

後 期 日 程

令和 4 年度入学試験問題

英 語

教 育 学 部
芸 術 地 域 デ ザ イ ン 学 部

— 解 答 上 の 注 意 事 項 —

1. 問題冊子 1 冊と解答用紙 2 枚（その 1、その 2）がある。
2. 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
3. 解答は解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙 2 枚を提出すること。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文を読んで、下線部“Factors”の内容を 100 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

(20点)

Friendships are an important part of life, but many of us find it difficult to find, make or keep friends. Life events, such as moving to another neighbourhood, starting a job or having a baby, can isolate us from our former support group and make forging new friendships more important than ever. In other cases, shyness or poor social skills can prevent us from taking the first step in forming a friendship. This article offers practical suggestions that may help you to expand your social circle or reinforce the relationships you already have.

You may want friendship, but what kind of friend would you make? Factors to consider include:

- **Attitudes to others** - we can drive potential friends away by demanding they share our attitudes, beliefs or behaviours. If you accept that other people have a right to be different from you, then you open yourself up to the possibility of experiencing relationships that bring a fresh perspective to your life.
- **Don't expect instant results** - good friends aren't made overnight. Sharing your deepest secrets in one night won't necessarily create a close friendship. It may even drive the other person away. Take it slowly. Tell 'safe' secrets first, and allow the relationship to hold some weight before you share the deeper issues in your life.
- **Curb the urge to criticise** - constantly griping about the failures and weaknesses of other people can make your listener feel tired of you. How do they know you aren't complaining about their flaws to other friends?

(Adapted from *Better Health Channel*)

<https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/healthyliving/making-friends>

2 以下の会話の空所に最もふさわしい英文を、(a)～(d)から一つ選びなさい。

(20点)

(1)

A: I was driving through the mountains and found a new campsite. It looked wonderful. Do you fancy going camping?

B: Sounds good to me. When are you thinking?

A: Maybe this weekend, but I am not sure yet.

B: _____

- (a) Why didn't you invite me?
- (b) Friday was a national holiday.
- (c) OK. Let me know when you decide.
- (d) The cinema is fully booked this weekend.

(2)

A: I love your T-shirt. The design is great!

B: Thanks! I designed it myself and had it printed.

A: Really? How did you get it printed?

B: _____

A: That's amazing. I might give it a try myself.

- (a) Through a print-on-demand company I found online.
- (b) I have a matching cap too.
- (c) I used a 3-D printer.
- (d) It's by a famous painter.

(3)

A: I'm so unfit these days. I need more exercise.

B: Yes, me too. I've hardly left the house in the last few weeks, so I should make an effort too.

A: I want to eat healthier food. I have been eating far too much junk food recently.

B: OK. That sounds like a plan. How about going jogging together?

(i)

A: Yes. It'd be fun to go together.

B: OK. After that we can make a nice healthy dinner. What shall we have?

A: (ii)

B: OK. I have time in the early afternoon, so I can go shopping beforehand.

A: Can you get some bread as well?

B: Sure. What kind?

A: Wholemeal, if you can.

(i)

- (a) I don't want to run at all though.
- (b) We could go to the park.
- (c) That jogged my memory.
- (d) She's a great jogger!

(ii)

- (a) I have plenty of time in the morning.
- (b) How about wholemeal flour?
- (c) How about chicken salad, or something light like that?
- (d) I had a picnic in the park.

- 3 Read the passage and answer the underlined question, describing the reason why you think so. (About 100 words in English) (30点)

Personality is the individual difference in how people think, feel, and act. No two individuals have the same personality. That is what makes each person special! However, people can have similar characteristics related to their personalities. Social scientists may group people with similar personality characteristics as extroverts or introverts.

What is the difference between an extrovert and an introvert? The main difference is related to the situations that people in each group get energy from. For example, extroverts feel more energy when they are interacting with others in a group. Many people describe extroverts as friendly because they are usually social and enjoy meeting new people. In addition, extroverts tend to talk a lot about thoughts and feelings and have many interests. So, they usually enjoy leading, making plans, and staying busy. An extrovert might enjoy a job as a lawyer or businessperson who tends to be busy and interact with many types of people. An extrovert might also enjoy service jobs, such as working in a beauty shop or as a taxi driver, since they would feel comfortable and enjoy small talk with strangers.

On the other hand, an introvert will feel more energy by spending time alone. An introvert prefers to avoid large group gatherings or meeting new people because spending too much time with people is tiring for introverts. For this reason, they may be seen as shy or reserved. If introverts do choose to spend time with anyone, they would prefer to spend time with family members or a small group of close friends. So, introverts are usually described by their friends as caring and good listeners. Introverts prefer activities which they can do alone, such as reading a good book, spending time at a quiet beach, or taking a walk in the evening. Jobs that an introvert might enjoy would be working with animals or in offices where they do not have to talk much. An introvert might also enjoy being a scientist who spends time studying and researching alone.

No one is 100% extroverted or 100% introverted. In addition, neither type of personality is better than the other. Both extroverts and introverts have their own good qualities. Think about yourself. Based on the descriptions of extroverts and introverts, are you more of an extrovert or more of an introvert?

(Adapted from Paul Nation and Casey Malarcher, *Timed Reading for Fluency 4*)

4 以下の表を見て、問題（１）に答えなさい。また、問題（２）については、
自分の考えを述べなさい。（３０点）

就業状態別15歳以上人口

Population aged 15 years old and over by labour force status

(万人) (Ten thousand persons)

年 Year	全国 Whole Japan						
	15歳以上 人口 Population aged 15 years old and over	労働力人口 Number of persons in the labour force			非労働 力人口 Number of persons not in the labour force	労働力 人口比率 (%) Labour force participation rate (Percent)	完全 失業率 (%) Unemployment rate (Percent)
		総数 Total	就業者 Number of employed persons	完全失業者 Number of unemployed persons			
(1985)	9465	5963	5807	156	3450	63.0	2.6
(1990)	10089	6384	6249	134	3657	63.3	2.1
(1995)	10510	6666	6457	210	3836	63.4	3.2
(2000)	10836	6766	6446	320	4057	62.4	4.7
(2005)	11008	6651	6356	294	4346	60.4	4.4
(2010)	11111	6632	6298	334	4473	59.6	5.1
(2015)	11110	6625	6401	222	4479	59.6	3.4
(2020)	11080	6868	6676	191	4204	62.0	2.8

「労働力調査【年平均結果－地域別】」 『e-Stat 政府統計の総合窓口』

*出題の都合上、統計表の一部を抜粋した。

*「完全失業者」と「就業者」の合計は、必ずしも「総数」と一致しない。同様に、「労働力人口」と「非労働力人口」の合計は、必ずしも「15歳以上人口」と一致しない。

<https://www.e-stat.go.jp/stat-search/files?page=1&layout=datalist&toukei=00200531&tstat=000000110001&cycle=0&tclass1=000001040276&tclass2=000001011681&tclass3val=0>

(1) Summarize the information. (About 80 words in English)

(2) Do you think it is a good idea for university students to work part-time or not, and why? (About 70 words in English)