

2022 年度 一般選抜Ⅱ期 問題

英 語

実施日 2022 年 3 月 4 日 (金)

注意事項

1. 問題は **I** から **IV** まであり、6 ページまで印刷してある。
2. 答えは、すべて別紙の解答用紙に記入しなさい。

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I 次の(1)~(15)の () 内に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) One of my favorite () is to go for a long walk around my town on weekends.
① activities ② efforts ③ matters ④ movements
- (2) I wanted to rent an apartment that was not too () my office in the city.
① afraid of ② familiar with ③ far from ④ sorry for
- (3) I () to know that my favorite team lost the championship game.
① disappoint ② disappointed ③ was disappointed ④ was disappointing
- (4) I'll have to write a letter to her to () for not going to her party yesterday.
① allow ② apologize ③ express ④ remember
- (5) She has just graduated from university and hopes to travel to Europe in the () future.
① almost ② near ③ next ④ soon
- (6) Could you () me a favor? I need your help to move this sofa by the window.
① do ② get ③ make ④ take
- (7) He started a small shop when he was 25 and it developed into a big company. After he retired he wrote a book on how to () in business.
① contact ② follow ③ succeed ④ throw
- (8) She won the first prize in a famous piano competition. Her parents must be () her.
① taken pride ② pride in ③ proud in ④ proud of
- (9) In summer, it's very dangerous to () babies alone in the car even for a short time.
① hold ② leave ③ move ④ stay
- (10) I'm very sorry for keeping you () for more than half an hour.
① wait ② waited ③ waiting ④ to wait
- (11) The city planned to () the sport center by adding a swimming pool and tennis courts.
① exceed ② expand ③ reduce ④ replace

- (12) I still need to () some figures before I can get started writing my report.
① analyze ② extend ③ imitate ④ instinct
- (13) For the first time () five years, he will go back to his hometown to meet his friends this summer.
① at ② by ③ in ④ with
- (14) He couldn't buy a drink from the vending machine because it was ().
① free of charge ② in a row ③ out of order ④ to the point
- (15) In () of fire, use the stairs to leave the building. Do not use the elevators.
① case ② favor ③ spite ④ terms

Ⅱ 次の日本語の意味になるように、[]内の語句を並べ替えて英文を作り、[]の部分のみ書きなさい。

- (1) タクシーに乗ったほうがいいね。そうしないとコンサートに遅れるよ。
We should take a taxi, [be, the concert, late for, otherwise we, will].
- (2) 明日バーベキューパーティーをする予定だったけれど雨が降るといので来週末に延期した。
We were planning to have a barbecue party tomorrow. But the forecast said it would rain, so we [it, next, off, put, until] weekend.
- (3) 歯医者に歯の治療に多額の請求をされて狼狽した。
I was upset when the dentist [a lot of, charged, me, money, to] fix my tooth.
- (4) 素晴らしい天気だね。ピクニックに行きませんか。
What a beautiful day! [do, having, to, what, you say] a picnic?
- (5) 新しいテレビはいつ配達いたしますか?
When [deliver, like, us to, would, you] your new TV, sir?

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

Content creators based in Japan (often referred to as “J-vloggers”), most of whom are from countries other than Japan, have shepherded overseas Japanophiles to places in this country that many locals haven’t even visited.

J-vlogging has been a predominantly Western trend over the past 10 years and, with some exceptions like The Black Experience Japan, it has been done mainly by white YouTubers. However, the members of Japan’s fastest-growing foreign communities are increasingly getting noticed for their own content, which offers looks at life here from perspectives long overlooked, and is delivered in languages other than English.

Neo Japan offers daily vlogs from an Indonesian perspective, growing into a channel that regularly attracts six-digit view counts and boasts more than 1 million subscribers. Joshua Salom is one of the bigger Filipino creators detailing his experience living in Japan, while Quynh Tran JP & Family features the videos of a Vietnamese woman living in Saitama Prefecture.

Pawan Lohomord is the creator behind the channel Rom Rom Ji, a channel that covers everything from *onsen* (hot spring) etiquette to Japanese politics.

“I make videos in Hindi for people from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Indians living in different countries,” Lohomord says. “People should have a clear image about Japan, not the sugarcoated fantasy world from anime. Clear images about good things—and bad things, too—and the beautiful nature as well.”

Of course that’s just scratching the surface of the diversity of channels that are currently churning out content about Japan, with a number of smaller creators still trying to figure out their style and that magic combination that will help push their clips to the top of the heap.

It may just be that time will be all it takes for these new J-vloggers to figure out how to succeed. Lohomord seems to have settled on a simple strategy that has been successful for as long as people have been telling stories to each other.

“When I share my personal experiences,” he says, “those are the videos that work well.”

注： shepherded 案内した Japanophiles 親日派
sugarcoated 見かけをよくした、よくないことを隠した churn out 大量に次々作る

出典 : Patrick St. Michel, New trends in 'J-vlogging' allow for a more diverse range of views on Japan,
The Japan Times, February 9, 2021

※出題の都合、本文の一部を省略している

問 次の各問に英語で答えなさい。

- (1) Where are most of J-vloggers from?
- (2) What type of people has been dominant in terms of creating J-vlogging contents?
- (3) How many view counts does Neo Japan usually have?
- (4) How many people subscribe the Neo Japan channel?
- (5) Who is Joshua Salom?
- (6) In what language does Pawn Lohomord make videos?
- (7) Who are the target audiences of Rom Rom Ji?
- (8) According to Pawn Lohomord, what type of contents are preferred by the viewers?

Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

When I traveled overseas, I happened to come across a gender-neutral bathroom in a food court. In addition to conventional men's and women's bathrooms, that toilet was accessible to anyone of any gender, with handicapped, or with special needs. It didn't say "gender neutral bathroom" or "all gender restroom," but when I saw the sign indicating various types of people posted on the toilet door, I soon realized what it meant.

Gender neutrality is not only a thing in foreign countries. In some co-ed schools in Japan, a list of class students' enrollment mostly used to be listed separately by gender, but is now listed simply by Japanese syllabary order.

The style of school uniforms—pants for boys and skirts for girls—has also been modified. More and more schools have introduced pants in addition to skirts for female students. Some schools even require both male and female students to wear pants as their school uniform.

Convenience for school activities like commuting by bike, and protection against cold weather are some reasons for this change. But it does not mean to give privileges or special benefits only to girls. Another reason behind it is consideration of transgender students and other sexual minorities. Comments from these students have influenced their schools' decision.

Gender issues actually have impact on various related areas. Gender-neutral language is one of them and has been debated often. The word "kangofu" indicating a female nurse is officially replaced by "kangoshi" in 2002. As you know, the word "kangoshi" can be used for nurses of any gender. In English speaking countries, names of job titles such as fireman, stewardess have been replaced by gender neutral terms such as firefighter and flight attendant respectively. Moreover, announcements starting with "ladies and gentlemen" in trains or airlines have been recently changed to "all passengers" or "everyone"—that is neutral to gender. The use of the third singular pronouns "he" or "she" has also been discussed whether they should be replaced with "they," expanding its usage to a singular pronoun.

These new changes would make us think profoundly "what is gender diversity?" and "how can we make an inclusive society?" In what other areas will you find the impact of gender issues?

注 Japanese syllabary order 50音順 privileges 特権 transgender トランスジェンダー

問 1 次の各文のうち、本文に書かれているものには○を、書かれていないものには×をつけなさい。

- (1) Gender-neutral bathrooms are not found in Japan.
- (2) A class enrollment was listed male and female students apart in co-ed schools in Japan.
- (3) Some schools in Japan have introduced genderless options for school uniforms.
- (4) Gender-neutral language is currently required to be used in public facilities.
- (5) The needs of LGBTQ people should be taken into consideration.

問 2 次の二つの質問のうちどちらか一つを選び、英語で答えなさい。ただし、理由や具体例などあなたの答えの根拠を示し、30語以上で書くこと。

- (1) Besides the places shown in the passage, where should we have gender neutral bathrooms? Why?
- (2) In what areas do you think that gender issues have been influential? Give an example and explain.

I 配点 30 点

- (1) ① (2) ③ (3) ③ (4) ② (5) ② (6) ① (7) ③ (8) ④ (9) ② (10) ③
(11) ② (12) ① (13) ③ (14) ③ (15) ①

II 配点 20 点

- (1) We should take a taxi, [otherwise we will be late for the concert].
(2) But the forecast said it would rain, so we [put it off until next] weekend.
(3) I was upset when the dentist [charged me a lot of money to] fix my tooth.
(4) [what do you say to having] a picnic?
(5) When [would you like us to deliver] your new TV, sir?

III 配点 24 点

- (1) They are from countries other than Japan.
(2) White YouTubers.
(3) A hundred thousand or more view counts.
(4) More than one million people subscribe the channel.
(5) He is one of the bigger Filipino creators.
(6) He makes videos in Hindi.
(7) People from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Indians living in different countries.
(8) His personal experiences are preferred.

IV

問1 配点 15 点

- (1) × (2) ○ (3) ○ (4) × (5) ○

問2 配点 11 点

- (1) I think facilities which accept a large number of people such as amusement parks and baseball stadiums should have more restrooms anyone can use. If someone hesitates to go to these facilities because of the lack of gender-free toilets, it is an example of social barriers and opportunity loss. <50 words>
- (2) I think gender issues are most influential in cosmetics and fashion. Genderless clothes have been getting popular these days. Some cosmetic brands, which have been selling gender specific items for long years, have started men's items as well as all-gender cosmetics. Separation by gender may not be favored anymore. Rather, people take it as a matter of personal preference or individual identity. <62 words>