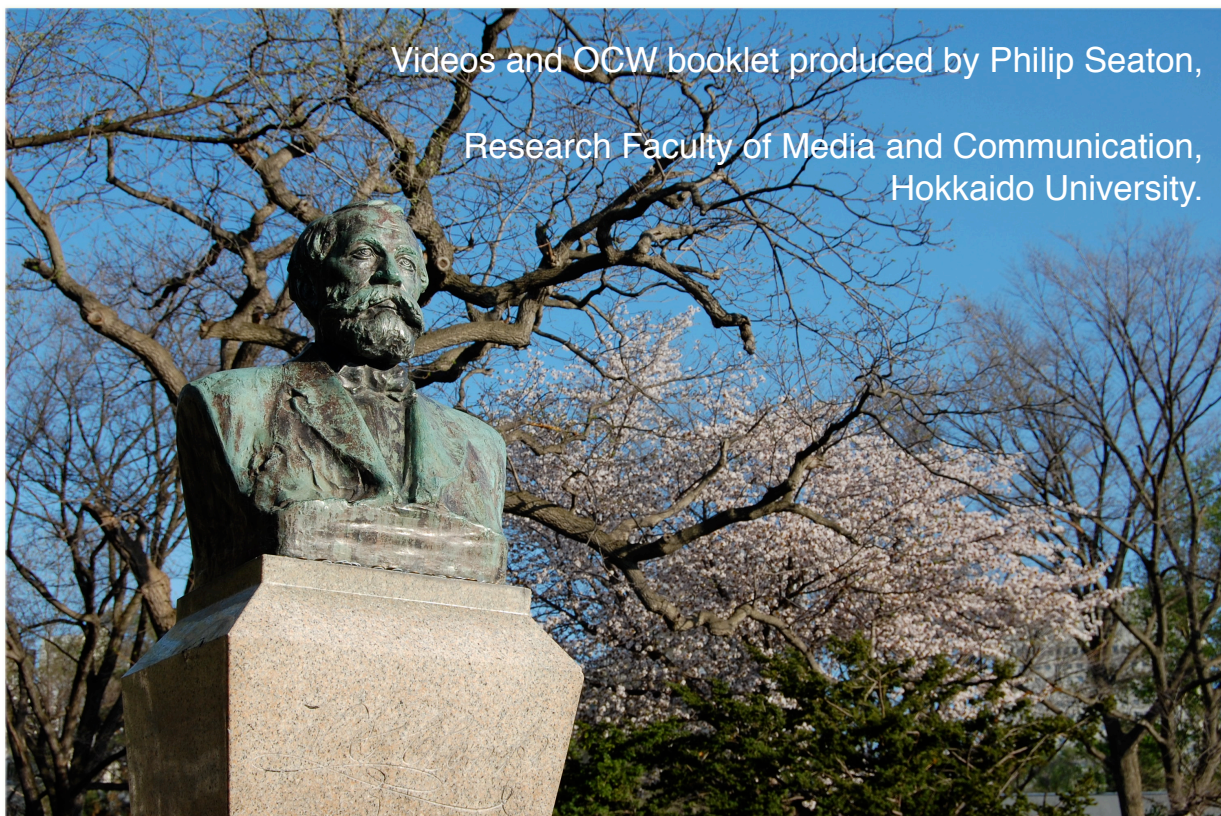


Hokkaido University: An Introduction



Videos and OCW booklet produced by Philip Seaton,
Research Faculty of Media and Communication,
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This video series about Hokkaido University is used on the English II online course for first year undergraduates at Hokkaido University. There are four videos in the course. This booklet accompanying the videos contains the video scripts and some practice questions. We hope you enjoy learning a little more about Hokkaido University, and a little more about English!

Philip Seaton and the English II (CALL) team.

Instructions:

Just start watching Video 1! It contains an introduction to the series, and all the questions are in the video.

Video 1 Script

(Credits) Hokkaido University: An Introduction, Written and Produced by Philip Seaton, Research Faculty of Media and Communication, Hokkaido University. English II / Hokkaido University Open Courseware. © Philip Seaton 2009.

Hokkaido University is one of the most famous universities in Japan. Since its founding in 1876 as the Sapporo Agricultural College, Hokudai has developed into a prestigious centre of learning. But it is also famous for having one of the most beautiful campuses of any university in Japan. Every year, thousands of tourists stroll along the university's pleasant, tree-lined avenues and have their picture taken by the bust of Dr William Clark. The tranquil beauty of the campus is even more remarkable when you consider that it is right in the centre of Sapporo, Japan's fifth largest city with a population of 1.8 million.

This video series will introduce various aspects of Hokkaido University. In this short introductory video, you will learn how to find materials about Hokkaido University in English from the university's website. The second video will discuss the history of the university, and show how campus has changed over the years. The third video presents some basic data about the university. The final video takes a look at the changing appearance of campus through the seasons.

Let's have a look at some of the materials in English on the Hokudai homepage. Please follow the instructions. There are four steps. After the instructions for each step, "stop the video and follow the instructions". Your aim is to download two pdf files. Then, read them and answer the three questions.

Are you ready?

Step one: go to the Hokkaido University homepage, www.hokudai.ac.jp

Step two: you will see a link that says "English". Click this link.

Step three: On the left hand side of the page you will see a button called "About Hokkaido University". Hold the cursor above that button and a menu will appear. Choose the bottom item in the menu: "Access to Campus".

Step four: Below the street map of central Sapporo you will see the links to two pdf files. One is called "Sapporo Campus Map" and the other is called "Campus Guide Map". Download and read these two pdf files.

Here are the three questions.

Question 1: On the map of campus, what number is the bust of Dr Clark?

- A) 10 B) 12 C) 14 D) 16

Question 2: What time does the Hokkaido University Museum shop close on Saturdays in June?

- A) It is closed all day. B) 4:00 pm C) 4:30 pm D) 5:00 pm

Question 3: According to the Guide Map, how many minutes walk is it from Sapporo Station to the main gate?

- A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 7

Answers and Explanations

Were you able to find the two pdf files from this page?



If not, here are the links:

http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/en/documents/map_english.pdf

http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/en/documents/guide_english.pdf

Please note: It is possible that the Hokkaido University website has been updated since the production of these Open Courseware materials in June/July 2009.



Question 1: On the map of campus, what number is the bust of Dr Clark?

- A) 10
- B) 12
- C) 14
- D) 16

Answer: C

"On the map of campus"と指定されているので、map_english.pdfを開く。クラーク像は"(14) Bust of Dr. William S. Clark"と表示されている。

Question 2: What time does the Hokkaido University Museum shop close on Saturdays in June?

- A) It is closed all day.
- B) 4:00 pm
- C) 4:30 pm
- D) 5:00 pm

Answer: C



map_english.pdfの地図の下に"Hokkaido University Official Goods Shop"という項目があり、"(27) The Museum Shop"が写真つきで掲載されている。そこに、Open: 9:30-16:30 (June -- Oct.)とある。土曜日が平日と異なる営業時間だということは書いていないので、6月の土曜日の営業時間は、Cの4:30 pmまで。



Question 3: According to the Guide Map, how many minutes walk is it from Sapporo Station to the main gate?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 7

Answer: B

"According to the Guide Map"と指定されているので、guide_english.pdfを開く。クラーク像の写真の左側に主要地点からの所要時間が図示されている。JR Sapporo Station 5 min. walk ↓ Main Gateと書かれているので、札幌駅から北大正門までは徒歩で5分。

Video 1: Photo Gallery



The tranquil beauty
of campus ...



... in the centre of Sapporo.

Video 2: The History of Hokkaido University

As you watch the second video in the series, try to find the answers to the following questions.

Question 1:

Of the five periods in the history of Hokkaido University, which one was the longest?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth
- E) Fifth

Question 2:

If you stand at Hokkaido University's main gate today, in which direction must you travel to reach the original site of the Sapporo Agricultural College?

- A) North West
- B) North East
- C) South West
- D) South East

Question 3:

Which of these is NOT correct about Chuo Lawn?

- A) In the past it was called a park.
- B) It used to be used as a skating rink.
- C) The river running through the lawn dried up.
- D) A pump was built in the 1990s.

Question 4:

After Kato Sechi became the first woman to study at Hokkaido University, there was a rapid rise in the number of female students.

True or False?

Question 5:

A harpsichord was made using the tree knocked down in Chuo Lawn.

True or False?

Question 6:

Which of the following statements about the section "The Changing Face of Campus" is False?

- A) Mt Teine is visible in some of the pictures.
- B) It compares photos from 1927 and today.
- C) There are photos of the university hospital.
- D) The last photographs in that section are of the Engineering Department.

Video 2: Script

Hokkaido University has over 130 years of history. As you walk around campus, you can often see that history right before your eyes.

There are five important periods in the history of Hokkaido University. They correspond to the five different names that the university has had: the Sapporo Agricultural College, Tohoku Imperial University, Hokkaido Imperial University, Hokkaido University, and National University Corporation Hokkaido University. For each period I will be introducing some interesting facts about the university that you might not have heard before.

Let's start with the origins of the university. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the settlement¹ of Hokkaido became national policy. Sapporo became the administrative centre of Hokkaido. In 1876 the Sapporo Agricultural College was established. Dr William Clark, then² President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, arrived in Sapporo to spend nine months as the Sapporo Agricultural College's Vice-President. He only stayed for a short time, but he had a large impact in his stay in Sapporo. He is especially famous for saying, "Boys, be ambitious". This has become the motto of the university.

This is a picture of the Sapporo Agricultural College when it was founded.

However, did you know that the location of the Sapporo Agricultural College was not the same as the present location of Hokkaido University? The College was at what is now North 1 West 1. And did you know that one of the most famous symbols of Sapporo, the Clock Tower, used to be part of the university? The clock tower was built in 1878 as the college drill hall³, although the clock was not added until 1881.

Have a look at this old picture of the drill hall. Now look at the Clock Tower today. Can you see the similarity? After 1899, the college started its move to the current site at North 8. The clock tower was sold to Sapporo City in 1906.

The second period starts in 1907. Sapporo Agricultural College became part of the Agricultural Department of Tohoku Imperial University. However, the University was short of money. Around this time, the Furukawa family donated a lot of money to the university. One of the buildings built using money donated by the Furukawa family is the Furukawa Hall.

This is a picture of the Furukawa Hall just after it was built. It looks quite different then compared to now. Back in the late Meiji Period it was not surrounded by trees and large faculty buildings. Also, notice how there is a lake in front of the Furukawa Hall in this photo. This area is now the Chuo Lawn. I will talk more about Chuo Lawn a bit later.

However, did you know that the Furukawa Memorial Hall is not the oldest building on campus? That record belongs to the Old School of Entomology. This building is now the university visitor centre at the southern end of campus. The oldest concrete building on campus is the Science Faculty. It was built in 1929.

¹ settlement: 「入植、開拓」。

² then: 形容詞。「当時の」。

³ drill hall: 演武場。

In 1918, Hokkaido Imperial University was founded. Hokkaido University had gone from college, to part of another university, to full university status in its own right⁴. There was an expansion in the number of departments. In addition to the Agriculture Department, departments of medicine, engineering and science were added in the decade or so after achieving university status.

If you look at old pictures of Hokkaido University students, you will see that almost all are male. This picture is from 1878.

Did you know that the first woman to enter Hokkaido University (then Hokkaido Imperial University) was Kato Sechi. She only studied elective courses. However, in 1930, Yoshimura Fuji became the first woman to pass entrance exams and become a full student. Up until 1947 only 25 women⁵ had studied at Hokkaido Imperial University. Even today the number of male students is much larger than the number of female students.

Another important first⁶ came in 1936. Dr Nakaya Ukichiro produced the world's first artificial snow crystal. There is a monument to mark this event just outside the Trillium Faculty House in the centre of campus. Dr Nakaya's achievements paved the way for the establishment of the Institute of Low Temperature Science in 1941.

After Japan's defeat in World War II, Hokkaido Imperial University was renamed Hokkaido University. This fourth period in Hokkaido University's history began in 1947. The university continued to expand. New departments and buildings were added. The university gradually took the shape that it is today. The 1960s were a radical period and there were a lot of student demonstrations on campus. By the 1980s, internationalization was a buzzword in Japan and there was a rapid increase in the number of international students during the 1980s.

Today one of the most recognizable parts of campus is the Chuo Lawn. But, did you know that up until 1935, the stream used to be dammed so Chuo Lawn could be used as a skating rink in winter? This explains why we saw the lake in front of the Furukawa Hall in this photo, which we saw earlier in the video.

Also, the present appearance of Chuo Lawn only dates from 1994. With the development of Sapporo city, the Sakushukotoni River, which ran through Chuo Lawn, largely dried up. But, in 1994 a pump was built near the location of the University Cooperative⁷. The pump ensures that we can once again enjoy a stream flowing through Chuo Lawn.

From the mid-1990s parts of campus were managed as if they were a park. Benches were placed around the Ono Pond, which is now a popular rest area; signs were put around campus to tell visitors about the interesting places on campus; and the University Museum was opened in 1999. All these things show that by the 1990s, Hokkaido University's campus was not only a place of learning. It had become one of the key tourist attractions in Sapporo.

⁴ in its own right: 「それ自身の権利、力、価値で」。ここでは、北大が他の大学の一部ではなく、それ自体で一個の独立した大学となったことを表している。

⁵ 「1947年までに理学部へ入学した女性25人中4人は聴講生だが、21人は通常の入学試験に合格して入学したという点で、農学部を選科生入学許可の場合と事情が異なっている。」『北大の125年』、39ページ。

⁶ Another important first: "first"は名詞。「(北大の女子学生第一号の話に続いて) もう一つの重要な初めての出来事は」。

⁷ University Cooperative: 大学生協。

The final and current period in Hokkaido University's history began in 2004. The university was effectively privatized⁸ by the government. It now has more freedom to develop its own research and teaching identity. But in the twenty-first century, universities are facing more and more competition to be recognized as leading centres of learning, not only on a local scale, but on a global scale.

One of the biggest events of the period since 2004 was typhoon number 18 in 2004. This typhoon knocked down many trees around campus. The scars are still visible, in Chuo Lawn, and the Poplar Avenue. However, did you know that wood from the knocked down Poplar trees was used to make a harpsichord? In this way, a tree that was knocked down is still able to give pleasure to people in concerts at the university.

Finally, let's look at the changing face of campus and see some pictures from 1937.

Today, Hokkaido University is in the middle of the bustling city of Sapporo. But in 1937, this area was still very rural. This photograph shows the view from campus toward Okurayama. As you can see, there are no large buildings. Nor is there the Okurayama ski jump⁹, which was used in the Sapporo Olympics in 1972. Now let's look at the scene today.

Or how about this view towards Mt Teine? Again there are few buildings in 1937, but today the city stretches as far as the eye can see.

This next photo is the view northeast from the southern end of campus. The big building is the Science Faculty, where the University Museum is located. This is the view northeast in 2008. Not only the campus but also the city is very built up¹⁰ in comparison.

And can you guess what these buildings are? Perhaps not. In fact, this is the old university hospital. It is very different to the large hospital building today.

This is the view north. Can you see the Poplar Avenue to the left of the picture? Now, here is the view today.

Poplar Avenue has not changed that much since 1937. Of course, many trees were knocked down in 2004, but from ground level the tunnel of trees still looks similar.

Finally, can you guess what this building is? It is the old Department of Engineering. This is the modern building. As you can see, campus has changed a lot over the years.

If you are interested in learning more about the history of the university, go to the university bookshops and you will find a number of books on sale, or visit the University Museum.

(Credits): Hokkaido University has over 130 years of history. How will the students at the university today be remembered in the coming years? "Boys and Girls, be ambitious!"

⁸ was effectively privatized: 「実質的に民営化された」。

⁹ ski jump: スキーのジャンプ競技だけでなく、ジャンプ台も"ski jump"と言う。

¹⁰ built up: 形容詞。「人が住み、建物が立ち並んでいる」。「built-up areas」で「市街地」。

Answers and Explanations



Question 1: Of the five periods in the history of Hokkaido University, which one was the longest?

Answer: D

03:33からの各時代の説明の画面を参照。4番目の"Hokkaido University"の時代が1947-2004の57年間で最長。

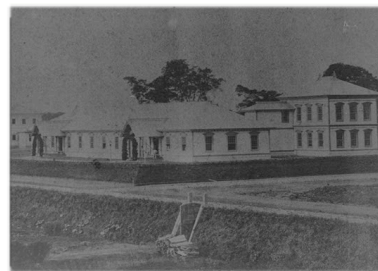
Question 2: If you stand at Hokkaido University's main gate today, in which direction must you travel to reach the original site of the Sapporo Agricultural College?

Answer: D

01:52から札幌農学校のもとあった場所についての説明がある。

"However, did you know that the location of the Sapporo Agricultural College was not the same as the present location of Hokkaido University? The College was at what is now North 1 West 1."

正門は北8西5だから北1西1に行くには南東の方角に進むことになる。



Question 3: Which of these is NOT correct about Chuo Lawn?

Answer: A

中央ローンについての説明は06:45から。Bのスケートリンクの話は06:52からの部分にある。Cの川がかれた話、Dのポンプが作られた話は07:18からで述べられている。07:40から

"From the mid-1990s parts of campus were managed as if they were a park." とあるように、中央ローンは公園のように使われてきたが、Aで言っているように公園と呼ばれたわけではなかった。

Question 4: After Kato Sechi became the first woman to study at Hokkaido University, there was a rapid rise in the number of female students. True or False?

Answer: False

加藤セチについては04:54からのビデオを参照。そこでは
"Up until 1947 only 25 women had studied at Hokkaido Imperial University."
と述べられている。



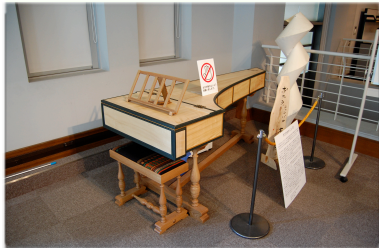
Question 5: A harpsichord was made using the tree knocked down in Chuo Lawn. True or False?

Answer: False

09:14から

"However, did you know that wood from the knocked down Poplar trees was used to make a harpsichord?"

と述べられているように、ハープシコードは倒れたポプラの木を使って作られたものである。



Question 6: Which of the following statements about the section "The Changing Face of Campus" is False?

Answer: B

Aの手稲山の写真は10:15から見る事ができる。Bについては、10:51から大学病院の昔と今の写真を見ることができる。11:33から

"Finally, can you guess what this building is? It is the old Department of Engineering. This is the modern building."

とあるように、Dも正しい。09:34から

"Finally, let's look at the changing face of campus and see some pictures from 1937."

と言っているように、このセクションで最も古い写真は1937年のものである。したがってBは間違い。



Video 2: Photo Gallery



Campus has changed a lot ...



... over the years.

Video 3: Hokudai in Numbers

As you watch the third video in the series, try to answer to the following questions.

Question 1:

Watch the video from 00:00:16. Fill in the blanks.

The campus occupies _____ hectares of land.

Question 2:

Watch the video from 00:01:32. Fill in the blanks.

Students and staff at Hokudai come _____ Japan.

Question 3:

Watch the video from 00:03:05. Fill in the blanks.

The top department _____ numbers of teaching staff and numbers of undergraduates is the Department of Engineering.

Question 4:

Watch the video from 00:03:46. Fill in the blanks.

[The hospital] treated _____ people, both as inpatients and outpatients, during academic year 2007.

Question 5:

Which of these groups have a value of "about 25 per cent"? Choose two.

- A) The number of non-teaching staff as a percentage of the total number of staff.
- B) The number of female students as a percentage of all students at Hokudai
- C) The number of international students as a percentage of all students at Hokudai.
- D) The number of faculty members in the Engineering Department as a percentage of all academic staff.
- E) The value of the University Hospital budget as a percentage of the total university budget.

Video 3: Script

In this video we will look now at some basic data about Hokkaido University.

Hokudai is situated conveniently in the middle of Sapporo. The Sapporo campus occupies just under 300 hectares of land. It is around 3 kilometres long, and at its widest point is one kilometre wide.

Hokudai has a number of other sites apart from the main campus: for example, the Botanic Garden in central Sapporo, the Hakodate Campus of the School of Fisheries Sciences, and the Tomakomai Experimental Forest.

In total, over 22,000 people work and study at Hokudai. There are over 18,000 students. Of these¹ nearly 12,000 are undergraduates, over 3,000 are on master's programmes, and over 2,000 are on doctorate programmes. Since 1880, over 170,000 people have graduated from Hokkaido University or its predecessors².

There are over 2,000 teaching staff. And the university could not run smoothly without the administrative staff, who manage the libraries, department offices and the university's finances.

Students and staff at Hokudai come from all over Japan. This map shows the home prefectures of new undergraduate students at Hokudai in 2008. As you can see, around half come from Hokkaido. There is also a small number of international students at undergraduate level, or Japanese returnee³ children who grew up in another country. Another clear trend is that a majority of students are male. In 2008, only 27.7 per cent of undergraduates and 24.8 per cent of graduate students were female.

Hokkaido University has many links with the international academic community. Hokudai is active in creating international partnerships with other universities. It currently has agreements with 162 other universities. And in 2008, the number of international students topped 1,000 for the first time. Most were studying for postgraduate degrees, and most were from Asian countries.

Let's look now at the academic profile⁴ of the university. Hokudai is a science-orientated university. This is obvious from the numbers of faculty⁵ members and students in each faculty. The top department: in terms of both numbers of teaching staff and numbers of undergraduates is the Department of Engineering.

If we look at the top six departments in terms of the number of academic staff, only the Faculty of Letters is in the top six from the humanities, although when we

¹ Of these: "these"(i.e. "over 18,000 students")のうち。

² its predecessors: "Hokkaido University"の"predecessors"、つまり、札幌農学校などの北大の前身。

³ returnee: "one who returns (from abroad, etc)". "returnee children"はいわゆる「帰国子女」。ちなみに動詞に"-ee"という語尾がついて「～する人」という意味になる語としては、"refugee"（避難民）、"absentee"（欠席者）がある。"-er"という語尾で「～する人」、"-ee"という語尾で「～される人」という対になるものとしては、"examiner"（試験する人）/"examinee"（被験者、試験を受ける人）、"employer"（雇う人）/"employee"（雇われる人）、"interviewer"（面接官）/"interviewee"（面接を受ける人）がある。

⁴ profile: 発音注意、「プロフィール」ではない。

⁵ faculty: "faculty"は「学部」という意味でも使われるが、ここでは「学部の教授陣」という意味で使われている。"staff"とも言う。"faculty members"は「学部の構成員」。"faculty meeting"は「教授会」。

look at student numbers we can see that the Faculties of Law and Letters are in the top six from the humanities. And when it comes to finances, the importance of the University Hospital is clear. It accounts⁶ for about one quarter of the university budget, and treated over a million people, both as inpatients and outpatients, during academic year 2007.

For more information on the university, visit the university's English-language page: <http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/en/brief/english/index.html>



You can also download the pdf file "A Brief Sketch of Hokkaido University 2008-2009"
http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/en/brief/pdf/2008_en.pdf

⁶ accounts for: 「～だけの割合を占める」。この文の意味は、「大学病院は大学の予算の約4分の1を占めている」。

Answers and Explanations

The answers to **Questions 1-4** are highlighted in the video script.

Question 5:

Which of these groups have a value of "about 25 per cent"? Choose two.

- A) The number of non-teaching staff as a percentage of the total number of staff.
- B) The number of female students as a percentage of all students at Hokudai
- C) The number of international students as a percentage of all students at Hokudai.
- D) The number of faculty members in the Engineering Department as a percentage of all academic staff.
- E) The value of the University Hospital budget as a percentage of the total university budget.

Answers: B and E



Bについては02:05より"In 2008, only 27.7 per cent of undergraduates and 24.8 per cent of graduate students were female"と言っている。また画面では"Just over a quarter of students are female"と表示されている。"a quarter"は4分の1、つまり25%。したがってBの値は"about 25 per cent"と言える。Eについては03:42から"It [= the University Hospital] accounts for about one quarter of the university budget"と述べられているので、や

はり"about 25 per cent"と言える。他の数値についてはパーセンテージへの言及がない。したがって正解はBとE。

Video 3: Photo Gallery

Hokudai is known as ...



... a science-orientated university.



Video 4: The Seasons on Campus

As you watch the video, find the answers to the following questions.

Question 1:

Spring is referred to as a time of () for nature.

- A) rebass
- B) rebirth
- C) reimburse
- D) reverse

Question 2:

At Hokkaido University the academic year starts in the ().

- A) autumn
- B) spring
- C) summer
- D) winter

Question 3:

Which of the following is mentioned in the section about summer?

- A) Flowers on campus.
- B) The long rainy season.
- C) The summer holiday after the TOEFL-ITP exam.
- D) Yosakoi-Soran festival.

Question 4:

Which of the following is popular for its yellow leaves?

- A) The Central Avenue.
- B) The Gingko Avenue.
- C) The Poplar Avenue.

Question 5:

Which of the following is mentioned in the section about winter?

- A) People find it difficult to walk on the snow.
- B) Students are good at riding bicycles in winter.
- C) The winter vacation begins in March.

Video 4: Script

Hokkaido University campus is a great place to enjoy the changing seasons. Let's take a short look at the seasons on campus.

The arrival of spring heralds the beginning of the academic year¹. In April, thousands of new students enter the university to begin their new life and studies here. It is a time of making new friends and seeing old friends again after the winter vacation. Spring is also a time of rebirth for nature. The last snows of winter are melting away by the beginning of term. Then, the cherry blossoms bloom in early May. All around campus there are many flowers and leaves appearing after the long winter months. Spring is a time of new hope, of looking forward, and of fresh starts.

Summer is a very pleasant season in Hokkaido. Unlike the rest of Japan there is no rainy season in June. At the beginning of June is the Hokkaido University festival, which usually coincides with² the beginning of the nicest weather of the year. Summer is a time to enjoy the great outdoors. You can sit outside on the grass to read a book, or enjoy a Genghis Khan party with your friends. Like spring, summer is also a great time to enjoy the flowers in bloom around campus. And as we enter August, there is the long summer holiday to look forward to, after the end of term exams, that is³!

The arrival of autumn means the beginning of the second term. Students are back from their summer holidays ready to begin studying again. The campus puts on a spectacular display of reds, yellows and oranges in late October. The university is rightly⁴ famous around Hokkaido as a place to see autumn leaves. People come from far and wide to stroll under the autumn leaves and take photographs. The Gingko Avenue is particularly famous for its bright yellow leaves, but we must not forget the reds and oranges up the Central Avenue. The evenings are getting cooler, and as the leaves fall from the trees we can feel winter approaching.

From mid-December, snow falls regularly in Sapporo. Gradually the campus is blanketed in deep snow. This can make getting from place to place difficult, and please be especially careful about using your bicycles in winter. But, there is a serene beauty to the campus in winter. In February, when the snow is at its deepest, the students have left for their winter vacations. Campus can be eerily⁵ quiet. In March the snows begin to melt. But the melting snow means that spring is only

¹ academic year: 大学などの学校の年度。"school year"という表現もある。ちなみに「会計年度」は"financial year"、"fiscal year"と言う。

² coincides with: 「～と一致する」。ちなみに"What a coincidence!"は「奇遇ですね」「何という偶然の一致でしょうか」。

³ that is: = "that is to say" 「つまり」。

⁴ rightly: いわゆる文修飾の副詞。"The university is famous around Hokkaido as a place to see autumn leaves"という文の内容がもっともである、それだけの理由がある、ということを表す。"with reason"、"justifiably"という語句も同じように使える。

⁵ eerily: "eery"の副詞形。「無気味な程に」。

around the corner. Another year at Hokkaido University is about to begin. Another group of students with many hopes and dreams will arrive. Another year will be added to the over 130-year history of the university.

(Credits)

There have been many people involved in the production of the video series
Hokkaido University: An Introduction ...

Script and Narration:
Philip Seaton

Music:
Mozart, Gran Partita
Performed by members of the Hokkaido Symphony Orchestra.
Conducted by Satoshi Oku.

Photographs:
Philip Seaton, Kimihiro Ito and members of the Hokkaido University Staff
Photography Club,
Hokkaido University Website.

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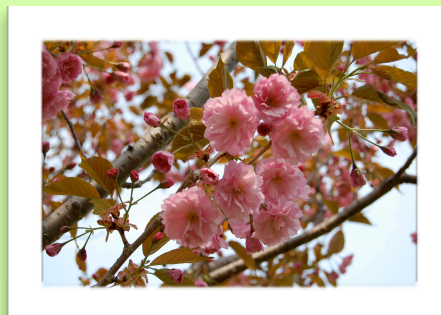
Answers and Explanations

The answers to **Question 1** and **Question 2** are highlighted in the text.

Question 1:

Spring is referred to as a time of (rebirth) for nature.

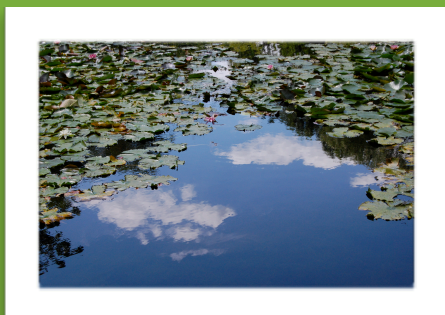
Answer: B



Question 2:

At Hokkaido University the academic year starts in the (spring).

Answer: B



Question 3:

Which of the following is mentioned in the section about summer?

- A) Flowers on campus.
- B) The long rainy season.
- C) The summer holiday after the TOEFL-ITP exam.
- D) Yosakoi-Soran festival.

Answer: A

01:55から、"Like spring, summer is also a great time to enjoy the flowers in bloom around campus"と言っているのので、Aが正解。Bの梅雨は北海道にはないと言っている。CのTOEFL-ITP試験は言及されていない。言及されているのは、他の科目の期末試験 ("the end of term exams") である。Dのよさこいソーランは言及されていない。言及されている祭りは大学祭 ("the Hokkaido University festival") である。

Question 4:

Which of the following is popular for its yellow leaves?

- A) The Central Avenue.
- B) The Gingko Avenue.
- C) The Poplar Avenue.

Answer: B



02:56から、"The Gingko Avenue is particularly famous for its bright yellow leaves, but we must not forget the reds and oranges up the Central Avenue"と言っているのです、正解はB。"The Central Avenue"について言及されている色は"reds and oranges"である。"The Poplar Avenue"は全く言及されていない。



Question 5:

Which of the following is mentioned in the section about winter?

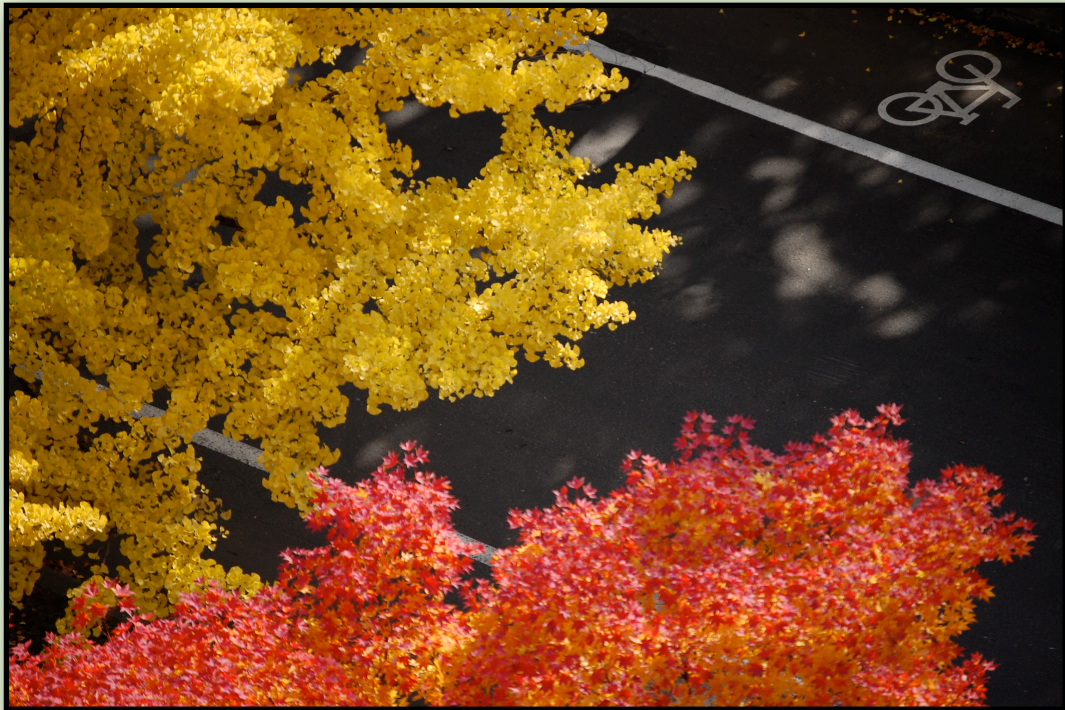
- A) People find it difficult to walk on the snow.
- B) Students are good at riding bicycles in winter.
- C) The winter vacation begins in March.

Answer: A

03:35から、"This [= the fact that the campus is blanketed in deep snow] can make getting from place to place difficult"と言っている。

Video 4: Photo Gallery





We hope you enjoyed the course. Come and visit
Hokkaido University sometime in the future ...