

令和4（2022）年度  
編入学・転入学

英語専攻  
試 験 問 題

（制限時間：1時間）

問題1 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Homework Problems

Students often feel they have too much homework to do. Parents, though, usually have a different point of view, believing that homework will help their children do well at school. Recently, however, a growing number of parents in the United States have begun to doubt this idea. (A)They complain that their children, especially those in elementary school, are being given so much homework that they have little time left for playing or relaxing. ( 1 ), some experts have also begun to criticize the amount of homework children are expected to do.

In fact, this is not the first time that homework has come under attack in the United States. At the end of 19th century, many doctors and parents became concerned that children were losing physical strength and becoming nervous because of too much homework. They demanded that schools ( 2 ) the amount of homework they gave to encourage children to play and exercise. In 1901, the state of California even passed a law banning homework for all children under the age of 15. Later, however, American attitudes changed again. In the late 1950s, and then again in the 1980s, Americans became worried that ( 3 ) standards were falling below those of other countries. Homework began to increase again.

Now, many schools are once again telling teachers to reduce the amount of homework they give. Some are even banning homework over vacations or on weekends. Surveys, though, suggest that homework itself is not the real problem. Students today are busy, not because they have more homework, but because they are doing more extra activities such as sports or volunteering. This makes them feel stressed. Another problem is that some teachers ( 4 ) the rules concerning homework that already exist. The answer, according to some experts, is to make sure that these are obeyed by all teachers. (B)Whatever happens, it seems likely that arguments over homework will continue.

問1 下線部(A)(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 (1)から(4)までの( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを1,2,3,4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) 1. Moreover      2. Nevertheless      3. Instead      4. Rather

- |     |             |             |               |                |
|-----|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (2) | 1. reply to | 2. cut down | 3. pay for    | 4. work out    |
| (3) | 1. moral    | 2. medical  | 3. historical | 4. educational |
| (4) | 1. trust    | 2. combine  | 3. ignore     | 4. preserve    |

問題2 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

### Robot teachers

If you think of the jobs which robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. (A)It is easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9 to 16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. (B)That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organize and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking\*<sup>1</sup> homework. (C)If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

(注) mark(ing)\*<sup>1</sup>: 採点する

問1 下線部(A)の It は何を指しているか本文中の英語を書きなさい。

問2 下線部(B)の That problem とはどんな問題か？具体的な内容を日本語で答えなさい。

問3 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 次の1～3の英文が本文の内容と一致していればTを、一致していなければFを書きなさい。

(1) Robots can find out all kinds of illness better than doctors these days.



9. Ben's Bookstore went ( ) business last month. One reason it closed down was probably that more people are ordering books on the Internet.  
1. out of            2. up to            3. over from            4. far in
10. A: I'm not worried about global warming. I'm sure scientists will find a solution before it gets out of control.  
B: I think you're being too ( ). People have known about it for ages, and it's still getting worse.  
1. suspicious      2. possessive      3. optimistic      4. reluctant

問題4 次の(1)と(2)の日本語を英訳しなさい。

- (1) そのテレビ番組を録画することを忘れないでください。私は、今日の午後に、私の友人たちと一緒にショッピングに行く計画をしています。
- (2) Bottled water first became popular in the 1980s. それは甘い飲み物(sugary drinks)よりも健康的だと人々は考えたので、人々はそれを飲み始めた。

2022（令和4）年度  
札幌大学編入学・転入学試験（2月）  
英語専攻

【出題意図】

問題1

問1 英語の文構造、文法、語彙を正しく理解し、文の内容を適切に理解する英語読解力をみる日本語訳問題。

問2 英語の文構造、文法、語彙を正しく理解し、文の内容を適切に理解する英語読解力をみる日本語訳問題。

問3 英文の空所に入れるのに適切なものを選択する問題。英語読解力とその基礎となる語彙力をみる。

問題2

問1 英語の文構造、文法を正しく理解しているかをみる記述式問題。形式主語の *it* を正しく理解しているかをみる。

問2 必要な情報を適切に読み取る能力をみる記述式問題

問3 英語の文構造、文法、語彙を正しく理解し、文の内容を適切に理解する英語読解力をみる日本語訳問題。

問4 書き手の意図、文章の概要や要点を捉える英語読解力と論理的思考力をみる問題。

問題3

(1 から 10 まで) 英語読解力の基礎となる文法力と語彙力をみる。

問題4

問1 日常的な話題を、基本的な語彙や文法を用いて、適切に伝えるライティング能力をみる。

問2 社会的な話題を、基本的な語彙や文法を用いて、適切に伝えるライティング能力をみる。

【解答】

**問題1**

問1

(A) 彼らの子供たち、特に小学生たちは、非常に多くの宿題を出されているので、

子供たちは遊んだり、のんびりしたりするための時間がほとんど残されていない、と彼らは不満を口にする。

(B)何が起ころうとも、宿題に関する議論は続く可能性が高いようだ。

問2

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 3

### 問題2

問1 to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers

問2 十分な教師がいない、そして14歳以下の子供たちの9~16%が学校に行っていない地域も世界にはある。

問3 教師が宿題を採点したり報告書を作成したりするのに費やす時間をロボットが削減できるなら、

問4 (1) F (2) F (3) T

### 問題3

(1) 1 (2) 4 (3) 4 (4) 4 (5) 3

(6) 3 (7) 1 (8) 2 (9) 1 (10) 3

### 問題4

(1) Please, don't forget to record the TV program. I am planning to go shopping with my friends this afternoon.

(2) People started to drink it because they thought that it was healthier than sugary drinks.