

令和 5 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

国際地域学部

〔前期日程〕

外 国 語

英 語

(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ, 英語表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ)

注 意 事 項

- 1 学力検査開始の指示があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2 学力検査開始の指示の後, まず受験番号を解答用紙に記入すること。
- 3 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。所定の欄以外に記入したものは無効である。
- 4 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
- 5 この問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。
- 6 試験時間は 100 分。時間配分は, ①と②に 40 分, ③に 60 分を推奨。

- 1** 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から1つ選び
解答用紙の記号を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

著作権の関係上、この部分は公開しておりません。

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- ¹ Schutz, W. C. (1960). *FIRO: A three dimensional theory of interpersonal behavior*. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- ² Floyd, K., & Morman, M. T. (1998). The measurement of affectionate communication. *Communication Quarterly*, 46(2), 144-162. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01463379809370092>

Source: Wrench, J. S., Punyanunt-Carter, N. M., & Thweatt, K. S. (2020). Preface — Interpersonal communication. *Interpersonal communication: A mindful approach to relationships*.
<https://milnepublishing.geneseo.edu/interpersonalcommunication/front-matter/preface/>

注	
intimate	親密な
fraction	ほんの一部
interaction	意思の疎通, 交流
spouse	配偶者
inherent	生来の, 生まれつきの
persuasion	説得
boardroom	会議室, 役員室
unscrupulous	恥知らずな, 不道德な
insidious	陰險な, 狡猾な
deem	～と考える
fraternity	男子学生の社交クラブ
sorority	女子学生の社交クラブ
encounter	出会い, 遭遇
stem	～に由来する
sibling	兄弟姉妹
tenet	主義, 信条
strategy	戦略, 方策
glare	にらみつけること
cutting	しんらつな, 痛烈な
ethical	倫理的な, 道德的な

Q 1. According to the reading, what bothers most people about the idea of control in interpersonal communication?

- (A) People believe control is something only managers do.
- (B) People believe manipulation is a necessary part of control.
- (C) People believe control is too difficult to achieve.
- (D) People believe the purpose of control is to help others.

Q 2. According to the reading, which of the following is not correct?

- (A) Interpersonal communication involves two or more people.
- (B) Persuasion can be achieved ethically and unethically.
- (C) Families are our first experience of inclusion.
- (D) Interpersonal relationships help us feel loved and appreciated.

Q 3. In paragraph 3, which word is closest in meaning to the word “innate”:

As humans, we have an innate desire to belong to groups and social communities.

- (A) learned
- (B) natural
- (C) strong
- (D) urgent

Q 4. According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (A) Interpersonal communication happens only at certain times throughout the year.
- (B) Most interpersonal relationships happen at the intimate level.
- (C) The Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientations Theory has three main elements: control, inclusion, and persuasion.
- (D) A lot of success in life depends on your ability to manage control, inclusion, and affection.

Q 5. Which of the following situations is not an example of someone using manipulation?

- (A) A car salesman offers their customer a great discount on a car; however, the customer has to decide immediately to buy the car if they want the discount, otherwise, tomorrow they have to pay the full price.
- (B) A friend asks you if you are free all day tomorrow. You say yes. The friend smiles and says, “Great! You can help me move into my new apartment. It’s on the sixth floor of a building with no elevator.”
- (C) A wife tells her husband, “I’m going to join a sports club. Why don’t we join together? The doctor told you to get more exercise, and we could motivate each other to go every week.”
- (D) A friend asks you to take a gift to her brother when you go to Guam on vacation. You agree. The airport security stops and searches you. They discover illegal items in the package your friend gave you.

2 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。答は最も適切なものを(A)～(D)の中から1つ選び
解答用紙の記号を○で囲みなさい。*印の付いた語句には本文の後に注があります。

著作権の関係上、この部分は公開しておりません。

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Source: Flanagan, D. (2021, October 2). Edging toward Japan: Just how gender neutral
is Japanese? *The Mainichi*.
<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20211002/p2a/00m/0op/002000c>

注

tweet	ツイートする, Twitter に投稿する
regardless of	～に関係なく
obsession	強迫観念, 執着
pronoun	代名詞
impose	押し付ける
differentiate	区別する
get by	何とかやっていく
realise	= realize
head-scratching	困惑, 混乱
experimentation	実験
fulfil	= fulfill
equivalent	同等の, 同義の
specify	特定する, 規定する
tag on	付ける
boarding house	下宿屋
deliberately	故意に
linguistic	言葉の, 言語の
steadily	着実に
overwhelmingly	圧倒的に
stylization	定型化, 様式化
end particle	終助詞
seemingly	見たところ, 一見したところ
vogue	流行, 人気
adapt	適応する, 適合する

Q 1. What is the main idea of the reading?

- (A) Prior to the Meiji period, separate pronouns for “he” and “she” were not used.
- (B) The Japanese language is continually changing as social beliefs and practices change.
- (C) The Japanese language uses pronouns to distinguish the gender of a person less frequently than European languages do.
- (D) Linguists believe that the Japanese language will probably have no gender pronouns in the future.

Q 2. In paragraph 2, which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the expression “create waves”:

In recent years, an obsession with the gender of pronouns has become a prominent feature of “culture wars” in the West, which has now begun to create waves in Japan.

- (A) attack
- (B) repair
- (C) reveal
- (D) influence

Q 3. What point does the author make with the example of Natsume Soseki’s writing in the early 1900s?

- (A) Natsume Soseki probably disliked all women.
- (B) Natsume Soseki cruelly made fun of an unfeminine woman.
- (C) Western novels influenced Natsume Soseki’s early writing style.
- (D) The Japanese language quickly absorbed new linguistic forms in the 20th century.

Q 4. Which of the following statements about paragraph 11 is not true?

- (A) In the 1950s and 1960s, it was common for female speakers of the Japanese language to use what was considered feminine language.
- (B) Female speakers of the Japanese language use more stylization of speech today compared to previous generations.
- (C) In daily conversation and in writing, female speakers of the Japanese language use the pronoun “atashi” less than in the past.
- (D) The author says the end particle “wa” is being used less and less in modern society by female speakers of the Japanese language.

Q 5. According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (A) The Japanese language had no distinction between the words “kare” and “kanojo” until the late 19th century.
- (B) The idea of second- and third-person pronouns was adopted into the Japanese language during the Meiji period.
- (C) The Japanese language uses pronouns less than English and most other European languages do.
- (D) The use of the word “kare” referring only to men started in the late Taisho period.

3 次の英文をよく読んで250語以上の英語の文章を書きなさい。その際、必ず序論と結論をつけること。書き終わったら語数（コンマ、ピリオド等は除く）を数え、解答用紙裏面の右下の枠の中に語数を記入しなさい。

If you were to choose one word or expression to describe the last 12 months of your life, which word or expression would you select? Why? Provide three reasons with examples. (The word or expression may be in English or Japanese. If it is in Japanese, you must explain it.)

受 番	驗 号	
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見本

表面

令和5年度入学者選拔学力検査問題
解 答 用 紙
〔前 期 日 程〕

外國語

英語

コミュニケーション英語 I・II・III
英語表現 I・II

國際地域学部

I

Q1. A B C D

2

Q1. A B C D

Q2. A B C D

Q2. A B C D

Q 3. A B C D

Q 3. A B C D

Q4. A B C D

Q4. A B C D

Q5. A B C D

Q5. A B C D

3

裏面に続く ↓

吟詠

表面
