

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2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。
- ・ 問題用紙は、試験終了後回収する。

受験番号

令和7年2月23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. Nothing would prevent him ( ) speaking out against injustice.  
① from            ② by            ③ of            ④ at
2. Students can ( ) up to five books from the library at a time.  
① rent            ② lent            ③ borrow            ④ send
3. ( ) me to call David before I go out.  
① Recall            ② Regret            ③ Remember            ④ Remind
4. Twitter was taken ( ) by X.  
① down            ② off            ③ over            ④ through
5. Please write to ( ) your reservation.  
① conclude            ② confirm            ③ control            ④ convey
6. She specialized ( ) nursing.  
① at            ② in            ③ for            ④ on
7. He ( ) himself entirely to writing.  
① performed            ② promised            ③ remained            ④ devoted
8. I don't want to depend too much ( ) my parents.  
① in            ② of            ③ on            ④ for
9. She remained bitterly opposed ( ) the idea of moving abroad.  
① against            ② for            ③ over            ④ to
10. What do you think of the show ( )?  
① wholly            ② so far            ③ previously            ④ first
11. I took your bag instead of mine ( ) mistake.  
① for            ② with            ③ of            ④ by
12. The phone is out of ( ).  
① work            ② mind            ③ condition            ④ order
13. Show me some evidence ( ) the contrary.  
① of            ② by            ③ in            ④ to
14. You can leave your suitcase here for the time ( ).  
① being            ② now            ③ past            ④ present

15. He went into the kitchen in search ( ) a drink.  
① for              ② of              ③ on              ④ about
16. Can I buy you lunch in ( ) for your help?  
① addition      ② favor              ③ return              ④ stead
17. There's no simple ( ) to this problem.  
① result              ② cause              ③ solution              ④ benefit
18. They were involved in ( ) activities.  
① illegal              ② immune              ③ innate              ④ irrational

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: How's it going?

B: ( 19 ). I'm up planning lessons until midnight most nights.

A: ( 20 ). You're going to have to learn to pace yourself or you'll be ill.

B: I can't. ( 21 ) and I don't want to let myself or the kids down.

A: ( 22 ). You won't be any use to anyone.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ① | I gave up the prospect of a good job in banking to do this |
| ② | It's a challenge, a real challenge                         |
| ③ | You must be exhausted                                      |
| ④ | Yes, but it's not worth killing yourself                   |

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: My computer's so slow to start up.

B: Try ( 23 )( ) ( ) ( 24 ) never use.

① you      ② programs      ③ uninstalling      ④ that

25-26

A: It's just a small gift to show how much I appreciate your help.

B: Oh, thanks, that's very thoughtful of you, but ( 25 )( )  
( ) ( 26 )!

① have      ② you      ③ shouldn't      ④ really

第4問 次の文章は、男女の区別がつかない名前が増えていること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。

## Popularity of gender-neutral names rose in 2023

The rankings for the most popular baby names of 2023 are in, with kanji that can be read as Aoi or Ao (碧) in first place for boys, and characters reading as Himari, Haruki, Hinata, Hina or Hiyori (陽葵) the top pick for girls.

The annual rankings by Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance<sup>1</sup>, (1)released Monday, showed that (2)unisex names have risen in popularity.

Aoi or Ao was No.1 for the first time since the major insurance company began tracking the (3)topic, having moved up from fourth place last year.

The rise of the name's popularity can be attributed to the (4)impact of Samurai Blue player Ao Tanaka, who scored a goal against Spain in the 2022 FIFA<sup>2</sup> World Cup. The meaning of the kanji is deep blue or green. (5)Parents have given the name to their children in hopes that their future will be bright and clear like the sky or the ocean, the insurance firm said in a (6)summary of the survey.

( 7 ) that got a bump in the rankings due to sports, also influenced by last year's World Cup, was the name Ritsu (律), with this moving up the ranks from 25th place to fourth place, most likely due to the popularity of soccer player Ritsu Doan.

( 8 ), the kanji for Himari and the other readings came in first place for the second year in a row and the third time overall. The name, which uses a (9)combination of two kanji that mean "sunshine" and hollyhock<sup>3</sup>, a flower that grows facing the sunlight, connotes a sense of brightness.

The popularity of the kanji—which has ranked either first or second place since 2019 —could be an (10)indication that many parents wanted to instill<sup>4</sup> a sense of hope in their children after struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>5</sup>, the company said.

( 11 ) that ranked highly in both the male and female categories included Haru, Sena and Rio—(12)a sign that more parents are giving their children gender-neutral names, possibly indicating a shift toward a less gendered, more open-minded society, according to the company.

The rankings have been (13)compiled annually by Meiji Yasuda Life since 1989, drawing from people who have life insurance contracts with the firm, and attempts to track name trends for newborns each year. The 2023 rankings compiled results of 6,957 boys and 6,951 girls. The company presents two rankings, one on the most popular (14)specific kanji combination of names and another on the popular reading of names, regardless of the kanji.

In the name reading rankings, Haruto came in first place for boys, while Ema was top for girls.

The rankings for popular readings, especially for girls, showed that (15)the popularity of names that can be used with ease both in Japan and internationally has

also increased. For these, the name Ema led the pack, while others such as Sana, Yuma, Sara, Mei, Rio and Luna also moved up the charts.

(*The Japan Times*, December 6, 2023)

注 <sup>1</sup>Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance 明治安田生命保険 <sup>2</sup>FIFA 国際サッカー連盟

<sup>3</sup>hollyhock タチアオイ、ハナアオイ <sup>4</sup>instill 教え込む

<sup>5</sup>the COVID-19 pandemic 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行

Q1 下線部(3),(4),(10),(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. (3) top-ic

- ① com-ment                      ② con-cern                      ③ pro-vide                      ④ suc-cess

28. (4) im-pact

- ① con-trol                      ② dam-age                      ③ po-lice                      ④ ma-chine

29. (10) in-di-ca-tion

- ① ad-mi-ra-ble                      ② com-par-i-son                      ③ dis-cov-er-y                      ④ ec-o-nom-ic

30. (14) spe-cif-ic

- ① cel-e-brate                      ② con-se-quence                      ③ en-ter-tain                      ④ es-sen-tial

Q2 (1),(6),(9),(13)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) release

- ① break                      ② great                      ③ increase                      ④ steak

32. (6) summary

- ① bother                      ② collar                      ③ globe                      ④ stomach

33. (9) combination

- ① admirable                      ② ancient                      ③ atmosphere                      ④ calendar

34. (13) compile

- ① height                      ② taste                      ③ unique                      ④ weight

Q3 (7),(8),(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. (7) ① Another name    ② For boy's names    ③ For girl's names

④ Several names

36. (8) ① Another name    ② For boy's names    ③ For girl's names

④ Several names

37. (11) ① Another name    ② For boy's names    ③ For girl's names

④ Several names

Q4 下線部(2),(12)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. (2) unisex names

- ① Aoi, Ao and Ritsu
- ② Haru, Sena and Rio
- ③ Himari, Hinata and Hina
- ④ Ema, Sara and Mei

39. (12) a sign

- ① an indication that many parents wanted to instill a sense of hope in their children
- ② after struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic
- ③ that more parents are giving their children gender-neutral names
- ④ a shift toward a more gendered, less open-minded society

Q5 下線部(5),(15)が何を意味するのか、①から④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (5)

- ① 両親は子供たちの将来が空や海のように明るく澄んでいるよう願って命名している。
- ② 子供たちは将来が空や海のように明るく澄んでいるよう願って命名している。
- ③ 両親は世の中が空や海のように明るく澄んでいるよう願って命名している。
- ④ 子供たちは世の中が空や海のように明るく澄んでいるよう願って命名している。

41. (15)

- ① 日本的な名前に人気が集まっている。
- ② 国際的な名前に人気が集まっている。
- ③ 日本または海外で通用する名前に人気が集まっている。
- ④ 日本でも海外でも通用する名前に人気が集まっている。



第5問 次の文章は、新型コロナウイルス感染症の影響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、文中に番号がふってある単語・熟語には注がついている。

## **Tokyo teens were less stressed during first COVID<sup>1</sup> emergency: study**

The size of the hippocampus<sup>2</sup> in Japanese teenagers' brains increased during the nation's first COVID-19 state of emergency in spring 2020, suggesting their stress levels had decreased, a new study by the University of Tokyo has shown.

The research shows that, contrary to popular belief that the restrictions on academic and social activities during the pandemic<sup>3</sup> added to stress among teens, their stress levels actually went down, at least temporarily. The research was published Friday in JAMA<sup>4</sup> Network Open, an open-access journal put out by the American Medical Association<sup>5</sup>.

Researchers led by Shinsuke Koike and Lin Cai used analyzed data of about 450 teenagers between 15 and 17 in three municipalities<sup>6</sup> in Tokyo who had undergone MRI<sup>7</sup> scans before and after the state of emergency.

“There are relatively many papers on many of the effects of COVID on the brain, both before and after the actual infection (including the aftereffects<sup>8</sup>). But I don't think there was any study looking at the effects of a lockdown<sup>9</sup> itself, or the disruption of social life caused by it,” Koike said.

He added that the researchers were able to look at the effects of the state of emergency alone thanks to the fact that very few of the study participants were infected during the period when their data was analyzed.

Japan declared its first state of emergency in early April 2020. While periods varied slightly among prefectures<sup>10</sup>, Tokyo's state of emergency lasted from April 7 through May 25, during which residents were asked to refrain from leaving their homes for nonessential reasons, though without penalty for disobedience. Most schools were also closed until the end of May, and even after the measure was lifted, many schools asked students to stagger attendance to avoid infections.

The average volume of the hippocampus for teenagers in the study group was about 4,500 cubic millimeters<sup>11</sup>, Koike said, adding that the study showed that the participants' hippocampus size had grown by 129 cubic millimeters, at least temporarily.

The hippocampus is a part of the brain that controls memory, learning and emotions. Stressful life events such as disasters and terrorist attacks are known to lead to post-traumatic stress disorder and result in its shrinkage<sup>12</sup>.

As to why the stress levels decreased during the state of emergency, Koike suspects that many high school students in Japan “normally live with many stress factors.”

Data for the University of Tokyo research was drawn from participants of the Tokyo TEEN cohort<sup>13</sup> study project, a population-based cohort study involving over 4,500 teens in the capital. Of the participants, some 450 agreed to have their MRI and other data periodically taken to track the biological changes that affect their development.

(*The Japan Times*, February 9, 2024)

注 <sup>1</sup> COVID 新型コロナウイルス感染症 <sup>2</sup> hippocampus 脳の海馬  
<sup>3</sup> pandemic 世界的流行病 <sup>4</sup> JAMA 米国医師会会報  
<sup>5</sup> the American Medical Association 米国医師会 <sup>6</sup> municipality 地方自治体  
<sup>7</sup> MRI 磁気共鳴映像法 <sup>8</sup> aftereffects 後遺症 <sup>9</sup> lockdown 外出制限  
<sup>10</sup> prefecture 都道府県 <sup>11</sup> cubic millimeter 立方ミリメートル  
<sup>12</sup> shrinkage 縮小 <sup>13</sup> cohort 集団

Q1 The research shows that Japanese teenagers' stress levels during the pandemic [42], at least temporarily.

- ① increased
- ② decreased
- ③ were the same
- ④ were unknown

Q2 There are many papers on the effects of COVID on [43].

- ① the brain during the restrictions
- ② the brain after the actual infection
- ③ a person in the long term
- ④ social life

Q3 The researchers were able to get objective results because [44] of the study participants were infected during the period when their data was analyzed.

- ① most
- ② many
- ③ some
- ④ very few

Q4 Tokyo's state of emergency continued from April 7 through May 25, [45].

- ① with penalty for disobedience
- ② without penalty for disobedience
- ③ with nonessential reasons
- ④ without nonessential reasons

Q5 Most schools were [46] until the end of May.

- ① opened
- ② closed
- ③ opened for uninfected students
- ④ closed for uninfected students

Q6 According to Koike, the participants' hippocampus size, at least temporarily, [47] by 129 cubic millimeters.

- ① increased
- ② decreased
- ③ remained the same
- ④ shrunk

Q7 According to Koike, many high school students in Japan [48].

- ① are free from stress factors
- ② are not free from stress factors
- ③ were completely from stress factors during the state of emergency
- ④ were not free from stress factors during the state of emergency

Q8 Data for the University of Tokyo research was drawn from about 450 teenagers between [49] in Tokyo who had undergone MRI scans before and after the state of emergency.

- ① 9 and 11
- ② 12 and 14
- ③ 15 and 17
- ④ 18 and 20

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。

### Average age of business leaders rises for 33<sup>rd</sup> straight year

Japan's business sector is seeing a significant aging problem, with the average age of Japanese company chief executives having increased for 33 consecutive years as of last year, according to recently released research. The trend suggests challenges lie ahead in ensuring a smooth business succession to the next generation of leaders.

As of December last year, the average age of such leaders stood at 60.5 years, up by 0.1 point from the previous year, Tokyo-based research firm Teikoku Databank<sup>1</sup> said Friday. Since the firm began tracking the issue in 1990, the figure has continuously increased. In 1990, the average age was 54. The search was based on a database of about 1.47 million domestic companies.

The research also showed that last year, only 3.8% of company leadership passed the torch to new leaders—a level that has remained relatively steady at around 3% for 14 straight years. The average age of new chiefs was 52.5 years, while presidents of listed firms were age 58.6 on average.

The research firm said the number of bankruptcies related to difficulties in finding successors stood at a record high of 586 cases last fiscal year, which ended in March, a sharp rise from 487 in fiscal 2022. It added that about 40% of such cases involved illnesses or age-related deaths.

Although creating new startups from a young age is becoming a more popular career path in Japan, only 3.1% of business chiefs were under 40 years old with those under 30 standing at just 0.2%.

(*The Japan Times*, April 16, 2024)

注 <sup>1</sup>Teikoku Databank 帝国データバンク(日本の信用調査会社)

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