

令和6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1～11ページ

注意事項

- ・解答は、すべて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6年1月28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. It's worth () an appointment before you visit.
① make ② making ③ made ④ to make
2. I () called you this morning, but I forgot to do so.
① must have ② must not have ③ should have ④ should not have
3. Please remain () until your number is called.
① is seated ② seating ③ seated ④ to seat
4. () the weather and everything, the trip wasn't that bad.
① Considered ② Considerate ③ Considering ④ Considerable
5. You can choose () French fries or mashed potatoes.
① either ② neither ③ both ④ at
6. () everyone's surprise, the project succeeded.
① At ② By ③ To ④ With
7. Do you remember () the lights off before we came out?
① switch ② switching ③ to be switching ④ to switch
8. The roof will probably need () next year.
① being replaced ② replaced ③ to be replaced ④ to replace
9. The traffic jam () him to be late.
① caused ② made ③ let ④ had
10. Have you () the problem with anyone?
① discussed ② discussed about ③ discussed on ④ discussed over
11. I can't () people interrupting all the time.
① draw ② loose ③ note ④ stand
12. I hope you'll excuse me () being so late.
① for ② from ③ in ④ with
13. They were () at the result of the game.
① disappoint ② disappointed ③ disappointing ④ to disappoint

14. Will you be () to come?
① able ② capable ③ possible ④ probably
15. He was always () of my independence.
① respective ② respectful ③ respecting ④ respectable
16. He made () some excuse about his son being sick.
① in ② up ③ off ④ away
17. The committee () of ten members.
① consists ② includes ③ limits ④ made
18. She is sticking () her previous statement.
① to ② on ③ up ④ for

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。

A: You haven't seen my car keys, have you?

B: No. (19)

A: That doesn't mean I know where they are now though, does it?

B: (20)

A: (21)

B: And ... here they are. (22)

A: Oh, thanks.

- | |
|--|
| <p>① Now, that wasn't hard, was it?</p> <p>② Well, let's look in the places you usually leave them, shall we?</p> <p>③ You had them this morning.</p> <p>④ I've already done that.</p> |
|--|

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

23-24

A: Has Jane finished writing those reports?

B: No, and they (23)() () (24) an hour ago.

① have	② should	③ been	④ finished
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25-26

A: It's a serious problem. What are we going to do?

B: I don't know (25)() () (26) the problem.

① solve	② can	③ how	④ we
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第4問 次の文章は、アジアにおけるリモートワーク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には注がついている。

In Asia, remote work sees strong pushback¹, but new habits die hard

As COVID-19 (1)restrictions subside, employees and employers are navigating what the future of work might look like. While some companies have embraced flexibility as part of their ethos, others have taken a staunch² in-office approach.

That tension is playing out in Asia: Japan's NTT has phased out (2)remote work, while Yahoo Japan announced last year that (3)it would allow its employees to live anywhere in the country—at the time, 90% of its employees were working remotely.

Across India and Singapore, the picture is much the same, with hybrid and in-office pushes growing more common. And if anything, (4)the pushback against remote work is stronger in Asia than elsewhere.

CBRE research found last year that employees in the Asia-Pacific region were already heading back to the office in larger numbers than in other areas. (5) a recently released survey of SoftBank-backed CEOs leading tech, enterprise and consumer companies showed that those in Asia and the Middle East were more likely to reject hybrid models compared with other markets such as the U.S. and Europe, with 52.9% saying they plan to be fully in-office and none saying they would be fully remote.

For some CEOs, productivity concerns have led them to seek an (6)environment where they have more oversight.

“The question many of our clients have asked toward the tail end of last year is: Have their staff been more productive? Depending on who you speak to, the answers vary dramatically,” said Gurj Sandhu, managing director of Morgan McKinley Singapore.

On the more positive side of the spectrum³ is Tokyo-based law firm Atsumi & Sakai, which encourages telework when it is not necessary to work at the office.

The firm, which has a range of family-friendly policies including shorter working hours for parents, implemented a rotational system during the pandemic that saw staff take turns to carry out in-office tasks such as delivering documents to and from court.

An Atsumi & Sakai spokesperson said that while many companies had concerns around declining employee (7)productivity as a (8)result of introducing remote work during the pandemic, the working style has enabled more “creative work and flexible ideas,” and that in some cases more flexible working had improved productivity.

This had also helped the firm seamlessly (9)maintain and even expand its operations during the pandemic. “We have been able to continue to provide legal services between Tokyo and New York—where we established our office in 2019—amid the coronavirus-related travel restrictions,” the spokesperson said. “(10) the pandemic, we successfully established A&S Fukuoka. . . . This was made possible

because of the remote working environment.”

Meanwhile, Christina Ng, managing director of LMA Recruitment in Singapore, prefers to work in the office, (11) her team largely works remotely. When COVID-19 triggered widespread work from home policies, a lot of managers realized their people can be productive wherever they are, Ng said.

While Ng goes to the office every day, her full team only gathers once a month on the same day in order to have quality time and bridge the (12)digital divide. Ng said that while there is a sense from some organizations that they want to return to the way things were before the pandemic, many have adopted a hybrid model.

Jeremy Sampson, CEO for Northeast Asia at Robert Walters Japan, agreed this was a common approach, but said there are still “companies on both ends of the spectrum, both resuming 100% in office and full remote.”

Grant Torrens, managing director of Hays Japan, noted that companies have “really pushed to two extremes when it comes to work culture.”

The employment market has also adapted as a result of increased remote work: In markets where hiring is hot, companies that are inflexible risk appearing less attractive to candidates.

In Japan, there has been “a complete shift in paradigm,” Torrens said, “where employees do now expect to be offered the option of working remotely if required.”

“(13)It has become a selling point for companies who are looking to not only retain their best talent, but also attract the same. It is now very common for (14)candidates (15)to list hybrid working as one of their ‘must haves’ when beginning a new job search.” he said.

(The Japan Times, February 8, 2023)

注 1 pushback 反発、抵抗 2 staunch 堅実な 3 spectrum 範囲

Q1 下線部(1), (6), (7), (14)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) re-stric-tion

- ① ac-ci-dent ② cal-en-dar ③ con-ven-iencie ④ en-gi-neer

28. (6) en-vi-ron-ment

- ① del-i-ca-cy ② de-moc-ra-cy ③ ec-o-nom-ics ④ el-e-va-tor

29. (7) pro-duc-tiv-i-ty

- ① char-ac-ter-is-tic ② con-tem-po-rar-y ③ cu-ri-os-i-ty ④ im-me-di-ate-ly

30. (14) can-di-date

- ① am-a-teur ② mu-si-cian ③ of-fi-cial ④ pi-o-neer

Q2 (2), (8), (9), (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) remote

- ① alone ② glove ③ oven ④ tongue

32. (8) result

- ① aloud ② front ③ ought ④ toe

33. (9) maintain

- ① brad ② treat ③ tunnel ④ vague

34. (12) digital

- ① alive ② business ③ ceiling ④ eual

Q3 (5), (10), (11)に入る語句をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (5) ① And ② But ③ For ④ Since

36. (10) ① Because ② Despite ③ Due ④ For

37. (11) ① although ② because ③ since ④ then

Q4 下線部(3), (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. (3) it

- ① Asia
② Japan's NTT
③ Yahoo Japan
④ to live anywhere in the country

39. (13) It

- ① A complete shift in paradigm
② The option of working remotely if required
③ Not only retain their best talent
④ Also attract the same

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

40. (4)

- ① 在宅勤務に対する反発はアジアでは見受けられない。
② 在宅勤務に対する反発は他の地域よりもアジアで顕著である。
③ 在宅勤務への回帰はアジアでは見受けられない。
④ 在宅勤務への回帰は他の地域よりもアジアで顕著である。

41. (15)

- ① 企業は在宅勤務を望む人材を求めていること
② 企業は在宅勤務を望まない人材を求めていること
③ 在宅勤務を含むハイブリッド型勤務は求職の際の条件にはならないこと
④ 在宅勤務を含むハイブリッド型勤務を求職の際の条件にすること

第5問 次の文章は、泣いている乳児を寝かせつける方法について述べたものである。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には注がついている。

Study shows how to put crying baby to bed

Any parent has been there: It's late at night and you're trying to comfort a crying baby—holding them, patting them and singing a lullaby. You'll do anything to help them fall asleep. Then, at last, they settle, but as soon as you lay them down, the crying resumes and the infant-soothing cycle begins once more.

According to a new study, there may be a simple, science-based technique to prevent the never-ending sleep routine: walking. Researchers from the Riken Institute have determined that carrying the baby and walking for five minutes significantly increases the chance of the child falling asleep. But make sure you wait for five to eight minutes more before putting the baby in bed, which makes them less likely to wake up again, they say.

The study was published in the journal *Current Biology* on Wednesday.

“I have raised four children,” Kumi Kuroda, a Riken scientist involved in the study, said in a video statement. “Infant physiology¹ is unexpectedly complex and our intuition is very limited. That is why we need science.”

In a study that involved 21 mothers and babies up to seven months old, the scientists used electrocardiograms² and video cameras to compare changes in the infant heart rates and behaviors as the mothers carried out four different activities: carrying the infant and walking, holding them while seated, placing the baby in a cot and pushing a baby stroller. Then the baby behaviors—including whether they were asleep, alert or crying—were matched with their heart rate data.

The results showed that carrying and walking was the most effective method to stop the crying, with all of the babies quieting down and 45.5% of them falling asleep within five minutes. Furthermore, 18.2% of the babies were awake when they stopped crying but fell asleep during the following minute as the carers held the babies while seated. According to the researchers, this means that the babies' initial shallow sleep stabilizes after several minutes.

When babies are asleep, they have a slow heartbeat, and when they are startled or begin to cry, their heartbeat speeds up. The data showed that walking for five minutes slowed the babies' heartbeat and promoted sleep, but only for crying infants.

The data also showed that babies became most alert when they have lost physical contact with their mother's body—not when their back has touched the bed. This is in contrast with a common view that babies are put on alert by a “switch” in their back. In fact, the study indicates that the trigger may be in the baby's belly, which is in contact with the carer.

The researchers acknowledged that the study is exploratory and needs more

work with a large group of participants. They also said that they did not take into account differences that may occur with verbal and nonverbal communication, as well as the speed of walking and time of the day. Also, styles of carrying may differ depending on who the carer is, such as mothers, fathers, grandparents and child care professionals, they said.

The findings could be applied to reduce the problem of child abuse. A total of 207,659 child abuse cases were reported in Japan in the fiscal year starting April 2021, up 2,615 from the previous year and setting a new record for the 31st consecutive year, according to government data released last week. Among 47 deaths resulting from abuse, 8.2% cited the children's incessant crying as a motive for the deadly abuse, following the most cited reason of the carer not having the emotional breathing room to care for the children, which stood at 10.2%.

“The method we suggest is cost-free and within the range of normal parenting, so that parents can try it any time,” said Nami Ohmura, lead author of the study. “We are now working to develop a baby-tech wearable device that can provide feedback on the infant's physiological state in a real-time manner to reduce parental stress from infant crying and sleep problems.”

(The Japan Times, September 15, 2022)

注 ¹physiology 生理(機能) ²electrocardiograms 心電図

Q1 According to a new study, a simple way to avoid the never-ending sleep routine is to [42].

- ① hold and comfort a crying baby for five minutes, and put the baby in bed
- ② pat a crying baby and sing a lullaby for five minutes, and wait for five to eight minutes to put the baby in bed
- ③ carry a crying baby and walk for five minutes, and put the baby in bed
- ④ carry a crying baby and walk for five minutes, and wait for five to eight minutes to put the baby in bed

Q2 The scientists used electrocardiograms and video cameras to compare changes in the infant heart rates and behaviors as the mothers carried out the following activities except [43].

- ① carrying the baby and walking
- ② holding the baby while seated
- ③ patting the baby in a bed
- ④ pushing a baby stroller

Q3 According to the researchers, the data showed that walking for five minutes [44].

- ① speeded up the baby's heartbeat and prompted sleep
- ② speeded up the baby's heartbeat, but only for crying babies
- ③ slowed the baby's heartbeat and prompted sleep
- ④ slowed the baby's heartbeat and prompted sleep, but only for crying babies

Q4 The researchers also showed that babies became most alert when they have lost physical contact with their [45]—not when their back has touched the bed.

- ① father's body
- ② mother's body
- ③ grandparent's body
- ④ child care professional's body

Q5 The researchers showed that the babies may be put on alert by a “switch” in their [46].

- ① back
- ② head
- ③ hand
- ④ belly

Q6 The researchers admitted that the study is not completed and needs the following considerations except [47].

- ① more work with a larger group of participants
- ② differences in verbal and nonverbal communication
- ③ the speed of walking and time of the day
- ④ the kinds of child care professionals

Q7 Among 47 deaths resulting from abuse, 10.2% cited the [48].

- ① lack of emotional breathing room
- ② children's never-ending crying
- ③ babies quieting down
- ④ shortage of governmental support

Q8 The lead author of the study said that they are now working to develop a baby-tech wearable device to [49].

- ① increase parental stress from infant crying and sleep problems
- ② decrease parental stress from infant crying and sleep problems
- ③ increase parental stress from social pressure
- ④ decrease parental stress from social pressure

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、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Japan team develops ‘haptic¹ sharing’

What if you could share the texture of fabric, the sensation of plucking a guitar string or shaping clay with another person thousands of kilometers away?

Japanese researchers at NTT Docomo, Keio University and the Nagoya Institute of Technology have made this a reality.

The researchers have developed what they claim to be the world’s first “sensation sharing” technology, which allows users to send movements or tactile² sensations digitally via a remote sensor and reproduce them in small, subtle vibrations.

Hironori Ishikawa, an NTT Docomo official overseeing the project, said the development will amplify the potential of human communication. “We’ve been communicating through words, images and music, but I don’t think we’ve been able to see the whole picture from just these factors,” Ishikawa said.

The “Feel Tech” technology detects the physical touch of a person through a device, sends the data online via Docomo’s human augmentation³ platform and recreates the feeling in another device for someone else to feel.

The technology is also capable of adjusting the sensory data so that the recipient will be able to sense the “touch” being transmitted more clearly. Docomo plans to use 6G mobile networks to ensure that transmitted sensations are in sync with⁴ the footage being shown.

Online shoppers, for instance, will be able to use the technology to feel different types of fabrics used in clothing and judge its quality.

Ishikawa said the technology also enables people to share skills and techniques. Artisans⁵, for example, can remotely share their craft with others, which he hopes can help alleviate⁶ the issue of the declining number of successors. The technology may also be similarly used by doctors to share their knowledge.

Starting next year, Docomo plans to further develop the technology so that people will be able to share other sensory experiences, such as taste, hearing and emotions.

“This way, we can try to fully understand how others are feeling and by doing so, we hope to contribute to solving social problems like harassment,” Ishikawa added.

(*The Japan Times*, February 11-12, 2023)

注 ¹haptic 触角の ²tactile 触知できる ³augmentation 増強

⁴in sync with ～と同調して ⁵artisans 職人、熟練工 ⁶alleviate 緩和する

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