

令和3年度  
東京純心大学

一般選抜試験（第2回）

【英語】

試験問題

試験時間：60分

問題は1～9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。
- ・問題用紙も、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和3年2月21日

第1問 各英文の空欄に最も適する語句を①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. She is getting used to (                    ) by herself.  
① live            ② be lived            ③ living            ④ be living
2. I have a friend (     ) brother is good at all sports.  
① what            ② who            ③ whose            ④ which
3. He (            ) up at 6:00 every morning.  
① get            ② gets            ③ got            ④ is getting
4. You had better (            ) an ambulance!  
① call            ② called            ③ to call            ④ calling
5. I need (                    ) about today's guest.  
① an information            ② some information  
③ some informations            ④ many informations
6. I decided (            ) abroad next year.  
① study            ② to study            ③ studying            ④ for studying
7. I stopped smoking. (     ), I became very fit.  
① As a result    ② Moreover    ③ Regardless of    ④ However
8. If I were you, I (     ) to your teacher's advice.  
① listen            ② listened            ③ will listen            ④ would listen
9. The math homework (                    ) me two hours.  
① take            ② took            ③ taking            ④ taken
10. I'm still thinking (     ) to go this winter vacation.  
① who            ② what            ③ where            ④ when
11. My sister has (                    ) Oxford University.  
① corresponded to    ② applied to    ③ taken to    ④ referred to
12. Things are (            ) cheaper in my country than in Japan.  
① very            ② really            ③ more            ④ much
13. We should think about the matter in (                    ) of economics.  
① terms            ② place            ③ search            ④ honor
14. They (            ) in Spain since 2010.  
① are living    ② lived            ③ has lived    ④ have lived
15. He is getting along very well (                    ) her new friends.  
① to            ② for            ③ with            ④ by
16. There's a lot of (     ) glass on the floor.  
① break            ② breaking            ③ broke            ④ broken

第2問 17～20 に当てはまるセリフを下の囲みの①～④から選び、解答欄にマーク  
しなさい。

Scenario: Sayaka(S) is working part-time in a restaurant. A foreign tourist(F)  
visits the restaurant.

S: Have you decided yet?

F: Not yet. I'm having a hard time making up my mind. ( 17 )

S: Our tendon is very popular for locals. Please try it.

F: Tendon? What is tendon?

S: ( 18 ) We use fresh vegetables from local farms for our tendon.

F: Sounds nice. ( 19 )

S: We can make you deep-fried chicken instead of shrimps.

F: Great! ( 20 )

- |  |
|--|
| ① I'll have that.<br>② Tendon is a bowl of rice topped with deep-fried shrimps and vegetables.<br>③ Do you have any recommendations?<br>④ But can you make it with something other than shrimps? |
|--|

第3問 文脈に合うように( )に入る語を  内から選んで並べ替えたとき、  
21～24 に入る番号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークしなさい。

21-22

A: I want to learn Chinese. Do you know ( 21 ) ( ) ( ) ( 22 ) me  
Chinese?

B: I have a Chinese friend. I'll ask her.

- |   |
|---|
| ① who      ② teach      ③ can      ④ anyone |
|---|

23-24

A: This is so delicious! You're a good cook.

B: Thanks, but I'm not as ( ) ( 23 ) ( ) ( 24 ) you are.

- |   |
|---|
| ① good      ② as      ③ at      ④ cooking |
|---|

第4問 以下の記述は、日本で介護職を目指す外国人学生の増加に関するものである。本文中の(1)～(11)について設問に答えなさい。なお、単語の右上に番号がふってある単語には注がついている。

### Japan Sees Surge<sup>1</sup> in Foreign Nursing Care Students

The number of foreign students (1)enrolling in nursing care schools has nearly doubled this academic year amid<sup>2</sup> a labor shortage in the health care sector, according to the Japan Association of Training Institutions for Certified Care Workers.

The rise in the number of foreign students started in 2015, and gained momentum<sup>3</sup> following a legal amendment<sup>4</sup> last September making (2) it easier for certified caregivers<sup>5</sup> to obtain residential status, the association said Monday.

The latest figure means one in six nursing care students in Japan is foreign, as the number of Japanese students fell by half over the last five years to 5,714 as of April, according to a survey (3)conducted by the association on 365 institutions with nursing care programs, including vocational schools, junior colleges and universities.

Japanese students (4)appear to be steering clear of<sup>6</sup> care giving jobs. The sector's average monthly wage is about ¥100,000 ( 5 ) in other industries.

Of the foreign students, the most were from Vietnam, at 542, followed by those from China, at 167; Nepal, at 95; Indonesia, at 70; and the Philippines, at 68.

The government has been trying to expand its use of foreign workers in the sector, as it is expecting to see a shortage of 340,000 caregivers in 2025 when (6)those in the boomer generation reach age 75 or above.

( 7 ) it is unclear whether the nation will be able to continue to cultivate growth in foreign student numbers, as other countries ( 8 ) Germany, Britain, the United States and Singapore are also looking for foreign workers in the (9)health care sector.

Japan needs to (10)provide a more attractive work environment, with benefits such as higher wages and support for child-rearing, to keep attracting foreign caregivers, said Miku Ishibashi of the Daiwa Institute of Research.

“The increase in international student enrollment is a good thing, but at the same time we hope many Japanese students will become interested in becoming caregivers,” an (11)official at the association said.

(*Japan Times*, September 18, 2018)

注：1. surge 急激な増加 2. amid ~の最中に 3. momentum 勢い 4. amendment 改正案  
5. caregiver 介護者 6. steer clear of ~を避ける

Q1. (1),(3),(9),(10)の語の下線部と同じ発音の語をそれぞれ①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

25. (1) enroll

- ① avoid      ② solve      ③ purpose      ④ focus

26. (3) conduct

- ① rude      ② unique      ③ public      ④ usage

27. (9) health

- ① theory      ② breathe      ③ therefore      ④ smooth

28.(10) provide

- ① realize      ② transmit      ③ victim      ④ mission

Q2. (4)と(11)の語と第一アクセント(強勢)の位置が同じ語を①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

29. (4) ap-pear

- ① ex-pand      ② le-gal      ③ short-age      ④ com-mon

30. (11) of-fi-cial

- ① ben-e-fit      ② ex-am-ple      ③ cul-ti-vate      ④ av-er-age

Q3. (2) it, (6) those が指しているものをそれぞれ①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

31. (2) it

- ① 外国人学生が介護を学ぶ学校に入学すること  
② 免許のある介護職の人々が在任資格を得ること  
③ 介護職を目指す日本人学生の数を増やすこと  
④ 介護職の給与や待遇を改善すること

32. (6) those

- ① 外国人学生      ② 日本人学生  
③ 介護職についている人々      ④ 要介護者

Q4. (5),(7),(8)に入る語をそれぞれ①～④から選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

33. (5)      ① less      ② more      ③ less than      ④ more than

34. (7)      ① But      ② Moreover      ③ Therefore      ④ And

35. (8)      ① for      ② and      ③ so      ④ such as

Q5. 本文の内容と合っているものを①～④から1つ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

36.

- ① 60% of the nursing care students in Japan are from foreign countries.
- ② According to the survey, most of the foreign students were from the Philippines.
- ③ Japan is looking for foreign workers in the health care sector because of the declining birth rate.
- ④ Japan should provide a more attractive work environment for workers in the health care sector.

第5問 以下の記述は、保育現場でのロボット等の活用に関するものである。文章を読み、Q1～Q3 の設問に答えなさい。答えは、①～④のうちから1つずつ選び解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、単語の右上に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

### Day Care Facilities Test Robots as High-tech Solution to Alleviate<sup>1</sup> Staffing Shortage

In a bid to help fix the nation's child care crunch<sup>2</sup>, a Tokyo-based start-up<sup>3</sup> is testing a new service combining robots and sensors to monitor kids at nurseries.

Global Bridge Holdings, a child care and nursing care venture, is working with academics<sup>4</sup> from Gunma University to develop a system aimed at alleviating the burden of nursery school teachers, many of (ア) whom are overworked amid<sup>5</sup> a nationwide staffing shortage.

The project features a specially designed bear-shaped robot called Vevo that can greet and identify children and record their body temperatures using a thermograph. During naps, sensors embedded<sup>6</sup> in cots<sup>7</sup> can monitor heart rates and body movements of children to make sure they are breathing. An alarm system will notify teachers if any abnormalities<sup>8</sup> are detected.

“It's aimed at solving the understaffing<sup>9</sup> problem in child care,” said Nobuaki Nakazawa, an associate professor at Gunma University and an adviser to the project. Taking temperatures and monitoring nap time are just a few examples of the myriad<sup>10</sup> duties nursery teachers manage, he said. “Letting the system take care of some of those tasks should be helpful,” he added.

Nursery school teachers have a jobs-to-applicants ratio<sup>11</sup> of 2.17 before seasonal adjustments in July, compared with 1.31 nationally, according to the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry<sup>12</sup>. The labor shortage is especially dire<sup>13</sup> in Tokyo, where the figure for nursery teachers skyrockets<sup>14</sup> to 4.72, meaning there are almost five jobs for every applicant.

Low wages and long working hours are frequently cited<sup>15</sup> as reasons behind (イ) the trend, something municipalities<sup>16</sup> and the government of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe are trying to address by raising salaries and increasing the number of day care spots.

Demand for day care, however, remain high as the number of working mothers swell<sup>7</sup>. There were 26,081 children on waiting lists for day care facilities as of April 1, an increase of 2,528 from the previous year, according to the ministry.

Global Bridge Holdings operates 27 child care centers and has been testing the new service at one of its facilities in Tokyo. Starting in October, the company will deploy<sup>18</sup> the system to a nursery school in Ota, Gunma Prefecture, for further demonstrations, with the aim of commercializing it by April next year. It hopes to sell the integrated system for ¥4 million, a spokesman for the company said.

Managers are turning to technology to mitigate<sup>19</sup> staffing shortages at care facilities for the elderly and day care centers.

Telecommunications and internet giant SoftBank Group Corp. has deployed its humanoid robot Pepper to nursing care facilities to lead exercises and recreational activities with senior residents. In 2015, UniFa Co. introduced Meebo, a kindergarten monitoring robot that takes photos and dances with children.

*(Japan Times, September 7, 2017)*

注： 1. alleviate 軽減する 2. crunch 危機 3. start-up 新興企業 4. academic 学者  
5. amid ~の最中に 6. embed 埋め込む 7. cot 小児用ベッド 8. abnormality 異常  
9. understaff ~に十分人手をあてがわない 10. myriad 無数の 11. jobs-to-applicants ratio 求人倍率  
12. the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry 厚生労働省 13. dire ものすごい  
14. skyrocket 急に増大する 15. cite ~を引用する 16. municipality 自治体 17. swell 増加する  
18. deploy 活用する 19. mitigate 和らげる

Q1. What do (ア) and (イ) refer to respectively?

37. (ア) whom in the second paragraph

- ① children
- ② academics from Gunma University
- ③ nursery school teachers
- ④ staff members of Global Bridge Holdings

38. (イ) the trend in the sixth paragraph

- ① low jobs-to -applicants ratio
- ② robotic development
- ③ demand for day care
- ④ shortage of nursery teachers



Q2. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word or figure.

39. The national average of the jobs-to-applicants ratio is ( ).  
① 1.31            ② 2.17            ③ 4.72            ④ 5.0
40. Nursery school teachers in Tokyo have especially ( ) jobs-to-applicants ratio.  
① low            ② high            ③ average            ④ available
41. The number of the children on waiting lists for childcare services ( ) compared with that in the previous year.  
① decreased    ② shrank            ③ increased       ④ doubled
42. Using Robots is ( ) to alleviate the burden of nursery teachers.  
① helpful       ② joyful            ③ harmful       ④ blameful

Q3. Answer each question.

43. According to the passage, what is the purpose of developing Vevo?  
① to entertain people with new technology  
② to develop robot technology  
③ to help teachers working for preschools  
④ to promote a project through industry-university collaboration
44. According to the passage, which statement is **false** about what Vevo can do?  
① to greet children    ② to record children's body temperatures  
③ to identify children   ④ to wake children with its alarm system
45. According to the passage, what did municipalities and the government do about the shortage of nursery teachers?  
① to increase salaries  
② to send part-time teachers to preschools  
③ to give preschools a large sum of money  
④ to make preschool education free
46. According to the passage, which statement is **false** about the situation?  
① The problem of childcare waiting lists hasn't been solved yet.  
② Global Bridge Holdings sold Vevo for ¥4 million.  
③ Meebo is a monitoring robot that can dance with preschoolers.  
④ Robots are also used at care facilities for the elderly.

第6問 以下の記述は、アメリカ人の筆者によって書かれたものである。次の文章を読み、日本語 180 字以上 200 字以内で内容を要約しなさい。なお、単語の右上に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

### Colorful Colors

#### The Color of Sunshine and the Color of Innocence

The first time I heard *ki-iroi koe*, it was about a group of mothers and children having a party and I was rather surprised. Here is why I was surprised. If you ask an American what they think of when they hear “yellow”, they are very likely to say being scared. “Yellow” is used in such words and phrases as “yellow-bellied<sup>1</sup>” or to “show a yellow streak<sup>2</sup>.” So when I first heard “*ki-iroi koe wo dasu*,” I imagined a fearful voice. When the real meaning of “*ki-iroi koe wo dasu*” was explained to me, I could understand the association of yellow with cheerfulness. But why do only high-pitched voices get to be yellow?

For both Japanese and Americans white is the color of innocence and purity. But even here I got things confused. As I began to learn to read Japanese, one of the first words I learned was *shiro*. It's such an easy character, much, much easier than *ki-iro*. And in time I came across the word *hakujo*. It seemed to have something to do with white. And from the context in which it was used—*hannin ga hakujo shita*—it also appeared to have something to do with criminals. Americans sometimes speak of “coming clean” when we refer to confessing, but we also talk of “whitewashing”. “Whitewashing” means to cover up a crime. So guess which way my interpretation went!

(Takes and Mistakes, by Kate Elwood, NHK 出版 pp. 53-55)

注 : 1. yellow-bellied 臆病な 2. yellow streak 臆病な性格

(余 白)