I have to () this poem () heart for the coming test.
- 2 I need to hand in a report on Friday.
I need to () a report on Friday.
- 3 This is my first visit to Australia.
I have () () to Australia before.
- 4 Our group had to investigate the origin of the new virus.
Our group had to () () the origin of the new virus.
- 5 The computer A is less expensive than the computer X.
The computer X is () () than the computer A.

IV 次の対話文で、空欄を補う語を (ア) ~ (キ) より選び、符号を答えよ。ただし、1つの選択肢は1度のみ使うものとする。文頭の語も小文字で示してある。

M: Excuse me.

W: Yes?

M: I'm looking for a subway station. Do you know where I can find the closest one?

W: There should be one right (1) of the Asian supermarket.

M: I'm not from (2). Where is the Asian supermarket?

W: It's not that far. Keep (3) and you'll see a bus stop. Turn right at the intersection after that. It should be straight ahead of you.

M: That sounds easy enough. Turn right after the bus stop. Can I ask you one more question?

W: Sure.

M: I need to meet my friend at the Movie Box Cinema downtown. Is the downtown subway station (4) the Movie Box Cinema?

W: It's quite a hike from the downtown station to the cinema. It's easier to get to the cinema from here (5) bus.

M: Do you know which bus number goes there?

W: No, I don't. But there is a map of all the bus routes (6) bus stop.

M: OK. Thank you.

W: You're welcome.

- (ア) close to (イ) at the (ウ) in between (エ) around here
(オ) in front (カ) on the (キ) going straight

引用 Paul Nation, *Fast Track 1* (Seed Learning, 2019).

2024年度 倉敷芸術科学大学 一般選抜

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I	1	() () () () () () () () ()							
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6	(ア)		(イ)		(ウ)			
	(エ)		(オ)		(カ)				
II	1		2		3		4		
	5		6		7				
III	1			2					
	3			4					
	5								
IV	1		2		3				
	4		5		6				

受験地	受験番号	得点欄
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