

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、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2月18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. Anyone watching the play cannot () feeling joy.
① but ② also ③ help ④ without
2. I am sorry to have kept you ().
① to wait ② wait ③ waited ④ waiting
3. Can you put that book back () it belongs?
① which ② that ③ where ④ why
4. Let's wait () the rain stops.
① by ② for ③ since ④ until
5. It will cost () least \$500.
① among ② for ③ at ④ during
6. She seldom, if (), goes to the movies.
① any ② few ③ little ④ ever
7. Remember () me when you arrive.
① call ② calling ③ to be calling ④ to call
8. I think his old coat needs ().
① to clean ② cleaning ③ being cleaned ④ to be cleaning
9. I tried to () him to see her.
① argue ② persuade ③ claim ④ make
10. If we go this way, it will () us two hours on the trip.
① give ② get ③ save ④ make
11. The tomb had been robbed () its treasures.
① from ② by ③ of ④ at
12. The buses go () 20 minutes.
① at ② on ③ for ④ every
13. I'm () that they are telling the truth.
① satisfy ② satisfied ③ satisfying ④ to satisfy

14. My brother and I do not look ().
① like ② likely ③ dislike ④ alike
15. This approach seems very () to me.
① sensible ② sensitive ③ sensual ④ sensory
16. I looked the word () in the dictionary.
① up ② with ③ by ④ from
17. Do you think she'll agree () their proposal?
① for ② in ③ of ④ to
18. He came () some old photographs in a drawer.
① across ② about ③ to ④ true

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: Who's the package for?

B: Mary – it's her birthday on the weekend.

A: Yeah, I know. (19)

B: A beautiful, brown, leather purse.

A: Awesome! She'll love it. (20)

B: She's a lucky girl. (21) Do you have her address?

A: I do, but (22)

- ① I don't have the zip code.
- ② I got her a gorgeous cashmere sweater.
- ③ I want to mail it to her.
- ④ What did you get her?

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: How long have the Smiths lived in New York?

B: They (23)()()(24) for five years.

① living	② been	③ there	④ have
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25-26

A: That coat's expensive, isn't it?

B: Yes, it (25)()()(26).

① money	② much	③ too	④ costs
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第4問 次の文章は、外国人労働者の受け入れ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。

More than new visas needed to attract talent

Japan is eager to (1)attract more highly skilled foreign workers, with the (2)government having announced new visa pathways earlier this month. But (3)recruitment companies say the latest move is unlikely to make much of a difference for such foreign workers amid a competitive global job market.

The government has said it will introduce new rules that (4)simplify the (5)application process for “highly skilled professional” visas beginning in April. (6)It will also grant an extended two-year period of stay to graduates from top foreign universities—mostly in Western countries—as they search for employment in Japan.

“The new system will lead to a reinvigoration of our economy as we accept more highly skilled workers contributing to (7)innovation in (8)academic research and the industrial economy,” Justice Minister Ken Saito said earlier this month. “(9)It compares well with other countries.”

Nations such as Canada and Australia already have policies surrounding highly skilled workers that are very similar to Japan’s system. (10) when strong job candidates from overseas are (11)weighing opportunities in Japan against those in English-speaking countries, which offer higher average incomes closer to those in their home countries, Japan could often come out on the losing side.

“Wages in Western countries are so high (compared with Japan) that (the latest announcement) won’t help attract workers,” said Yohei Shibasaki, CEO of Fourth Valley Concierge, a Tokyo-based human resources consultancy focused on foreign workers. “I doubt there will even be 10 people taking advantage of this pathway in a year.”

In Shibasaki’s opinion, Japan should focus more on how to attract foreign workers from Asian countries, especially in South and Southeast Asia, rather than the West.

As of the end of June 2022, there were just over 16,000 people that held Level 1 highly skilled professional visas in Japan, according to the Immigration Services Agency¹. As of December 2021, China and India were the largest source of high-skilled foreign workers, followed by South Korea, the U.S. and Taiwan.

(12) while China and South Korea are represented in the university rankings used by the Justice Ministry to judge top institutions –QS Top Universities², the Times Higher Education World University Rankings and Shanghai Jiao Tong University’s Academic Ranking of World Universities—the only other Asian countries listed in the rankings are Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia, with just one to three schools depending on the website. No Indian schools are listed.

This signals that the government is failing to recognize where those wanting

and willing to work in Japan are actually coming from, Shibasaki said.

(13) it would be a tall order³ for Japanese companies to increase their wages just for foreign workers, offering better incentives⁴ and motivation for foreign nationals to work in Japan may be the way to go⁵.

Keiko Kobayashi, deputy general manager of global business services at major staffing agency Pasona Group, said that rather than focusing on relaxing visa requirements, Japan should overhaul⁶ its employment practices and working style.

Japanese firms still widely adhere to (14) a “membership-based” employment system in which companies hire young employees with the intention of training them for needed jobs and providing lifetime employment. That stands in contrast to the Western (15)“job-based” system, under which employees are hired specially for their skills.

This could make it both challenging to attract highly skilled foreign workers, and difficult for the workers themselves to actually find employment, Kobayashi said.

(*The Japan Times*, February 28, 2023)

注 ¹ the Immigration Services Agency 出入国在留管理庁

² QS Top Universities QS社が毎年発表している世界大学ランキング

³ a tall order 無理難題 ⁴ incentives 報奨金 ⁵ the way to go 最善の策

⁶ overhaul 整備する

Q1 下線部(3), (4), (5), (8)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) re-cruit-ment

- ① ad-van-tage ② dis-ci-pline ③ ex-er-cise ④ pref-er-ence

28. (4) sim-pli-fy

- ① con-sid-er ② de-vel-op ③ ed-u-cate ④ en-deav-or

29. (5) ap-pli-ca-tion

- ① ar-chi-tec-ture ② ac-tiv-i-ty ③ in-ter-pret-er④ math-e-mat-ics

30. (8) ac-a-dem-ic

- ① com-pli-cat-ed ② o-rig-i-nal ③ po-lit-i-cal ④ sci-en-tif-ic

Q2 (1), (2), (7), (11)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) attract

- ① change ② examine ③ punish ④ wonder

32. (2) govornment

- ① cololeague ② cololege ③ comofort ④ coton

33. (7) innovation

- ① choas ② damage ③ father ④ manager

34. (11) weighing

- ① breain ② breathe ③ receipt ④ spead

Q3 (10), (12), (13)に入る語句をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (10) ① But ② For ③ Since ④ So

36. (12) ① But ② For ③ Since ④ So

37. (13) ① And ② But ③ If ④ While

Q4 下線部(6), (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. (6) It

① The government ② The application system

③ An extended two-year period of stay ④ Employment in Japan

39. (9) It

① Highly skilled professional ② The new system

③ Academic research ④ The industrial economy

Q5 下線部(14), (15)が何を意味するのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (14) a “membership-based” employment system

① 管理職を雇い、職業訓練をして終身雇用する制度

② 管理職を雇い、職業訓練をして転職を促す制度

③ 若い社員を雇い、職業訓練をして終身雇用する制度

④ 若い社員を雇い、職業訓練をして転職を促す制度

41. (15) “job-based” system

① 社員が各自の技能に応じて、雇用される制度

② 社員が各自の学歴に応じて、雇用される制度

③ 管理職が各自の経験に応じて、雇用される制度

④ 管理職が各自の学歴に応じて、雇用される制度

第5問 次の文章は、通信網の機能不全に伴う緊急事態対策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。

KDDI outage¹ spurs emergency system efforts

Following KDDI's network outage last month, Japan is looking to beef up backup systems to ensure that users will be able to access communications networks in times of emergency.

Leaders of major mobile carriers have stressed the need to work with each other to provide emergency roaming² services, while the government is also becoming more serious about facilitating discussions on the issue.

"KDDI's network disruption is not somebody else's problem," Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) chief Akira Shimada said at a news conference last week.

"As for emergency roaming . . . we are willing to cooperate to make it happen as soon as possible."

SoftBank Corp. chief Junichi Miyakawa also said earlier this month that "it's time to seriously consider some functions such as roaming."

During KDDI's network outage, which occurred on July 2 and took more than three days to be fully dealt with, about 22.8 million subscribers experienced difficulties making voice calls, while more than 7.65 million users had trouble connecting to the internet. Local media reported that there were people who were unable to make calls in critical situations, including those who got lost while mountain climbing.

Considering the gravity of the incident, the communications ministry hopes to implement measures in a swift manner.

Minoru Terada, who was appointed the new communications minister in a Cabinet reshuffle last week, said the ministry will launch a panel to talk about how the carriers can work together next month.

"We hope to set a basic direction by the end of this year to make sure people will be able to continue using mobile phone services, including emergency calls, in a time of emergency," Terada said at his inaugural news conference last week.

One of the focuses of the discussion will likely be the scope of the emergency service. For instance, would communication be limited to making emergency calls, or would users be able to access the internet through other carriers' networks?

SoftBank's Miyakawa said that because smartphones have become essential tools in people's daily lives, just making emergency calls would not be enough, adding that many rely on smartphones for cashless payments and authentication³ for online shopping.

"People now take for granted that they can use smartphones any time,

anywhere,” Miyakawa said. “But when that’s not the case, I doubt people would stop panicking just by being able to make emergency calls.”

As such, Miyakawa said he would propose a full-scale emergency roaming service in which users would be able to switch to rivals’ networks to access the mobile internet.

But such a system needs some measures to prevent a chain reaction of network disruption, as shouldering the data traffic from a troubled operator could overwhelm carriers, Miyakawa added.

NTT’s Shimada, however, appears to have adopted a cautious stance on such a roaming service for now, saying that an emergency system should be based on the premise⁴ that a carrier would not become overwhelmed even if it accepted traffic from one experiencing trouble.

“If network congestion from one carrier spreads to other carrier’s networks, the situation would be even worse,” Shimada said, suggesting that the carriers should work together to find a solution.

Calls for emergency roaming services emerged after the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami. The disaster damaged carriers’ infrastructure, leading to network congestion and making it hard for people to make calls and send emails.

A report compiled by a communications ministry panel in December 2011 stated that discussions on creating an emergency service should mainly be left to major carriers in order to ensure its swift implementation. But no headway⁵ was made due to various hurdles, such as different mobile network technologies among the major carriers at that time. *(The Japan Times, August 17, 2022)*

注 ¹outage 機能不全 ²roaming ローミング(携帯電話を自社のサービス区域外のネットワークに入って接続すること) ³authentication 認証 ⁴premise 前提
⁵headway 前進

Q1 Japan is looking to build up backup systems to ensure the access to communications networks in [42].

- ① working hours
- ② leisure time
- ③ busy hours
- ④ case of emergency

Q2 Leaders of big mobile companies have emphasized [43] emergency roaming services.

- ① each company should work on its own to provide
- ② some group companies should work together to exchange
- ③ small companies should cooperate with each other to share
- ④ they should work together to provide

Q3 During KDDI's network outage,[44].

- ① 22.8 million people were able to use the telephone
- ② 7.65 million subscribers connected to the internet
- ③ all the people were able to make emergency calls
- ④ there were people who were unable to make emergency calls

Q4 Since the network outage is a big problem, the [45] hopes to establish counter measures as soon as possible.

- ① communications ministry
- ② ministry of commerce
- ③ prime minister's office
- ④ ministry of finance

Q5 According to SoftBank's Miyakawa, the scope of the emergency service should include the following except [46].

- ① making emergency calls
- ② access to the internet through other carriers' networks
- ③ a full-scale emergency roaming service
- ④ appointment of a new communications minister

Q6 According to Miyakawa, the introduction of emergency service should be accompanied by some measures to avoid a chain reaction of [47].

- ① internet service
- ② network disruption
- ③ cash payments
- ④ authentication for online shopping

Q7 NTT's Shimada states that an emergency system should be introduced only if a [48].

- ① mobile company would not be overwhelmed by the traffic from other companies
- ② mobile company would be overwhelmed by the traffic from other companies
- ③ carrier would accept other companies experiencing trouble
- ④ carrier would not accept other companies experiencing trouble

Q8 An emergency system was not made in 2011 due to [49].

- ① many obstacles such as different carriers' finances
- ② many obstacles such as various mobile network technologies
- ③ network congestions of carriers
- ④ network disruptions of carriers

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。

Low alcohol tolerance increases chance of stomach cancer in East Asians

East Asian people with low alcohol tolerance have an increased chance of developing a hard-to-cure type of stomach cancer if they drink, according to a new genome¹ study by Japanese researchers.

The study, published in *Nature Genetics* on Tuesday, is based on the largest ever genomic analysis of cells collected from stomach cancer patients—with these taken from a total of 1,457 patients in Japan, the U.S., China, South Korea and Singapore—researchers at the National Cancer Center Research Institute said.

The researchers, led by the institute's Tatsuhiko Shibata, said that certain genomic abnormalities specifically related to alcohol consumption are linked to the onset of “diffuse-type²” stomach cancer, in which cancer affects much of the stomach rather than one area of it.

Little has been known about this type of stomach cancer, including how it is caused and how to fight it. The researchers, however, said that diffuse-type stomach cancer is more likely to occur in men with East Asian ancestry and low alcohol metabolism³ who had mutations⁴ in particular parts of their DNA tied to alcohol drinking.

The other, more common type of stomach cancer—intestinal type⁵—is most often caused by an infection with the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*⁶, treatment for which has been established.

“Many East Asian people including Japanese are known to have low alcohol tolerance,” Shibata said during an online briefing Tuesday. “With certain probability, such people experience mutation signatures in their stomach cells”—certain patterns of mutations in their genes dictated by underlying cancer causes—that can lead to this rarer type of cancer, he said.

Stomach cancer is the third-most common cancer in Japan, with around 120,000 diagnoses⁷ a year. It is also the third-biggest cause of deaths among cancer patients, after lung and colon cancer⁸, killing over 40,000 people every year.

“What we can say at this point is that people with low alcohol tolerance are advised to avoid drinking excessively,” Shibata said.

Since the study covered only people who had developed cancer, more research that includes those who have not had cancer will be necessary in the future to find out the degree of risk, he said.

The researchers also identified 75 “cancer driver genes” that contribute to the development and growth of cancer, which they said can be targets of new drug treatments.

He added, however, that the exact mechanism through which drinking damages DNA is not known, noting that more study is needed.

(The Japan Times, March 15, 2023)

注 ¹genome ゲノム (遺伝情報の全体・総体) ²diffuse-type 広範型、汎発型
³metabolism 代謝 ⁴mutations 突然変異 ⁵intestinal type 腸管型
⁶Helicobacter pylori ヒロリ菌 (胃がんなどの原因となる細菌)
⁷diagnoses 診断 ⁸colon cancer 結腸がん

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