

令和 7 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 1～12 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。
- ・ 問題用紙は、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和 7 年 1 月 26 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. The Prime Minister refused to () to the waiting journalists.
① hear ② say ③ speak ④ tell
2. They waited for something () to happen.
① exciting ② excited ③ excitement ④ to excite
3. Lots of children have () friends.
① image ② imaginable ③ imagination ④ imaginary
4. I never wanted to live anywhere ().
① another ② else ③ more ④ other
5. Please () the television before you go to bed.
① turn off ② stop off ③ blow out ④ shut out
6. He still has to () his parents for money.
① take after ② stand out ③ rely on ④ take up
7. He majored () economics at Oxford University.
① at ② for ③ in ④ on
8. He can't do () a secretary.
① into ② to ③ with ④ without
9. Please refrain () smoking.
① at ② for ③ from ④ on
10. Who's going to look () the children while you're away?
① of ② at ③ after ④ into
11. She moved back home to () for her elderly parents.
① care ② help ③ support ④ treat
12. He plays an active () in local politics.
① favor ② name ③ part ④ spot
13. He always gets his own () in the end.
① habit ② means ③ opinion ④ way

14. Taking everything into (), the event was a great success.
① amount ② counting ③ liking ④ consideration
15. This sentence doesn't make ().
① cause ② means ③ reason ④ sense
16. I just took it () granted that he'd always be around.
① to ② in ③ from ④ for
17. Most of the students here () on campus.
① live ② living ③ lives ④ is living
18. She's decided not to () the job.
① accept ② agree ③ catch ④ raise

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 look wonderful in it. (19)

B: I know, but look at the price!

A: (20)

B: Oh, but . . .

A: Don't 'but' me. (21)

B: OK then. (22)

- ① I'll get it.
 - ② It's not that expensive.
 - ③ It's perfect for you.
 - ④ Tell yourself that you deserve it.

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: Did you go round to meet the new neighbors?

B: I did. They're settling in well. They've just(23)()
() (24) HD TV.

① an	② bought	③ massive	④ amazingly
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25-26

A: Slow down – my legs are tired!

B: We'll never (25)() () (26) hostel before
dark if we don't get a move on!

① youth	② to	③ the	④ get
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第4問 次の文章は、麻疹の予防接種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、文中に番号がふつてある単語・熟語には注がついている。

Measles¹ shots for children prioritized² after (1)outbreak

The (2)health ministry³ has told municipalities⁴ to ensure a stable supply of measles shots for children amid a (3)surge in demand for the vaccine⁵ following recent small outbreaks in Japan.

The ministry's notice, issued Thursday, calls for municipalities to liaise with⁶ local drug wholesalers⁷ and medical (4)institutions to prioritize measles shots for children.

Measles is highly contagious, with the virus transmitted (5) air. (6)Infections can develop after (7)exposure to droplets from an infected person's (8)cough and from contact with surfaces contaminated by the virus.

People who have no immunity to the virus are almost certain to (9)develop symptoms if infected. Once infected, however, the immunity one develops is said to last for life.

There is no drug approved specifically for measles, but two shots of the measles vaccine can prevent the disease.

In Japan, children up to age 6 can receive two free shots of the MR vaccine⁸ for measles and rubella⁹ as part of the government's routine vaccination program.

The ministry recommends that the first shot of the vaccine be given to toddlers¹⁰ when they turn 1, and the second at age 5 or 6, (10) children enter elementary school.

(11), not everyone in Japan has been immunized¹¹ because the vaccination program only started on Oct. 1, 1978. Many people born before Sept. 30, 1972 have not received the vaccine.

Recent reports of measles infections have consequently led to a spike in interest in the vaccine among adults who have neither completed the vaccination regime (12) been infected.

Multiple cases of measles emerged in Japan after the arrival of Etihad Airways¹² Flight EY 830 from the United Arab Emirates¹³ on Feb. 24. The initial case was reported in the city of Higashiosaka on March 1, followed by nine secondary infections in Osaka and other prefectures¹⁴, the Osaka Prefectural Government said on March 13.

(13), on Monday, the agency for Bump of Chicken¹⁵ announced that one of the attendees¹⁶ of the rock band's concert at Osaka-Jo Hall in the city of Osaka on March 6 had been infected with the viral disease.

This year, 11 infections have been confirmed nationwide, with the infected being mostly in their 20s and 30s, according to data from the National Institute of Infectious Diseases¹⁷.

The ministry asks hospitals not to order excessive amounts of vaccines or

stockpile them.

Tetsuo Nakayama, professor emeritus¹⁸ at Kitasato University, said there's no need for adults to panic, noting that (14)it is unlikely the cases will spread widely across the nation.

The World Health Organization¹⁹ declared in 2015 that Japan had eliminated endemic²⁰ measles transmission. Around 85% of the population currently have enough antibodies, either through vaccination or through prior infections, to keep the disease at bay, according to the health ministry.

"If the virus is brought from a country (where measles cases are rising), (15)it may cause secondary and tertiary²¹ infections, but I don't think it will spread further to cause nationwide outbreaks," Nakayama said.

He added that if people are not sure about their vaccination history and are worried about their antibody levels, they can go to clinics for blood tests.

Some municipalities offer free antibody titer tests²² and subsidized vaccine shots to adults. Certain private practitioners also offer shots for a fee, though there might be a waiting list of days or even weeks due to the increased demand.

(*The Japan Times*, March 23-24, 2024)

注 ¹ measles はしか、麻しん ² prioritize 優先する

³ the health ministry 厚生労働省(Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

⁴ municipality 地方自治体 ⁵ vaccine ワクチン ⁶ liaise with ～と密接に連携する

⁷ wholesaler 卸売業者 ⁸ MR vaccine 麻しん、風しん混合ワクチン ⁹ rubella 風しん

¹⁰ toddler 幼児 ¹¹ immunize 免疫性を与える ¹² Etihad Airways エティハド航空

¹³ the United Arab Emirates アラブ首長国連邦 ¹⁴ prefecture 県、府

¹⁵ Bump of Chicken 日本のロックバンドのグループ名 ¹⁶ attendee 参加者

¹⁷ the National Institute of Infectious Diseases 国立感染症研究所

¹⁸ professor emeritus 名誉教授 ¹⁹ World Health Organization 世界保健機関

²⁰ endemic 一地方特有の ²¹ tertiary 第三次の ²² antibody titer tests 抗体検査

Q1 下線部(1),(4),(6),(9)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) out-break

- ① bal-ance ② ca-reer ③ per-cent ④ rou-tine

28. (4) in-sti-tu-tion

- ① ag-ri-cul-ture ② dif-fi-cul-ty ③ pol-i-ti-cian ④ tech-nol-o-gy

29. (6) in-fec-tion

- ① ap-pe-tite ② in-ter-val ③ re-li-gion ④ rep-re-sent

30. (9) de-vel-op

- ① con-cen-trate ② dem-on-strate ③ dis-tin-guish ④ rec-om-mend

Q2 (2),(3),(7),(8)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) health

- ① break ② breath ③ creature ④ peak

32. (3) surge

- ① course ② part ③ purchase ④ hour

33. (7) exposure

- ① company ② money ③ novel ④ whole

34. (8) cough

- ① daughter ② enough ③ laugh ④ though

Q3 (10),(11),(13)に入る語を前後関係に留意して、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (10) ① after ② before ③ between ④ while

36. (11) ① Therefore ② Thus ③ However ④ Whatever

37. (13) ① Also ② Already ③ Although ④ Altogether

Q4 (5), (12)に入る語をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

38. (5) ① by ② from ③ in ④ of

39. (12) ① and ② but ③ either ④ nor

Q5 下線部(14), (15)の it が何を指すのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (14)

- ① 麻しんが日本全国に流行すること。
- ② 麻しんの予防接種が日本全国に広がること。
- ③ 麻しんが日本で撲滅されていること。
- ④ 麻しんの自然免疫ができること。

41. (15)

- ① the virus
- ② a country
- ③ an infection
- ④ an outbreak

第5問 次の文章は日本における過労死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・熟語には注がついている。

New overwork report shows chronic issues

One thing is clear after the government's latest report on *karōshi* (death from overwork): Japan has a long way to go to improve citizens' work-life balance.

The report, the eighth one mandated by the 2014 law on *karōshi* prevention measures, delves into¹ the amount of sleep both self-employed and corporate workers are getting and how that affects workers' health. Research has shown that, when the gap between the amount of sleep people want and the amount they get is bigger than two hours a day, it leads to a range of health issues, including daytime sleepiness, difficulty concentrating and digestive² and intestinal³ disorders, not to mention mental disorders such as depression and anxiety.

The report showed that, despite improvements made over the years by the government to increase awareness on overwork, the health of many workers remains a huge national concern. Over 90% of self-employed and corporate workers feel they need at least six hours of sleep a night, but only about half of nearly 10,000 who were surveyed said they are getting that much sleep.

In addition, the percentage of people complaining of sleep deprivation⁴ increases with the amount of working hours they put in, the report says. Some 78% of those working 60 hours or more per week said that they are not getting sufficient sleep, as opposed to 56% of those working fewer than 20 hours, 64.5% of those working between 20 and 40 hours and 71.1% of those working between 40 and 60 hours.

While the ideal amount of sleep varies from person to person, the survey points out that many people feel that there is a gap between what's ideal and their actual hours of sleep. Some 45% said that they need to sleep between seven and eight hours, followed by 28.9% who said they need between six and seven hours, and 17.1% who said they need more than eight hours. Only 7.2% said they need between five and six hours, while 1.4% replied that they need less than five hours.

In reality, however, 35.5% said they are sleeping for between five and six hours per night, followed by 35.2% who said they get between six and seven hours of sleep. While another 15.7% said they get between seven and eight hours, and 3.5% said they get even more than that, 10% said they sleep less than five hours.

The same survey also found that sleep deprivation was closely linked to depressive tendencies and anxiety, as well as feelings of unhappiness. The bigger the gap between the ideal and actual amount of sleep was, the more depressed workers became, the report said.

Health ministry officials called on more employers to ensure that workers get enough sleep, such as by setting minimum hours of rest and recuperation⁵ between

shifts. Under law, companies are asked to introduce a so-called work interval system.

But the requirement is not legally binding, and the government does not spell out⁶ a specific number of hours for the interval. In some European countries, by contrast, the government mandates that workers get at least 11 hours of rest between shifts.

In a survey of about 6,300 firms in 2022, 17.1% of respondents said they were unaware of interval rules, up from 15.4% the year before, despite the government's goal of reducing the percentage of such employers to 5% by 2025. The percentage of the companies that have introduced such a system stood at a mere 5.8%, far off the goal of 15% by 2025.

The annual report on karōshi is mandated by the Law Promoting Measures to Prevent Death and Injury from Overwork⁷.

(*The Japan Times*, October 14-15, 2023)

注 ¹ delve into 徹底的に調べる ² digestive 消化の ³ intestinal 腸の

⁴ deprivation 欠如 ⁵ recuperation 回復 ⁶ spell out 説明する

⁷ the Law Promoting Measures to Prevent Death and Injury from Overwork 過労死等防止対策推進法

Q1 The research has shown that a range of health issues are caused by the gap between the amount of sleep people want and the amount they get, which is [42] a day.

- ① bigger than one hour
- ② bigger than two hours
- ③ smaller than one hour
- ④ smaller than two hours

Q2 The report showed that over 90% of self-employed and corporate workers feel they need at [43] hours of sleep a night.

- ① least six
- ② least eight
- ③ most six
- ④ most eight

Q3 The report showed that 78% of those working [44] said that they are not getting enough sleep.

- ① fewer than 20 hours
- ② between 20 and 40 hours
- ③ between 40 and 60 hours
- ④ 60 hours or more

Q4 While the ideal amount of sleep depends on individuals, [45] of workers said they need between five and six hours.

- ① 7.2%
- ② 17.1%
- ③ 28.9%
- ④ 45.0%

Q5 In reality, [46] % said they get between seven and eight hours of sleep or even more than that.

- ① 15.7
- ② 19.2
- ③ 35.2
- ④ 35.5

Q6 Although it is not legally binding, companies are required to introduce a [47].

- ① work-life balance
- ② karōshi prevention measure
- ③ sleep deprivation
- ④ work interval system

Q7 In some European countries, the government orders that workers get at least [48] hours of rest between shifts.

- ① 8
- ② 9
- ③ 10
- ④ 11

Q8 In a survey of about 6,300 companies in 2022, [49] % of respondents said they were aware of interval rules.

- ① 15.4
- ② 17.1
- ③ 82.9
- ④ 95.0

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。

Foreign workers in Japan surpass 2 million

The number of foreign workers in Japan has surpassed 2 million for the first time, reaching a record high, as the nation grapples with a worsening labor shortage.

The labor ministry¹ announced Friday that, as of the end of October, there were 2,048,675 foreign workers in the nation, an increase of 222,950 from a year before. The report also showed an increase in the number of technical trainees, a figure that had decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic².

The number of workplaces employing foreign workers increased to 318,775, up 19,985 from the previous year and also a record high.

Tokyo had the largest population of foreign workers, followed by Aichi and Osaka prefectures³.

The number of foreign workers has hit a record high every year since 2013, but in 2023 the year-on-year increase was 12.4%, much higher than the 5.5% rise marked the previous year.

People from Vietnam accounted for the highest number of foreign workers at 518,364, or 25.3% of the total, followed by those from China at 397,918 (19.4%) and the Philippines at 226,846 (11.1%).

The number of foreign workers was highest in the manufacturing sector, representing 27% of the total. The number working in the construction sector saw the largest increase, rising 24.1%.

Among workplaces that were employing foreign nationals, those with fewer than 30 employees made up the majority, at 61.9%, with the number of such businesses up 7.5%, the largest increase among all workplaces hiring non-Japanese workers.

By residence status, those in specialized and technical professions saw a 24.2% increase, totaling 595,904, while the number of technical interns increased by 20.2% to reach 412,501.

The category of “designated activities⁴,” which includes working holidays, witnessed a 2.3% decrease, totaling 71,676 individuals.

Amid the rebound in the number of foreign trainees coming to the country, the government plans to submit a bill in the current parliamentary session to establish a new technical intern program, due to concerns over human rights violations.

A government panel in November proposed scrapping the current system and introducing various changes, including allowing workers to switch jobs under certain conditions.

Immigration Services Agency⁵ data showed that 9,006 foreign technical interns⁶ went missing in 2022 the second-highest number after the 2018 figure of 9,052.

(The Japan Times, January 27-28, 2024)

注 ¹ the labor ministry 厚生労働省(Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

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

³ prefecture 県、府 ⁴ designated activities 特定活動

⁵ Immigration Services Agency 出入国在留管理庁

⁶ foreign technical intern 外国人技能実習生

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