

## 2024年（令和6年）度

### 公募制推薦入学試験問題 [大学・短期大学]

# 適性検査 (英語)

#### 注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないでください。
- (2) 公募制推薦 [大学]・公募制推薦 [短期大学] の適性検査（英語）の試験問題は共通です。ただし、公募制推薦 [短期大学] は、リスニングがありません。
- (3) 試験時間は筆記が70分、リスニングが約10分です。
- (4) 試験問題は筆記が1～8ページまで、リスニングが9～11ページまでです。  
ただし、リスニング問題は筆記試験終了後に配布します。
- (5) 試験中に問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 解答用紙はマーク解答用紙と記述解答用紙の2種類あります。
- (7) 解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
- (8) 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

[ 1 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

著作権保護のため掲載していません。

著作権保護のため掲載していません。

(Adapted from a work by StudyCorgi.com)

A. Choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank, ① through ③. [3×3]

1. ( ① ) a. At once      b. For instance      c. In case      d. On the contrary  
2. ( ② ) a. Finally      b. However      c. Otherwise      d. Surprisingly  
3. ( ③ ) a. although      b. because      c. unless      d. whereas

B. Which of the following uses of “pass” has the same meaning as the underlined part (1)? [4]

4. a. Andrea passed on a second helping of turkey because she was very full.  
b. I saw a plane passing low overhead while I was gardening.  
c. The boy passes the ball without looking, so his elder brother gets angry.  
d. We kept singing to pass the time, and it eventually made the audience happy.

C. Which of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (2)? [4]

5. a. Online communication is helpful, but students might accidentally overlook some of the assigned tasks.  
b. Online study skills allow students to make their own effective study plans and carry them out effectively.  
c. Students make study plans very carefully with the help of the classmates, but some fail to do so.  
d. The teachers of the online courses are able to help the students to be independent learners.

D. Which of the following ideas is **NOT** found in the passage about how time management can be improved? [4]

6. a. Blogs and presentations should not be used, because students may waste time without doing their assignments.  
b. Getting occasional rest is extremely important for students to improve their productivity.  
c. Making a timetable is useful to consider whether the time was spent properly to complete the tasks.  
d. Proper planning is of great importance, because learners can avoid wasting time and effort.

E. Which of the following titles would be best for the passage? [4]

7. a. Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Communication
- b. Effective Time Management for Online Educators
- c. Strategies for Successful Online Learners
- d. The Way to Reduce Online Learning Stress

[ 2 ] In the context of the following statements, choose the best word or expression to fill in each blank. [3×10]

8. You should have a ruler if you want to measure things or (            ) straight lines.  
    a. compose            b. draw            c. paint            d. write
9. My computer broke down this morning, so I saved the data from it and (            ) the files.  
    a. abandoned            b. conceived            c. maintained            d. recovered
10. Jack wants everything to be perfect, so he does things carefully and (            ).  
    a. gradually            b. partially            c. thoroughly            d. timidly
11. My father teaches (            ) at college. He knows a lot about the countries, mountains, rivers, and oceans of the world because of his profession.  
    a. biology            b. chemistry            c. geography            d. physics
12. The staff members of the sales division feel (            ) about their new models. They will advertise them very proudly and broadly.  
    a. bitter            b. confident            c. conscious            d. uncertain
13. We encourage people to use this eco-friendly washing powder. The product is not (            ) to our environment.  
    a. beneficial            b. economical            c. harmful            d. similar
14. Nancy is a careless person. She tends to make mistakes, because she doesn't (            ) what she does.  
    a. catch up with            b. make use of            c. pay attention to            d. take charge of
15. The popular magazine (            ) all the articles written by the politician, because his ideas and policies are always disapproved of by the general public.  
    a. added            b. distributed            c. rejected            d. respected

16. My brother is a good (            ). He observes a wide variety of stars and planets and presents his study results at conferences.  
a. astronomer      b. engineer              c. mechanic              d. priest
17. The greenhouse effect is the (            ) warming of the air surrounding the Earth as a result of heat being trapped by pollution. It has happened slowly over a long time.  
a. effective              b. gradual              c. immediate              d. rapid

[ 3 ] Choose the underlined part in each text below that is **NOT** grammatically correct. [3×5]

18. Lacks of Vitamin D has been linked to an increased risk of COVID-19, as well as an increased risk of experiencing severe effects from the condition.  
(a)                              (b)                              (c)  
(d)
19. Social media and smartphones have only made it easier to take and sharing photos.  
(a)                              (b)                              (c)                              (d)
20. Proverbs are well-known phrases or sentences that gives advice to people, and some of them are common in different countries.  
(a)                              (b)                              (c)  
(d)
21. If you ask your students about the most valuable skills they learned in school, they will probably mention of school excursions and events.  
(a)                              (b)                              (c)  
(d)
22. In the workplace, correction errors and misunderstandings early will save us significant time and create good personal relationships.  
(a)                              (b)  
(c)                              (d)

[ 4 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. The letters [A] through [F] next to the passage indicate paragraphs. The words marked with an asterisk (\*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

[A] Our bodies grow and develop as we age, so it should come as no surprise that our thoughts do, too. Understanding the development of thought can help us understand our interactions with people of different ages, especially children and young adults.

[B] The pioneer of the study of cognitive development\* is Jean Piaget (1896-1980), a French psychologist. Piaget formed his theories by both observing and talking to children, including his own, and by setting conventional intelligence tests. Piaget's method was innovative because rather than observing his subjects in a laboratory, he observed them in a natural setting, such as at play or in their homes.

[C] Piaget's fascination with this subject grew from watching his nephew Gerard playing with a ball. He noted that when the ball rolled away from Gerard, but was still in sight, such as under a table, the child was able to find it and pick it up. However, when the ball rolled under a sofa, and Gerard could no longer see it, he tried to find it in the place he had seen it last. From this, Piaget suggested that young children lacked the ability to see objects as separate from themselves.

[D] To test this, Piaget began carefully observing his own baby daughter, Jacqueline, as she grew up. As a baby, she apparently believed that objects did not exist if she could not see them. At nearly 12 months of age, she would search for missing objects she could no longer see—thus indicating that she knew they still existed. However, like Gerard in the prior example, she sometimes looked in the wrong place. At around 21 months, she seemed to clearly understand that objects existed whether she was looking at them or not.

[E] Piaget concluded that adults not only think faster than children, but differently. Eventually, he classified cognitive development into the following four stages:

(i) The Sensorimotor Stage (from birth to two years old): Infants and toddlers\* use input from their senses—seeing, touching, smelling, tasting, hearing—to understand their world. That's one reason toddlers are constantly putting objects into their mouths. They're not trying to eat; they're trying to learn. A main goal of this stage is for children to learn "object permanence"; that is, to understand that an object exists even when they can't see it. This leads to their being able to name objects with words.

(ii) The Preoperational Stage (from two to six years old): Children use play as a method of learning. They are *egocentric*, meaning that they have trouble understanding the point of view of other people, and are not good at logical thinking. Children have a more mature use of language than infants and toddlers, and can use symbols, memory, and imagination.

- (iii) The Concrete Operational Stage (from six or seven to 11 years old): Children have improved use of logic, and can reason mathematically. They can divide and sort items into groups, and think about two dimensions, such as length and width, at the same time. However, their logic applies mostly to concrete objects and not abstract or hypothetical ideas. At this stage, they become less egocentric and begin to consider the viewpoint and feelings of other people.
- (iv) The Formal Operational Stage (from age 11 or 12 on up): Adolescents\* can think logically about abstract and hypothetical ideas, such as what might happen in the future. They can understand complex mathematical formulas, and relationships such as cause and effect. At the beginning of this stage, there is a return to egocentric thought. It is estimated that only about 35% of high school graduates in industrialized countries reach this stage, and that many adults, in fact, never do.

[F] Modern child psychologists have made adjustments to Piaget's theories. For example, it is now accepted that the age ranges of the four stages are approximate, and that there is some variation in the rate of children's development. However, the stages and their characteristics are still accepted and studied today.

cognitive development: 認知発達  
toddler: 歩き始めの幼児  
adolescent: 思春期の人

(Adapted from a work by Louis Rogers & Dorothy E. Zemach)

A. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. [3×4]

- 23. Piaget was unique and innovative, because he observed his subjects
  - a. carrying out tasks in a laboratory.
  - b. doing things in natural settings.
  - c. trying to solve intelligence puzzles.
  - d. using experiments with ball games.
- 24. At the age of about one year old, Piaget's daughter Jacqueline began to look for objects she could no longer see, indicating that
  - a. children are curious about finding toys and balls.
  - b. children enjoy games of hide-and-seek.
  - c. she knew that they still existed.
  - d. she was not good at looking in the right place.

25. During the period when children are between two and six years old, their thinking is characterized by
- dividing objects into categories and thinking about others.
  - solving logical problems, and using mathematics.
  - understanding their world using their senses, and naming objects.
  - using play as a method of learning, and being self-centered.
26. Recently, more modern child psychologists believe that
- Piaget's stages and characteristics are accurate, but the age ranges are not.
  - Piaget's theories were interesting but completely inaccurate.
  - Piaget was completely correct in all of his original ideas.
  - Piaget was not right about the stages of learning, and they had to be rejected.

B. The text below describes the content of Paragraph [C]. Choose the best word or expression for No. 27 through 30. [2×4]

Piaget became very ( 27 ) watching his nephew playing with a ball. When the ball was nearby and able to be seen by the child, he was able to find it. ( 28 ), when it was rolled away from him, out of view, for example under the sofa, he could not find it, and searched for the ball in the location that it was last seen. This ( 29 ) that at a very young age, children might not understand that objects exist separately from themselves. These are some of the ( 30 ) of the sensorimotor stage of development.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 27. a. disgusted with | b. interested in     |
| c. pressured into     | d. shocked by        |
| 28. a. By the way     | b. For example       |
| c. In consequence     | d. On the other hand |
| 29. a. conceals       | b. disproves         |
| c. indicates          | d. records           |
| 30. a. categories     | b. characteristics   |
| c. groups             | d. purposes          |



[ 5 ] Read the dialogue below and complete B's response **in English**. When you answer,

(i) Circle "a large city" or "the countryside" in the parentheses.

[Example: ( a large city / the countryside )], and

(ii) Write a response of at least **20 words** after "because."

More than one sentence is acceptable. [10]

A : Would you like to live in a large city or the countryside?

B : I would like to live in ( a large city / the countryside ), because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# リスニング問題

[6] これから流される放送を聴き、その指示に従ってください。(2点×10)

## 例題

### Dialogue [1]

F: Do you remember that David needs a ride to school earlier than usual this morning?

M: Oh no, I forgot. What time does he need to leave?

F: Right now, actually. He's already waiting for you in the car.

M: Okay. I'll be ready in five minutes.

Question No. 1: What will the man do?

- a. Give David a ride to school.
- b. Wait in the car.
- c. Leave later than usual.
- d. Come home from work earlier than usual.

例

1	2	3	4	5
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

### Monologue [1]

Max had a lot of homework last night, but he talked with his best friend Harry on the phone until eleven. Then he started doing his homework. When Max finally finished his homework, it was already six o'clock in the morning, and so he ended up going to school without sleeping at all.

Question No. 6: How long did it take for Max to finish his homework?

- a. Three hours.
- b. Six hours.
- c. Seven hours.
- d. Eleven hours.

例

6	7	8	9	10
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

指示があるまで開かないでください。

## Dialogues

### Dialogue [1]

1.
  - a. In two days.
  - b. In two weeks.
  - c. Tomorrow at 10:30 a.m.
  - d. Tomorrow evening at 5 p.m.
  
2.
  - a. He felt easy.
  - b. He felt frustrated.
  - c. He felt good.
  - d. He felt relaxed.

### Dialogue [2]

3.
  - a. She works for a private airport.
  - b. She works for an airline.
  - c. She works for the auto industry.
  - d. She works for the food industry.
  
4.
  - a. Being away from her family.
  - b. Eating at interesting restaurants.
  - c. Exploring new cities and sightseeing.
  - d. Meeting people in her field.
  
5.
  - a. She has to attend business meetings all day.
  - b. She has to buy and sell supplies.
  - c. She has to meet with tourist guides all day.
  - d. She needs to take clients out to fancy restaurants.

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

6.
  - a. His parents were paying for it.
  - b. His university was close to home.
  - c. It is more environmentally friendly than a car.
  - d. The campus was only 1 km from his apartment.
  
7.
  - a. Do some training for a triathlon.
  - b. Drive an environmentally friendly car.
  - c. Enjoy riding the off-road trails.
  - d. Try bicycle mechanics and design.

### Monologue [2]

8.
  - a. Doing marine sports.
  - b. Meeting her best friends.
  - c. Staying away from big cities.
  - d. Working in an Italian restaurant.
  
9.
  - a. To meet her relatives from Sydney.
  - b. To open a French restaurant.
  - c. To study business and graduate.
  - d. To try something new and get some work experience.
  
10.
  - a. To move to her hometown and teach business.
  - b. To move to Sydney and work in a restaurant.
  - c. To open a French restaurant in London.
  - d. To open a restaurant in her hometown.

## Dialogues

### Dialogue [1]

W: Hi, Andrew. You look better. Do you have to go to the hospital again for a check-up this week?

M: Yes, I have an appointment tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. Since my minor surgery a couple of weeks ago, I feel a lot better. But the doctor needs to check on a couple of things.

W: That's really good that they could do some work on your shoulder. Hopefully, you can start playing sports again soon.

M: Yes, I hope so. My team really wants me to join them, but I have to take it easy. It has been really frustrating staying home for the past two weeks.

Question No 1: When is the man's next hospital appointment?

Question No 2: How did the man feel about staying at home?

### Dialogue [2]

M: You have been traveling a lot for work recently, Jean. Why is that?

W: Part of my job with the airline is visiting small airports on the West Coast.

M: That sounds interesting. Do you like traveling for work?

W: Yes, it's interesting, because I like meeting people in my field. Unfortunately, I don't have a lot of time to go to restaurants or go sightseeing on business trips. I usually have business meetings scheduled all day, just like I did in the recent business trips. Also, I don't like being away from my family all week.

Question No 3: Why does the woman have to travel for work?

Question No 4: What does the woman enjoy about traveling?

Question No 5: What does the woman have to do on her business trips?

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

James really enjoyed cycling when he was younger, but when he went to university far from his hometown, he decided to get a different kind of bike. The location of his apartment was about 5 km from campus, and to get there he had to go up a steep hill. He decided to use his savings to get a brand new mountain bike. It was a little expensive compared to a regular bicycle, but he decided that it would be more environmentally friendly and fun to get a bike rather than buying a car. The type of bike he got was also perfect for trying a new hobby—riding the off-road trails with some of his friends.

Question No 6: Why did James decide to get a mountain bike?

Question No 7: Besides commuting, what else is James planning to do with his new bicycle?

### Monologue [2]

Monica studied business management for four years in Sydney, three hours away from her hometown of Port Stephens. She really enjoyed living in the big city, and doing marine sports. When she graduated, she decided to take a job in London, where one of her friends was already working. It was an amazing opportunity to try something new and get some experience working with her high school friend in an Italian restaurant. Her goal in the future is to move back to her hometown and open her own small restaurant near the beach with a European theme, so studying business and working in London should help her a lot with her future goals.

Question No 8: What did Monica enjoy doing in Sydney?

Question No 9: Why did Monica go to London?

Question No 10: What is Monica's goal in the future?

2024年(令和6年)度 公募制推薦入学試験  
適性検査 [英語] 解答例

2023年11月23日実施

[1]問A	1	2	3	問B	4	問C	5	問D	6	問E	7
	b	a	b		d		b		a		c

[2]	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	b	d	c	c	b	c	c	c	a	b

[3]	18	19	20	21	22
	a	d	b	d	a

[4]問A	23	24	25	26
	b	c	d	a

問B	27	28	29	30
	b	d	c	b

[5] 例：  
(the countryside) a house in the countryside offers us much more space within which to work, live and play. It also has fresh air and a relaxing atmosphere. (26 words)

[6]リスニング問題	Dialogues					Monologues				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	b	b	d	a	c	c	a	d	d