

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3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3月12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 enjoy () tennis.
① playing ② to playing ③ play ④ the play
2. I have a headache. I () take an aspirin.
① would better ② better ③ had better ④ will better
3. I think she lacks the experience she () for this job.
① should have ② should to have ③ should ④ should do
4. I'm interested () a new dress.
① to buy ② in buy ③ buy ④ in buying
5. I believe that Spanish () in this region.
① speaks itself ② speaks ③ is spoken ④ spoken
6. I'm sorry but we don't have () French papers.
① much ② some ③ some more ④ any more
7. It's ten o'clock in the evening. I () go home.
① should to ② must to ③ ought to ④ ought
8. Her real name is Andrea, but her boss () her Emily.
① is calling ② call ③ calling ④ calls
9. Elizabeth is () person I know.
① intelligentest ② more intelligent ③ most intelligent ④ the most intelligent
10. One of the best ways to increase your vocabulary is () reading good fiction.
① to ② for ③ from ④ by
11. It () raining all afternoon.
① kept after ② kept on ③ kept out ④ kept over
12. We rested when we reached the () of Mount Takao.
① ascent ② summit ③ height ④ tallness

13. I don't like to travel with Mary; she's a () driver.
① careful ② reckless ③ tireless ④ useful
14. She is always () about how wonderful she is.
① grumbling ② mumbling ③ teasing ④ boasting
15. John got sleepy at the lecture and began to ().
① weep ② yawn ③ swear ④ shudder
16. The soldier was seriously () in the war.
① broken ② wounded ③ damaged ④ treated
17. We were frightened by the () of the protestors.
① hospitality ② humility ③ honesty ④ hostility
18. I'd like to go with you but I can't () the plane fare.
① clarify ② lend ③ afford ④ allow

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: Susan is a college student and has found an apartment she likes. She is accompanied by her friend Linda. The manager of the apartment does not want to rent to another student.

Susan: I'd like to see the one-bedroom apartment you have advertised.

Manager: (19)

Linda: No. I won't be living here. (20)

Manager: (21) I don't want to rent to students again.
(22)

- | |
|---|
| ① I've had some pretty bad experiences.
② Are you a student?
③ Is it for the two of you?
④ It's just for my friend, Susan. |
|---|

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 help with the Smith report?

B: Yes, I was in charge (23)() () (24) done on it.

- | |
|--|
| ① work ② being ③ of ④ the |
|--|

25-26

A: Betty certainly likes to talk, doesn't she?

B: Yes, and if no one interrupts her, she'll (25)() () (26)
night.

- | |
|--|
| ① all ② on ③ go ④ talking |
|--|

第4問 次の文章は、都市の自然災害について述べている。本文中の(1)～(15)について設問に答えなさい。なお、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Tokyo flagged as among most disaster-vulnerable cities

With just over two months to go before the Tokyo Olympics, a new report evaluating environmental and climate-related threats facing the world's urban centers says the capital is among the cities that are most (1)vulnerable to natural disasters.

According to the Cities@Risk outlook released by research firm Verisk Maplecroft on Wednesday, 99 of the world's 100 riskiest cities are in Asia, including 37 in China and 43 in India. The report ranks 576 cities on their exposure to a range of environmental issues.

While Jakarta—(2)plagued by pollution, seismic¹ activity and flooding—topped the list, the report warned that 414 cities across the globe with a collective population of over 1.4 billion “are deemed to be at high or extreme risk from a combination of pollution, (3)dwindling water supplies, extreme heat stress, natural hazards and vulnerability to climate change.”

When looking solely at natural disasters and the impact of earthquakes and typhoons on economies, populations and infrastructure, Tokyo and Osaka—which will be hosting the 2025 World Expo—were listed as high-risk, trailing flood-prone Guangzhou and Dongguan in China.

“The (4)concentration of people in Tokyo and Osaka, coupled with the complicated web of roads, tunnels, overpasses,² underpasses³ and the vast railway and subway networks that cover these cities pose substantial risks if disaster strikes and electricity is knocked out,” said Taishin Yamaguchi, CEO of BCP Japan Co., a company that provides disaster (5)prevention consultations to factories, apartment buildings, schools and other organizations.

(6) Typhoon Faxai hammered the Kanto region in September 2019, for example, extreme gusts triggered massive blackouts⁴ in Tokyo's neighboring Chiba Prefecture, recovery from which took weeks in some regions. Elevated roads and rail bridges that feature prominently in big cities are also dangerous when massive temblors⁵ hit, Yamaguchi said.

Japan has been historically prone to earthquakes and late-summer typhoons. Tokyo, in particular, has weathered a 50% increase in typhoons since 1980, according to a study by the Meteorological Research Institute.⁶ (7), the capital has constructed dikes⁷ and floodgates⁸ along rivers and coastlines, and retention basins⁹ are being built to manage storm runoff¹⁰ to prevent the flooding. Experts have been calling for (8)efforts to decrease the concentration of people in the nation's largest cities in order to mitigate risks.

Takayuki Yamaguchi, a consultant at the Japan Research Institute and an expert on civil engineering, said densely populated cities such as Tokyo and Osaka that are crowded with homes and buildings harbor an (9)inherent risk. “In terms of earthquakes, one can imagine congested traffic leading to a gridlock¹¹ nightmare while damaged buildings and homes could lead to large-scale fires,” he says. “But in terms of urgency, (10)risks from water damage may be the most immediate threat we face as global warming leads to extreme weather.”

The 2020 version of the White Paper on Disaster Management says the frequency of heavy rain has been steadily increasing over the past few decades, a phenomenon (11)it attributes to global warming.

Tokyo’s Edogawa Ward, for example, warns in its hazard map that if the Arakawa or Edogawa rivers running through the ward overflow—or in the event of tidal flooding—floodwaters could reach a depth of more than 10 meters and could remain for one to two weeks, or even longer in some areas. In such a catastrophe, heavy traffic congestion would be expected as people try to escape areas threatened by flooding via bridges, potentially instigating¹² panic.

(12) in a worst-case scenario, most areas in the low-lying “five wards of Koto” in eastern Tokyo—which includes Koto itself, a ward facing Tokyo Bay that will be hosting Olympics events such as canoeing, swimming and tennis competitions—would be submerged,¹³ the report said, affecting 2.5 million people, or over 90% of the entire population of the five wards combined.

In its report, Verisk Maplecroft said the “significant danger for many cities is how climate change will multiply weather-related risks. Higher (13)temperature and the increasing severity and frequency of extreme events such as storms, (14)droughts and flooding will probably change the quality of living and economic growth prospects of a large number of locations.”

The report, a first in a series of risk assessments for cities, said India has 13 of the world’s 20 highest risk locations—including Delhi, which is rated as the second riskiest city globally, while Chennai took third place, Agra was 6th and Kanpur came 10th.

“Pollution is the main threat to the health of the country’s huge urban populations, with Indian cities making up 19 of the 20 most at risk in our Air Quality Index,” the report added. (15)It said that combined, China and India account for 286 million of the 336 million people living in cities at extreme risk for pollution.

“With rising emissions driving weather-related risk and populations growing in many cities across the developing world, the risks to citizens, real assets, and commercial operations are only going to rise.”

(Japan Times, May 14, 2021)

注 ¹ seismic 地震の ² overpass 高架交差路、陸橋 ³ underpass ガード下、地下道
⁴ blackout 停電 ⁵ temblor 地震
⁶ Meteorological Research Institute 気象庁気象研究所 ⁷ dike 堤防
⁸ floodgate 水門 ⁹ retention basin 滞留池 ¹⁰ runoff 雨水 ¹¹ gridlock 交通渋滞
¹² instigate 誘発する ¹³ submerge 浸水する

Q1 下線部(4), (5), (9), (13)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.(4) con-cen-tra-tion

- ① am-big-u-ous ② bi-ol-o-gist ③ con-gre-ga-tion ④ dis-par-i-ty

28.(5) pre-ven-tion

- ① as-tro-naut ② at-ten-tion ③ sci-en-tist ④ sen-si-tive

29.(9) in-her-ent

- ① at-mos-phere ② fe-ver-ish ③ in-no-cence ④ in-trin-sic

30.(13) tem-per-a-ure

- ① ben-e-fac-tor ② pro-hi-bi-tion ③ psy-chol-o-gy ④ ther-mom-e-ter

Q2 (1), (2), (3), (14)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.(1) vul-ner-able

- ① fu-ri-ous ② lu-cky ③ plu-ral ④ un-iverse

32.(2) pla-gued

- ① chal-lenge ② chan-ge ③ plan-et ④ plas-tic

33.(3) dwindle

- ① find-ing ② hi-story ③ li-brary ④ win-ding

34.(14) drou-ght

- ① accou-nt ② brou-ght ③ cou-urse ④ rou-tine

Q3 (6), (7), (12)に入る語句をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35.(6) ① At ② If ③ In ④ When

36.(7) ① In reflection ② In response ③ In retaliation ④ In retrospect

37.(12) ① And ② But ③ If ④ Yet

Q4 下線部(11), (15)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.(11) it

- ① global warming
- ② steadily increasing over the past few decades
- ③ the frequency of heavy rain
- ④ the 2020 version of the White Paper on Disaster Management

39.(15) It

- ① Air Quality Index
- ② Pollution
- ③ Populations
- ④ The report

Q5 下線部(8), (10)が何を意味するのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (8)

- ① 危険を緩和するために日本の大都市の人口集中を減らす努力
- ② 危険を緩和するために世界の大都市の人口集中を減らす努力
- ③ 危険を緩和するために日本の大都市の人口を増やす努力
- ④ 危険を緩和するために世界の大都市の人口を増やす努力

41. (10)

- ① 異常気象が地球温暖化を引き起こす中で、地震が最も緊急の脅威である。
- ② 異常気象が地球温暖化を引き起こす中で、水害が最も緊急の脅威である。
- ③ 地球温暖化が異常気象を引き起こす中で、地震が最も緊急の脅威である。
- ④ 地球温暖化が異常気象を引き起こす中で、水害が最も緊急の脅威である。

第5問 次の文章は、コロナウイルス感染症対策のワクチン接種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切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。なお、文中に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Booster effective against COVID-19 for 70%

Just 36% of people under age 65 who received two shots of a COVID-19 vaccine in Japan were protected against infection, yet the rate jumped to nearly 70% for those who got a booster shot, according to a new study from Nagasaki University.

The study, presented on Wednesday to the health ministry advisory panel on coronavirus measures, underscores the importance of getting a third jab,¹ panel chair Takaji Wakita told reporters.

“We know that the coronavirus vaccine is more effective after three doses amid the spread of the omicron variant² of the coronavirus,” Wakita, also director of the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, was reported as saying by Jiji Press. “We need to keep recommending that people get the third dose.”

The findings come on the heels of an announcement by U.S. biotech giant Moderna that a new vaccine under development that targets the omicron variant—the current dominant strain³ across the world—has shown promising results.

The “bivalent”⁴ vaccine, intended to stimulate an immune response against both the original strain and the omicron variant, succeeded in producing 1.75 times more omicron-specific neutralizing antibodies⁵ one month after the shot, the company said, noting that the vaccine will be a “lead candidate” for a fall 2022 booster drive in the U.S.

The vaccines currently available in Japan and elsewhere are based on the original strain of the virus and have failed to stem⁶ breakthrough infections. The Japanese government still recommends getting booster shots, mainly to prevent people from developing severe symptoms.

In the Nagasaki University study, researchers examined data from 5,169 people with COVID-like symptoms who visited 13 hospitals in 10 prefectures between January and March, when omicron raged across the country. Of these patients, 41% tested positive for the coronavirus while the rest tested negative.

The researchers used the patients’ vaccination records to estimate that a two-shot vaccine regimen⁷ helped prevent infections in 36% of people age 16 to 64 and 23.3% for people age 65 and older. Among those who received three shots—two vaccines and a booster—the vaccine effectively prevented infections in 68.7% of people age 16 to 64 and as high as 80.5% for those 65 and older.

As of Thursday, approximately 60% of Japan's population have received three shots of a COVID-19 vaccine. The rollout⁸ of fourth shots, which began in late May, is so far limited to people over 60, as well as those with underlying health conditions who received their third dose at least five months ago. (*Japan Times*, June 10, 2022)

注 1jab 予防接種 2the omicron variant オミクロン株 3strain 微生物の株
4bivalent 二価の 5antibody 抗体 6stem 阻止する 7regimen 投薬計画
8rollout 開始

Q1 [42] of people under age 65 who received two shots of a COVID-19 vaccine in Japan were protected against infection.

- ① 70%
- ② 65%
- ③ 36%
- ④ 19%

Q2 Takaji Wakita told reporters that people should get the [43] shot.

- ① first
- ② second
- ③ third
- ④ fourth

Q3 A new study from Nagasaki University was presented [44] an announcement by U.S. biotech giant Moderna.

- ① before
- ② after
- ③ at the same time as
- ④ simultaneously with

Q4 Moderna's new vaccine is intended to stimulate an immune response against [45].

- ① the original strain only
- ② the omicron variant only
- ③ both the original strain and the omicron variant
- ④ neither the original strain nor the omicron variant

Q5 The vaccines currently available in Japan are based on [46].

- ① the omicron variant, which prevent breakthrough infections
- ② the original strain, which have failed to prevent breakthrough infections
- ③ the omicron variant, which prevent people from developing severe symptoms
- ④ the original strain, which have failed to prevent people from developing severe symptoms

Q6 In the Nagasaki University study, researchers examined data from [47].

- ① 10 hospitals in 13 prefectures between January and March
- ② 13 hospitals in 10 prefectures between January and March
- ③ 10 hospitals in 13 prefectures between April and June
- ④ 13 hospitals in 10 prefectures between April and June

Q7 The researchers used the patients' vaccination records to calculate that [48].

- ① a two-shot vaccine regimen helped prevent infection in 68.7% of people age 16 to 64
- ② a two-shot vaccine regimen helped prevent infection in 80.5% for people age 65 and older
- ③ a three-shot vaccine regimen helped prevent infections in 36% of people age 16 to 64
- ④ a three-shot vaccine regimen helped prevent infections in 80.5% for people age 65 and older

Q8 The rollout of fourth shots is limited to people [49].

- ① over 65
- ② with underlying health conditions
- ③ who received the third shot at least six months ago
- ④ over 60, and those with underlying health conditions who received the third shot at least five months ago

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。

***Hikikomori* nearly 8,000 in Tokyo ward, survey finds**

A large-scale survey conducted by Tokyo's Edogawa Ward has found that nearly 8,000 people age 15 and older are considered to be *hikikomori*, or people who have isolated themselves from society at home for more than six months.

The results, which were released Wednesday, showed that the largest proportion of social recluses¹ in the municipality were people in their 40s, at 17.1%, followed by those in their 50s, at 16.6%.

Edogawa's survey based on responses from 103,000 households, is unusual because the questionnaire was sent to every resident in the ward age 15 or older who was suspected of being a shut-in.² The ward made the judgment based on them not having paid income taxes or not having used nursing or disability services provided by the government.

A 2019 Cabinet Office³ survey put the number of hikikomori nationwide at 613,000, but that estimate was based on a much smaller survey.

The ward's survey also showed that 1 in 4 hikikomori had isolated themselves from society and not participated in any social activities for at least a decade—supporting earlier estimates that a growing number of social recluses are adult and middle-aged people.

When asked whether they were seeking any form of social interaction, many respondents in their 40s said they were seeking employment or were at least hoping to find opportunities to work part time. However, the higher the age, the more comfortable the respondents were with their current situation, the survey found.

On what triggered them to become socially isolated, 20% of respondents cited an illness requiring long-term recuperation,⁴ followed by a failure to fit into the workplace (14%), a failure to find a job (11%) and an experience of not fitting into school life (10%).

Moreover, 62% of the social recluses said they had not sought any assistance or support from governmental institutions or other organizations regarding their situation. That contrasted with the responses of people who had a hikikomori in the family, 55% of which said they had sought help from outside parties.

For the survey, through which 7,919 people from 7,604 households were confirmed to be hikikomori, the questionnaires were sent to about 240,000 people from 180,000 households between July 2021 and February this year. The ward received responses from 103,000 households, or 57.1% of those who were sent the survey.

The Edogawa government said it plans to use the results to provide adequate support to hikikomori and their families. It also plans to look further into the situation of

people from nearly 80,000 households that have not responded to the survey.

Only 26.4% of hikikomori responded to the survey on their own, while the remainder of the responses came from the family members of people who live in isolation.

Edogawa Ward has nearly 700,000 residents across some 350,000 households.

(Japan Times, June 14, 2022)

注 ¹social recluses 引きこもり ²a shut-in 引きこもり ³Cabinet Office 内閣府

⁴recuperation 回復

(余 白)

(余 白)