基礎素養檢查

「英語」,「国語」,「数学」の3科目から2科目を選択し,解答すること。ただし, 国際共創学部に出願した者は,「英語」を含む2科目を解答すること。

注 意 事 項

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。 ただし、マーク記入上の注意は裏表紙にあるので、問題冊子を裏返して読んでおくこと。
- 2. 監督者の指示に従い、別紙解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験番号を記入すること。さらに受験番号の下のマーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
- 3. 解答する科目を2つ選び(国際共創学部は「英語」必須), 解答用紙の解答 科目にマークすること。マークされていない場合, 3科目以上にマークされ ている場合, または3科目以上を解答した場合は採点の対象にならないので 注意すること。

解答用紙は表が「数学」。裏が「英語」、「国語」となっている。

- 4. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
- 5. 「数学」において分数形で解答が求められているときは、既約分数で答えること。根号を含む形で解答が求められているときは、根号の中に現われる自然数が最小となる形で答えること。小数で解答が求められているときは、指定された桁数の1つ下の桁を四捨五入し、必要に応じて、指定された桁まで**の**をマークすること。
- 6. 試験時間は90分。出題科目、ページ数はつぎのとおり。

出題	科目	ページ
英	語	1 ~ 10
玉	語	11 ~ 30
数	学	31 ~ 37

※裏表紙に続く。

英 語

第1問 次の英文の空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

1	A fine will be impose the road.	sed on any drive	ers () pa	rk illegally on
		which 3	who 4	whose
2	The company update (1) every (2)	es its website () two wee	ks. more
3	The sales staff (company's items. informed to inform) Ms. Lin at 2 4	oout special dis was informed informing	counts on the
4	_	c Chinese, I can Unless ③	't write it. Although ④	Because
5	Six () by thre ① multiplies ③ multiplying	e is eighteen. ② ④	is multiplied multiplied	
6	You have () to for class. ① never ②	o take the earl	ier train to av	oid being late

7	Our task is to complete the world)?		
	① don't we ② aren't we	3 doesn't it 4	isn't it	
8	Mr. Yamamoto will host meeting	ngs to gather () from the	
	public.			
	① suggest	2 suggesting		
	3 suggestions	4 suggested		
9	Foreign travelers are () ra	are in Osaka.		
	① longing to	2 so long as		
	3 longer and longer	4 no longer		
10	Due to the increase in flights	, quite () for	eigners have	
	visited Japan.			
	① a few ② a many	3 a little 4	a much	

第2問 次の会話の空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

11	A: Do you know what time the meeting starts?						
	B: (), but I think it starts at 10 a.m.						
	① I'm sure						
	② I'm not sure						
	③ I know						
	④ I understand						
12	A: You know, you play games too much.						
	B: Well, I know but ().						
	① I can't help it						
	② it's easy to quit						
	3 I don't have it						
	(4) it's wrong						
13	A: Hey, Emma, ()?						
	B: Not much, but I'm going on vacation next week.						
	① what's up						
	2 you know what						
	3 what are you						
	(4) what can I do						

14	A: Are you looking forward to the tea party in our office?					
	B: Not really.					
	A: ()?					
	B: The party is usually boring.					
	① What are you up to					
	2 What are things					
	3 How is it going					
	4 How come					
15	A: How much money do you make?					
	B:I don't really want to talk about it. Please stop asking					
	about my salary. It's ().					
	① a piece of cake					
	2 none of your business					
	3 my place					
	(4) interesting					

第3問 次の(1), (2)の英文を読んで,空欄にあてはまる最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

(1) A Trip to the Mountains

There are lots of things to decide before you set off to explore the mountains. Firstly, you'll need to 16 which mountains to visit. Read some guide books and study some maps to help you decide. Now you can decide when to go, how to travel, what equipment to bring, and who to take with 17.

When you travel to the mountains 18 on what sort of exploring and what kind of activities you want to do. Travelling around in the mountains is easier in summer, when snow and ice melt away, and mountain passes are open. 19 you'll need to go in winter if you want to do winter sports, such as skiing. You might want to visit an active volcano. The best places to go include the Big Island of Hawaii, or Stromboli*, in Italy, where volcanoes erupt nearly all the time.

Exploring mountains can often cause environmental problems. Try to be 20 as you explore. For example, never leave any rubbish behind, and don't cut wood for fuel.

【注】 *Stromboli イタリア南部にある島

【出典:Chris Oxlade, Mountains (Explorer Travel Guides), Capstone Global Library Ltd, London, UK, 2014年,一部改変】

16	1	take	2	choose	3	travel	4	count
17	1	for	2	it	3	them	4	you
18	1	caused	2	based	3	takes	4	depends
19	1	Therefore			2	But		
	3	For exampl	e		4	Since		
20	1	curious			2	brave		
	3	responsible			4	annoying		

(2) Balance your Life and Work

People with a good balance between their work and other responsibilities and interests tend to be more motivated and productive: in other words, 21 people work better.

The ideal work-life balance is a very personal concept. It isn't an obvious, tangible, or static thing that people can identify, get right, and then expect to keep. It's dynamic and has different elements for different people at different times.

Work-life balance is sometimes confused with finding ways to work less or to work flexibly, because for some people these are the most 22 elements of a good balance. As a general concept, work-life balance is a feeling of being in 23 of your life, being able to exercise choice, and about finding an equilibrium* between your own needs and those of others, whether at work or at home.

If you're unhappy about the way things are for you at the moment, don't 24; there's a lot you can do to help yourself. The first step is to pinpoint what being in and out of balance is like for you and to understand the triggers. Once you've worked out those, you can move on to find a 25.

【注】 *equilibrium 均衡

【出典:Balance your life and work, Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, London, UK, 2005年,一部改变】

21 (1)happy stressed unbalanced lazy 22 (f) problematic unknown important expensive 23 (1) pain (2) control (3) time doubt 24 (1) work (3) balance worry smile 25 (1)holiday (2) overtime (3) paycheck solution When Hideki Matsuyama won the Masters, one thing in particular caught people's attention. It was when his caddie*1, Mr. Hayafuji, took off his cap and bowed to the course after the match was over. The scene was viewed nearly 2 million times on YouTube and other sites.

A golf course is just a golf course 26 the game is over. But the act of showing respect to such a place after the match is over is very new to people overseas. In a sense, Mr. Hayafuji's act may be quite natural for Japanese people. However, the act of expressing gratitude and respect for "things" and "places" is a traditional value unique to Japan.

Recently, it has been said that Japanese values are being lost. Japanese people now express their joy by raising their voices and doing a fist-pump*2 when they win a game, and they express their joy, anger, sorrow, and pleasure more 27 than before. The incomprehensible*3 communication style of the Japanese, which has been criticized by people overseas as representing "the vague Japanese" is probably changing.

However, I believe that Hayafuji's act, although it only lasted for a few seconds, left something significant in the hearts of people around the world. As shown in the video from the American sports network ESPN, it was very impressive to see him standing alone and bowing to the 18th hole when all the people had moved to the place of celebration and there was no one else left there.

Watching the media reaction, I now want to think again about how we can positively convey*4 the traditional values of the Japanese people to those overseas. Indeed, it has been said that Japanese people are among the most difficult people in the world to communicate with, because of their weak eye contact, modest gestures, and their limited

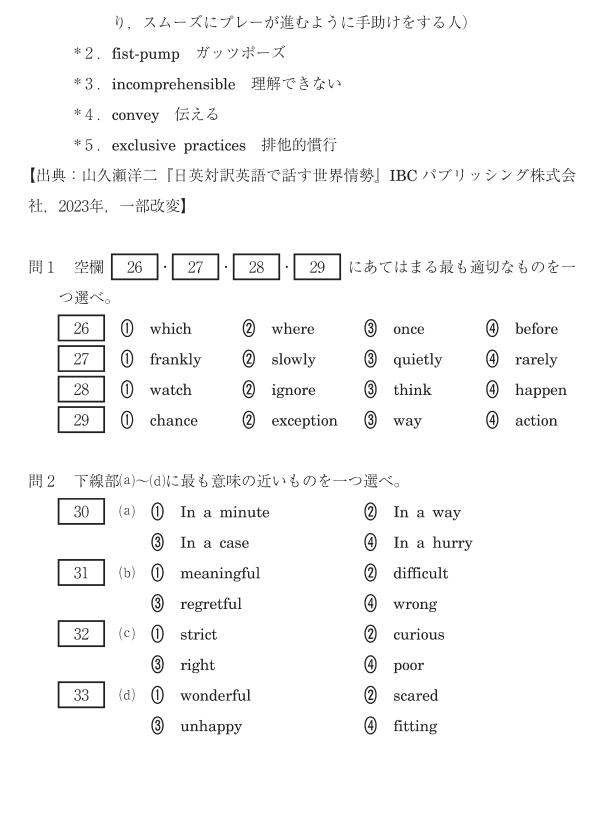
English ability.

On the other hand, we cannot ignore the fact that Japanese values have been favorably accepted; for example, the word "mottainai," which symbolizes the Japanese culture of valuing things, at the United Nations, and the best-selling books that explain the Japanese way of keeping things tidy. The important point common to both of these is that people overseas are aware of the words and actions, even though the Japanese did not intend this to 28.

Every culture has two sides on the same coin. If the traditional good qualities of a country's culture are one side of the coin, then the customs and exclusive practices* 5 that result from them are the other side. Japanese culture is no $\boxed{29}$.

Nevertheless, it is of benefit to the world to communicate the other side of the coin, that is, the positive aspects of our culture and values. Perhaps Japanese people should take pride in our own culture and become more accustomed to expressing it openly to others. Whether we can look at our own culture and convey its essential aspects with proper actions is an issue that all Japanese must consider from now on. also understand ways However, we must that there are of communicating that are appropriate to the thoughts and values of the other person.

Why don't we pay more attention to the beauty of the little acts that we see in our daily activities? If we remember the Japanese thoughts and values that lie beyond such acts, and if we consider their meaning, we will find something that must be handed down from one generation to the next as the other side of the coin.



【注】 *1. caddie キャディ(ゴルフ場でプレーヤーと一緒にコースをまわ

問3 本文の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① A caddie should bow to the course after the match.
- Japanese values have been well received by people overseas recently.
- The word "mottainai" is a new slogan at the United Nations. (3)
- Japanese have been criticized by people overseas for doing fistpumps.

本文の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。 35

- Playing golf has two sides on the same coin.
- The Japanese way of keeping things tidy couldn't be accepted outside of Japan.
- Japanese thoughts and values are more difficult to express in daily activities.
- The positive aspects of Japanese culture and values must be handed down from one generation to the next.

本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを一つ選べ。 36

- (1) The Difference Between Japanese Golf Players and Western Golf Players
- The Quiet Appeal of the "Japanese Spirit" in a Caddie's Bow
- The Changes in Japanese English Ability
- The Significant Value of the "Japanese Coin"