

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2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2月19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. I went ( ) at 10 o'clock.  
① to home    ② at home    ③ to house    ④ home
2. I live ( ) Fifth Avenue.  
① to    ② at    ③ next by    ④ on
3. Many people ( ) she is the best singer of this decade.  
① thinks    ② is thinking    ③ be thinking    ④ think
4. This fiction was written ( ) 2022.  
① at    ② to    ③ in    ④ on
5. Donald isn't well, but he ( ) going with us.  
① insists on    ② insists to    ③ insists    ④ insists that
6. He ( ) mail a package before the post office closes.  
① must to    ② has to    ③ have to    ④ has
7. Mary is absent a lot, ( )?  
① is she    ② isn't    ③ isn't she    ④ doesn't she
8. Jane just had ( ) at a beauty salon.  
① cut her hair    ② her hair cut    ③ hair cut    ④ cutting her hair
9. That lady with the long hair ( ) me of someone I know.  
① remembers    ② recalls    ③ reminds    ④ suggests
10. I'll ( ) the meaning of this word in the dictionary.  
① look it up    ② look up it    ③ look up    ④ be looking up it
11. The movie has ( ) started.  
① yet    ② since    ③ already    ④ been
12. I've worked in that factory ( ).  
① during a long time    ② since a long time  
③ for a long time    ④ a long time ago

13. Sherlock Holmes lived (            ) 221 B Baker Street.  
① on            ② at            ③ in            ④ of
14. We have to review the exercises in (            ).  
① unit tenth    ② unit ten      ③ tenth unit    ④ the unit tenth
15. Would you let (            ) with you to the party tomorrow?  
① me go        ② me to go      ③ that I go      ④ me going
16. Listen carefully; the sound on this recording is barely (            ).  
① audible      ② edible        ③ sensible      ④ feasible
17. Alice sings in church; she's part of the (            ).  
① choir        ② concert      ③ orchestra    ④ opera
18. The meeting has been (            ) until Wednesday.  
① put over     ② put up with ③ put out      ④ put off

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。

Scene: Jane is shopping at the grocery store by herself. She is buying some laundry soap when Daniel starts asking her questions.

Daniel: These labels are very confusing. One says, “Use hot water,” one says, “Use cold water,” one says, “It makes your clothes whiter,” one says, “It makes your clothes softer.” ( 19 )

Jane: Yes. I know it’s confusing. ( 20 )

Daniel: Maybe you can give me some advice. ( 21 ) What kind of soap powder would you recommend?

Jane: Gee, I don’t know. ( 22 )

Daniel: Oh? Why is that?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① | I usually use a liquid laundry soap.                  |
| ② | It’s a problem for me, too.                           |
| ③ | This is the first time I’ve had to do my own laundry. |
| ④ | I don’t understand any of this stuff.                 |

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。

23-24

A: Did you hear what Chris said to his boss?

B: Yes, and I ( 23 ) ( ) ( ) ( 24 ) if I were him.

① talk	② way	③ wouldn't	④ that
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25-26

A: The President made a brilliant decision, didn't she?

B: Yes, she did. I don't know what I'd have done if I had ( 25 ) ( ) ( ) ( 26 ) decision.

① to	② make	③ that	④ had
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第4問 次の文章は、コロナウイルス感染症が日本の女性の社会的な地位に与えた影響について述べたものである。本文中の(1)～(15)について設問に答えなさい。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。

## Pandemic worsens challenges for women

Tuesday marks International Women’s Day, which honors the political, (1)cultural and historical impact women have had on the world, but reports once again show that Japan still has (2)significant work to do to achieve gender equality, especially in the workplace.

Japan ranked 120<sup>th</sup> out of 156 countries in the World Economic Forum’s<sup>1</sup> gender gap ranking in 2021, remaining in last place among advanced economies, due to (3)particularly low scores in the political and economic (4)arenas.

And government data has shown that, as with other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>2</sup> has made (5)it harder for women in Japan—who have already been at a (6)disadvantage compared with men—to participate in the workforce.

Internal affairs ministry<sup>3</sup> data shows that women’s (7)participation in the labor force had been on the rise for years—growing from 57% in 2001 to 70.9% in 2019 for women age between 15 and 64, compared with around 80% for men. That’s above the average of 61.3% in 2019 for member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD)<sup>4</sup>.

( 8 ), many Japanese women tend to quit their jobs upon giving birth and often cannot later resume stable employment, instead ending up in relatively low-paid nonpermanent positions.

But in the years before the pandemic, more women had opted to continue working after having children. Women’s participation in the labor force tends to dip between the ages of 30 and 35, which is typically when they are taking care of young children, but in recent years that dip was not as steep as (9)it was before.

( 10 ), the arrival of the pandemic, which prompted the government to close down schools from around March through June in 2020, saw many working mothers lose their jobs or forced to quit to take care of their children at home.

In April 2020, the number of women in the workforce (11)declined about 700,000 compared with the previous month, nearly twice the figure for men—about 390,000.

And even though (12)the wage gap between men and women has been narrowing over the years, the average salary level of female workers in 2020 stood at 74.3% of the level for men.

The pandemic has particularly affected single mothers, many of whom have lost their jobs, according to Shintaro Yamaguchi, a professor at the University of Tokyo who has analyzed labor force survey data.

Yamaguchi and other researchers estimate that the school closures early in the pandemic pushed up the jobless rate for single mothers by about 3 percentage points.

Setting aside the pandemic, the percentage of women in corporate management positions is still low compared with other countries.

According to data published by OECD, the percentage of female (13)executives in Japanese companies stood at 10.7% in 2020, the lowest among the members of the Group of Seven.<sup>5</sup>

( 14 ) the government is pushing companies to provide opportunities for women to reach management positions, (15)many women are unable to take the same corporate career path as men. One of the reasons behind this is the fact that about half of all female workers are in nonpermanent work, including contract or part-time employment, essentially barring them from future management positions.

Japan also ranks last in the OECD and G7 for the number of female politicians. With the ratio of women in the Lower House<sup>6</sup> standing at 10.2% as of September, Japan was ranked 165<sup>th</sup> place out of 190 countries, according to data from the Lower House and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.<sup>7</sup> In contrast, the average proportion of female lawmakers in G7 countries stands at around 30%. (*Japan Times*, March 8, 2022)

注 1 World Economic Forum 世界経済フォーラム

2 COVID-19 pandemic 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行

3 internal affairs ministry 総務省

4 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 経済協力開発機構

5 the Group of Seven G7、先進7か国財務相・中央銀行総裁会議

6 the Lower House 衆議院 7 Inter-Parliamentary Union 列国議会同盟

Q1 下線部(1), (2), (3), (6)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. (1) cul-tur-al

① cap-i-tal                      ② com-mence-ment    ③ im-por-tant            ④ so-lu-tion

28. (2) sig-nif-i-cant

① ac-tiv-i-ty                      ② en-ter-tain-ment    ③ sit-u-a-tion            ④ syn-chro-nis-tic

29. (3) par-tic-u-lar-ly

① com-mu-ni-ca-tion    ② con-tem-po-rar-y    ③ co-op-er-a-tion    ④ cu-ri-os-i-ty

30. (6) dis-ad-van-tage

① de-moc-ra-cy                      ② dem-o-crat-ic            ③ de-ni-a-ble            ④ de-nom-i-nate

Q2 (4), (7), (11), (13)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. (4) arenas

- ① bench            ② site            ③ stage            ④ theme

32. (7) participation

- ① donation        ② donor        ③ participant    ④ principal

33. (11) declined

- ① inclination    ② incline        ③ inclusion        ④ inclusive

34. (13) executives

- ① destroyer      ② demon        ③ demonstrator ④ dictator

Q3 (8), (10), (14)に入る語句をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (8) ① Consequently ② Naturally    ③ Nonetheless ④ Furthermore

36. (10) ① However        ② Whatever      ③ Whenever      ④ Whichever

37. (14) ① Although        ② Because        ③ Naturally        ④ Therefore

Q4 下線部(5), (9)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. (5) it

- ① disadvantage compared with men  
② the COVID-19 pandemic  
③ government data has shown that  
④ to participate in the workforce

39. (9) it

- ① taking care of young children  
② that dip  
③ the ages of 30 and 35  
④ women's participation

Q5 下線部(12), (15)が何を意味するのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (12)

- ① 男女の賃金格差
- ② 男性の平均賃金
- ③ 女性の平均賃金
- ④ 年齢による賃金格差

41. (15)

- ① 多くの男性は女性と同じ企業内での昇進が得られない。
- ② 多くの女性は男性と同じ企業内での昇進が得られない。
- ③ 多くの男性は女性と同じ職場で働けない。
- ④ 多くの女性は男性と同じ職場で働けない。

第5問 次の文章は、気象庁の線状降水帯予測について述べている。文章を読み、次の設問(Q1～Q8)の42～49に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の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。

### **Weather agency to issue advance alerts to prevent rainfall disasters**

In order to mitigate the danger and damage caused by heavy rainfall, the Meteorological Agency<sup>1</sup> began forecasting “linear precipitation zones”<sup>2</sup> starting Wednesday, as part of efforts to improve forecasting accuracy.

Linear precipitation zones are bands of cumulonimbus clouds<sup>3</sup>—those that are rain-heavy, dense and towering—which can move slowly or stop, dumping their contents in one area.

Storms with these zones are difficult to predict, and over the past few years they have caused extensive damage, prompting the weather agency to make efforts to raise its forecasting accuracy.

Torrential rains in western Japan in 2018 and then in Kumamoto Prefecture in 2020, which caused the Kuma River to overflow its banks, resulted in catastrophic damage across the southwestern part of the country. Climate change could make these downpours even worse.

The agency used to issue warnings only when a linear precipitation zone was confirmed. But from this year, it will publish the information even when such an occurrence is merely predicted.

As a first step, the Meteorological Agency is set to begin forecasting possible linear rain belts from Wednesday. The country will be divided into 11 regions—including northern Kyushu, known for severe rainfall—and forecasts will be released from 12 to six hours in advance.

The researchers believe that such services will enable people to better plan for emergencies and evacuate faster. For example, if heavy rainfall is expected at night, advanced forecasting will enable residents in the designated areas to find shelter during the day.

In an announcement released in late April, the agency said that because of past struggles to provide accurate forecasts ahead of time, they will work together with industrial, academic and governmental organizations to expedite<sup>4</sup> the development of better forecasting tools.

The agency has been collaborating with universities and other research institutions to develop the world’s most advanced meteorological technology and ultimately improve the accuracy of forecasting precipitation at sea using a global navigation satellite system.

The agency said it will also conduct real-time simulation experiments using a

numerical forecast model that is being developed based on calculations by the supercomputer Fugaku. Developed by Japan's state-funded research institute known as Riken, Fugaku is one of the world's fastest in terms of computing speed.

In cooperation with the science ministry, the agriculture ministry and Riken, the Meteorological Agency will use this year's rainy season to conduct intensive observations to better understand how linear precipitation zones work.

The agency plans to provide the same forecasting accuracy to individual municipalities<sup>5</sup> in fiscal 2029. *(Japan Times, June 2, 2022)*

注 <sup>1</sup> the Meteorological Agency 気象庁 <sup>2</sup> linear precipitation zones 線状降水帯  
<sup>3</sup> cumulonimbus clouds 積乱雲 <sup>4</sup> expedite 促進する <sup>5</sup> municipalities 地方自治体

Q1 The Meteorological Agency began forecasting "linear precipitation zones" [42].

- ① to minimize the danger of urbanization of the south western part of Japan
- ② to minimize the damage of urbanization of the north eastern part of Japan
- ③ to minimize the danger and damage caused by heavy traffic
- ④ to minimize the danger and damage brought by heavy rainfall

Q2 Linear precipitation zones are [43].

- ① rain-heavy, dense and slow-moving clouds
- ② humid, dense and fast-moving clouds
- ③ light, thin and slow-moving clouds
- ④ heavy, thin and fast-moving clouds

Q3 Linear precipitation zones [44].

- ① can move quickly dropping rain across a wide area
- ② can move quickly dropping rain in a limited area
- ③ can move slowly dropping rain across a wide area
- ④ can move slowly dropping rain in a limited area

Q4 Storms with linear precipitation zones [45].

- ① are easy to predict, so they have caused serious damage
- ② are easy to predict, so they have not caused serious damage
- ③ are difficult to predict, so they have caused serious damage
- ④ are difficult to predict, so they have not caused serious damage

Q5 The Meteorological Agency used to announce warnings only when a linear precipitation zone was [46].

- ① predicted
- ② observed
- ③ formed
- ④ anticipated

Q6 The Meteorological Agency will begin forecasting linear rain belts. The researchers believe that such services will [47].

- ① enhance the development of science
- ② help people to make plans to avoid the danger
- ③ be provided only during the day
- ④ help people evacuate the day before the forecasting

Q7 The Meteorological Agency said that in order to provide forecast quickly they will [48].

- ① act alone
- ② act only with other research institutions
- ③ cooperate only with universities
- ④ cooperate with other organizations

Q8 In cooperation with the science ministry, the agriculture ministry and Riken, the Meteorological Agency will [49].

- ① complete this forecasting system within this year
- ② complete a global navigation satellite system
- ③ continue the world's fastest calculations by supercomputer Fugaku
- ④ continue observations to understand how linear precipitation zones work

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。

## City of Kyoto's restructuring plan calls for spending cuts

Facing possible bankruptcy, the city of Kyoto has drafted a financial restructuring plan that would trim its bureaucracy, reduce the number of elderly residents eligible for bus and subway discounts and cut spending on day care centers.

"I deeply regret the fact that we've been forced to rely on special measures in order to manage our finances," Kyoto Mayor Daisaku Kadokawa said Tuesday when announcing the plan. "We'll tackle all manner of reforms without making anything sacred."

Kyoto faces a financial shortfall of nearly ¥280 billion over the next five years. In April, Kadokawa warned the city could be looking at possible bankruptcy unless it figured out a way to come up with ¥160 billion in either cost cuts or additional revenue by the end of fiscal 2025.

The plan, which must be approved by the Kyoto Municipal Assembly this autumn, calls for reducing the city bureaucracy by more than 550 employees and raising the minimum age of those eligible for discounted fares on public transport from 70 to 75.

In addition, subsidies to day care centers will be reviewed. Parents could face higher fees or the loss of some services if the city cuts funding. Kyoto provides subsidies of about ¥24 million per day care center, which are used to help finance the salaries of workers.

Other proposals to raise revenue include increasing the fees for municipal facilities. The city is also looking into raising transportation fares.

These cost cuts and possible price hikes are necessary, Kadokawa says, due to past projects that are in the red—two municipal subway lines, for example, are ¥5.4 billion in debt. The construction costs for one of them—the Tozai Line, which connects Kyoto station with the city center—were ¥546.1 billion, or 1.4 times the initial price tag, and the line has since been underutilized.

The coronavirus pandemic has brought Kyoto's tourism industry to a standstill, and neither subway line is generating the revenue it did in the pre-pandemic years when Kyoto was booming as a domestic and international tourist destination.

*(Japan Times, August 12, 2021)*

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