

令和5年度
東京純心大学
看護学部 看護学科

一般選抜試験（第1回）

【英語】

試験問題

試験時間：60分

問題は1～12ページ

注意事項

- ・解答は、解答用紙及びマークシートに記入すること。
- ・問題用紙は、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和5年1月29日

第1問 各英文の空欄に最も適する語句を①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A: Is () a post office near here?
B: Sure. I'll show you.
① this ② that ③ they ④ there
2. During the meeting, we () our school festival.
① discussed ② talked ③ told ④ quarreled
3. How () have you been to Tokyo Disneyland?
① long ② often ③ far ④ many
4. () afraid of making mistakes.
① You don't ② Aren't ③ Don't you ④ Don't be
5. My brother always gives me ().
① many advices ② few advices ③ some advices ④ much advice
6. Since everything is going up in price, I want the () expensive one.
① most ② least ③ more ④ less
7. What a nice day! I feel like () for a walk.
① go ② going ③ to go ④ gone
8. () July 4th, people in the United States celebrate their independence.
① At ② On ③ In ④ During
9. Internet technology has () us to work efficiently.
① able ② possible ③ helping ④ enabled
10. My father () the dog every morning, even on snowy days.
① walk ② walks ③ is walking ④ is walked
11. My sister had her wallet () on the train.
① steal ② stole ③ stolen ④ stealing

12. () you give me a ride to the station?
① Could ② May ③ Shall ④ Should
13. Yesterday, I was so tired that I slept () noon.
① until ② for ③ by ④ still
14. My daughter became a nurse. I'm really proud () her.
① at ② in ③ on ④ of
15. If you had left earlier, you wouldn't () the train on that day.
① miss ② missed ③ have ④ have missed
16. The student is not used to () up early, so he often oversleeps.
① get ② getting ③ to get ④ gotten
17. Who is that boy () over there?
① run ② to run ③ running ④ runs
18. When I was riding a bike, I was () hit by a car.
① almost ② already ③ still ④ yet

第2問 19～22 にあてはまる文を□内の①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

At a boutique

Clerk: Good afternoon. May I help you?

Shopper: (19)

Clerk: What type of sweater does she like?

Shopper: (20)

Clerk: What color do you have in mind?

Shopper: Maybe brown.

Clerk: What about this one? It's warm and stylish, and it's 100% wool.

Shopper: (21)

Clerk: This costs only 20,000 yen. It's on sale.

Shopper: Ummmm. A little expensive for me. (22)

- ① Great! How much is it?
- ② Hi. I'm looking for a sweater for my mother.
- ③ Can you show me another?
- ④ I think she would like a simple and warm one.

第3問 文脈に合うように□内の①～④の語句を並べ替えたとき、23～26に入るものを①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

Keiko さんの高校では、オーストラリアで日本文化を学んでいる現地の高校生と月に1度、オンラインで交流があります。

23-24

Keiko: Hi, Steve. How's everything?

Steve: Pretty good. You know, a new cafeteria has just opened at my school. It's amazing!

Keiko: That's great. Our school also has a cafeteria, but most of us bring boxed lunches.

Steve: What's that?

Keiko: It's a box, in(23)() (24)()neatly, and we bring it to school for lunch.

Steve: Wow! Every morning! Doesn't it take a lot of time?

Keiko: We can prepare the ingredients on the previous night and it's my mother to make.

①	foods	②	various	③	which	④	we put
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25-26

Keiko: By the way, why did you get interested in Japanese culture?

Steve: When I was ten, my parents took me to see kabuki at Sydney Opera House. I was so impressed with the performance and sound effects.

Keiko: I see. Do you want to see it in *Kabuki* Theatre in Japan?

Steve: Of course, I'm planning (25)() (26)() I hope to see some performances in Japan.

Keiko: When you have time, please visit our school as well.

①	so	②	go to Tokyo	③	to	④	next spring,
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第4問 次の文章は、日本の非化石燃料の目標に関するものである。本文中の(1)～(13)について設問に答えなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Japan sets 60% target for nonfossil fuels¹ by '30

Japan aims to raise (1)its share of nonfossil (2)fuels for (3)electricity generation, including renewables and nuclear power, to about 60% of total production by fiscal 2030 — 2.5 times the current level — the trade ministry's draft basic energy policy showed Wednesday. (4) (5)experts say the ambitious target may not be feasible².

The first revision of the energy policy in three years took into account the nation's new target of a 46% cut in greenhouse gas (6)emissions by 2030 from (7)fiscal 2013 levels that was announced in April, a sharp upgrade from the 26% cut that the world's fifth-biggest emitter had (8)pledged six years ago.

Renewable energy³ will account for 36% to 38% of total power production, up from 22% to 24% in the previous plan for 2030, while the share of nuclear power was kept at 20% to 22%. In fiscal 2019, renewables and nuclear made up 18% and 6% of total power generation, respectively.

If achieved, the total carbon dioxide emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels and power generation, which account for roughly 90% of the nation's total, would fall by about a third from 2019 levels to about 680 million tons in 2030.

The new plan sets what experts say is a fairly high bar for renewables, with the share for solar, wind, geothermal⁴, hydropower and biomass set to account for 15%, 6%, 1%, 10% and 5% in 2030, up from 6.7%, 0.7%, 0.3%, 7.7% and 2.6% in 2019.

The plan also projects that ammonia and hydrogen— the next-generation fuels that, (9) fuels such as oil and gas, do not produce (10)carbon dioxide when burnt— will account for 1% of the total, though the cost will likely be much higher than (11) of natural gas. Production of ammonia and hydrogen by converting hydrocarbons⁵ generates carbon dioxide, although production of low-carbon forms of the fuels is increasing, with emissions captured via carbon-offset⁶ technology.

The doubling of solar power by 2030 may present one of the biggest (12)hurdles, although (13)it recently replaced nuclear as the cheapest source of power. Japan's installed solar capacity per square kilometer on flat land is already the highest in the world, and the total installed capacity⁷ in Japan ranks the third highest.

The fact that only around 30% of land in Japan is flat, compared with 70% in Germany, will likely make it more difficult to raise the share of solar further, said Kouichi Iwama, professor of energy economics at Wako University.

“It will prove difficult practically and technically to construct a massive amount of solar power panels on the slopes of mountainous areas,” he said.

(*Japan Times*, July 22, 2021)

注

¹ nonfossil fuels 非化石燃料

² feasible 実現可能な

³ renewable energy 再生可能エネルギー

⁴ geothermal 地熱の

⁵ hydrocarbon 炭化水素

⁶ carbon-offset 脱炭素化の

⁷ total installed capacity 総設備容量

Q1. 下線部(3)、(5)、(6)、(7)の第一アクセントの位置が同じ語を①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

27. (3) e-lec-tric-i-ty

- ① re-frig-er-a-tor ② com-mu-ni-ca-tion ③ cer-ti-fi-ca-tion ④ an-ni-ver-sa-ry

28. (5) ex-pert

- ① de-scribe ② ill-ness ③ re-ly ④ de-lay

29. (6) e-mis-sion

- ① beau-ti-ful ② in-ter-view ③ to-mor-row ④ yes-ter-day

30. (7) fis-cal

- ① ex-ist ② com-pare ③ re-view ④ pass-word

Q2. (2)、(8)、(10)、(12)の語の下線部と同じ発音を含む語を①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

31. (2) fuel

- ① future ② fundamental ③ careful ④ funny

32. (8) pledge

- ① pleasure ② placement ③ placement ④ exchange

33. (10) carbon

- ① car ② kick ③ shell ④ emergence

34. (12) hurdle

- ① hardly ② year ③ poor ④ pour

Q3. (4)、(9)、(11)に入る語をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (4) ① Until ② So ③ But ④ For

36. (9) ① like ② unlike ③ likely ④ unlikely

37. (11) ① this ② that ③ these ④ those

Q4. 下線部(1)と (13)が、それぞれ何を指しているのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

38. (1) its

- ① electricity generation's
- ② nuclear power's
- ③ energy policy's
- ④ Japan's

39. (13) it

- ① solar power
- ② flat land
- ③ carbon-offset technology
- ④ natural gas

Q5. 本文の内容と合っている文を1つずつ、選びなさい。

40. 2030年度までのエネルギー政策について

- ① 政府が4月に打ち出した新たな目標は、温室効果ガス排出量を2013年度から26%削減するというものだ。
- ② 再生可能エネルギーの割合は、エネルギー全体の22～24%となるだろう。
- ③ 二酸化炭素排出量は、2019年度の半分となり、2030年度には7億トン未満まで下がるだろう。
- ④ この新たな計画は、風力発電の割合を2019年度の0.7%から6%にまで引き上げること为目标としている。

41. 太陽光発電について

- ① 日本の平地での1 km²あたりの太陽光発電容量は、世界第一位である。
- ② 日本の平地面積はドイツの1/3である。
- ③ 日本の総設備容量は世界最大である。
- ④ 和光大学の岩間教授によると、日本は山岳地帯にソーラーパネルを設置する技術が高い。

第5問 次の文章は、コロナ禍における看護について述べている。文章を読み、次の設問42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49 については続く文として最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。また、44, 48 については質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Despite crucial role, some feel ‘expendable’¹

Japan’s nurses speak out from virus front line

Donning² the protective gear required to enter the pressurized hospital room of a COVID-19 patient has become second nature for Nao Watarumi.

The 38-year-old nurse was performing a routine check on a patient, a man in his 50s who had been receiving artificial ventilation³ for close to a week in the coronavirus ward of Itabashi Hospital in Tokyo.

“It used to take us a long time to gear up⁴ every time we needed to go in and out of a room to check on a patient, but now we can usually do it in less than five minutes,” she said after she emerged from the patient’s room and began to methodically⁵ remove her goggles, gown, face shield and a second layer of gloves.

“We’ve had lots of practice,” Watarumi said, smiling ever so slightly as she carefully disposed of everything in a sealed waste basket.

Not once did her gaze leave the patient.

Few can match the strength and stoicism⁶ of those who save lives for a living. But the physical, emotional and social burden shouldered by front-line workers continues to accumulate as the outbreak worsens.

(中略)

Why Japan’s health care system becomes overwhelmed each time major cities report a high number of new cases has been the subject of heated debate since the beginning of the pandemic.

Many have said it’s because there aren’t enough doctors and nurses due to the industry’s infamously⁷ high turnover rate⁸. Some point to the reduction of hospital beds through the gradual defunding of intensive care units as the country’s population dwindles⁹ and ages.

But the root of the problem lies in short-sighted public policy and poor hospital management, according to Keiko Yamamoto, president of the Tokyo Nursing Association (TNA)¹⁰.

“If a hospital becomes incapacitated¹¹ during a pandemic, it’s because management wasn’t doing their job,” Yamamoto said. “And it’s the central government — not nurses — that should be held responsible for the sluggish pace of the country’s

vaccine rollout.”

When Japan began to inoculate¹² older people earlier this year, its vaccine campaign was the slowest among industrialized nations by a large margin. Critics said there weren't enough nurses.

According to the TNA, however, there are over 700,000 licensed but unemployed nurses in Japan who are qualified to administer vaccines.

The country's rollout has gained momentum in recent months, but vaccine hesitancy could prevent the country from reaching herd immunity¹³.

Meanwhile, the country's virus countermeasures aren't nearly as effective as they used to be, since orders to stay home or avoid travel are almost entirely voluntary and the public has grown tired of curtailing¹⁴ their activities amid the lengthy pandemic.

While the central government has offered financial support to nurses, only those directly involved in the treatment of COVID-19 patients are eligible¹⁵. Nurses who don't treat virus patients are still ineligible even if they were subjected to enhanced safety protocols¹⁶ or the hospital where they work was significantly restructured or temporarily shut down.

In an effort to fundamentally improve the country's pandemic response, the TNA has been offering free training to nurses on crisis response, infectious diseases and hospital management.

“If society wants nurses to continue fighting this crisis, they need more support and a better working environment,” Yamamoto said. “If we're sprinting full speed each and every day, we won't be able to run for much longer.”

(*Japan Times*, August 7-8, 2021)

注

¹ expendable 使い捨ての

² don 身につける (文語的)

³ artificial ventilation 人工呼吸器

⁴ gear up 準備をする

⁵ methodically 入念に

⁶ stoicism ストイックさ

⁷ infamously 不名誉にも

⁸ turnover rate 離職率

⁹ dwindle 減少する

¹⁰ the Tokyo Nursing Association (TNA) 東京都看護協会

¹¹ become incapacitated 機能不全に陥る ¹² inoculate 予防接種をする

¹³ herd immunity 集団免疫

¹⁴ curtail 切り詰める

¹⁵ eligible 資格のある

¹⁶ safety protocols 安全手順

42. This passage is about

- ① how to train nurses in a corona wards.
- ② how to save lives of COVID-19 patients.
- ③ how to work efficiently to save the patients.
- ④ how to improve the situation of front line nurses.

43. According to the passage, one reason for Japan's overwhelmed health care system is the fact that

- ① many health care professionals quit.
- ② it takes a long time to gear up.
- ③ they need strength and stoicism.
- ④ there is a lack of artificial ventilation.

44. Why did the number of hospital beds become lower?

- ① Because home medical care is gaining popularity.
- ② Because the government stopped funding ICUs.
- ③ Because the number of hospitals is decreasing.
- ④ Because the hospitalization period became shorter.

45. The Japanese government gives financial support to only

- ① nurses working at large hospitals.
- ② nurses taking care of COVID-19 patients.
- ③ nurses working in large cities.
- ④ veteran nurses treating COVID-19 patients.

46. The Tokyo Nursing Association president Keiko Yamamoto claims that

- ① the Japanese government should quicken the pace of vaccine rollout.
- ② nurses are responsible for managing the pandemic.
- ③ hospitals should hire unemployed nurses immediately.
- ④ doctors need more support and a better working environment.

47. Amid the pandemic crisis, the TNA has been helping nurses with

- ① no-cost training opportunities.
- ② hospital day-care centers.
- ③ disposable gowns and gloves.
- ④ vaccination.

48. According to the passage, why did Japan's countermeasures become less effective?

- ① They cost too much.
- ② There was a shortage of manpower.
- ③ They were not on a voluntary basis.
- ④ People got tired of them.

49. According to the passage, Japan didn't reach herd immunity because

- ① the government failed to count the number of infectious people.
- ② some people were indecisive about vaccination.
- ③ the vaccine campaign was too slow.
- ④ people followed orders to stay home.

第6問 次の文章を読み、180字から200字の日本語で要約しなさい。なお、文中に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Extinct Japanese wolf may be key to dog origins

Worshipped for centuries in Japan as a divine messenger and protector of farmland, the Japanese wolf disappeared from the archipelago¹ in the early 20th century after its population was decimated² by disease and humans hunting them down in the name of defending livestock.

Its tragic fate, however, along with the lingering³ mystery over its true identity and even reports of modern-day sightings⁴, has kept the beast alive in the minds of many. Now, a new study says the legendary animal may offer the key to understanding the origins of man's best friend.

The Japanese wolf (*Canis lupus hodophilax*) is the closest relative to the ancestors of dogs, more so than any other gray wolf population, according to Yohey Terai, an evolutionary biologist at the Graduate University for Advanced Studies⁵ in Kanagawa Prefecture who led the research.

Studies so far have indicated that dogs and Eurasian wolves are both likely to have diverged from a common wolf ancestor, a process that took place 20,000 to 40,000 years ago. But there has been much debate over when and where this happened, partly because the original gray wolf population is thought to have vanished.

Many regions in Eurasia have been proposed as candidates for the origin of dogs, including the Middle East, Central Asia, Europe and the southern part of East Asia, but discussions on the origin, or origins, as well as the timing of domestication, continues.

“Our research allows us to hypothesize that dog lineages⁶ diverged from wolves in East Asia,” Terai said during an interview Wednesday. More specifically, the extinct population of the gray wolf from which dogs are suspected to have been domesticated⁷ is closely related to the ancestor of the Japanese wolf and is likely to have inhabited East Asia, according to the study released last week, which is yet to be peer reviewed.

Terai, however, is careful to add that this doesn't necessarily mean that dogs were domesticated in East Asia. “They could have dispersed⁸ elsewhere before having a relationship with humans— that's something we cannot know from the genome⁹ data, and something that will require archaeological¹⁰ evidence.”

(*Japan Times*, October 22, 2021)

注

¹ archipelago 列島 ² decimate 滅ぼす ³ lingering 長く続く ⁴ sighting 目撃

⁵ the Graduate University for Advanced Studies 総合研究大学院大学 ⁶ lineage 血筋、血統

⁷ domesticate 飼いならす ⁸ disperse 散り散りになる ⁹ genome ゲノム

¹⁰ archaeological 考古学の

(余 白)

(余 白)