

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3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3月9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. Children travel at half ().

- ① fee ② bill ③ fare ④ term

2. The situation remains () as both sides claim victory.

- ① confusedly ② confusion ③ confused ④ confuse

3. He has a few thousand dollars () away for his retirement.

- ① go ② get ③ pass ④ put

4. They don't earn enough to live ().

- ① with ② in ③ on ④ for

5. The U.S. market () 20% of the company's revenue.

- ① makes up for ② accounts for ③ sends for ④ stands up for

6. She () two pairs of shoes last year.

- ① put off ② put on ③ wore out ④ wore on

7. You should look () pickpockets.

- ① out for ② up to ③ aside from ④ forward to

8. His success can be attributed largely () hard work.

- ① from ② in ③ to ④ except

9. We've asked the neighbors to keep () on the house for us while we are away.

- ① an eye ② attention ③ care ④ insight

10. Many families struggle to () ends meet.

- ① make ② reach ③ satisfy ④ approach

11. All our products are () to thorough tests.

- ① subject ② verb ③ object ④ predicate

12. I hope that he proves () to the challenge.

- ① able ② easy ③ equal ④ likely

13. She was () to finish school and get a job.

- ① anxious ② good ③ kind ④ rude

14. He answered the question on the ().

- ① favor ② name ③ part ④ spot

15. () his age, he still leads an active life.

- ① In favor of ② In respect of ③ In spite of ④ Instead of

16. She got the job by () of her greater experience.

- ① effort ② agency ③ virtue ④ lack

17. () of an accident, call this number.

- ① At the event ② At the place ③ In the event ④ In the place

18. They have been working for 16 hours ().

- ① succession ② successive ③ straight ④ whole

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 should have turned left there.

B: Look! Who's driving this car? The navigator said 'right.'

A: (19)

B: You do not! (20)

A: Huh! You don't believe that any more than I do.

B: Well, (21)

A: OK, OK. (22) But don't blame me if we're late.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | I'm not turning around. |
| ② | The navigator is never wrong. |
| ③ | Have it your own way. |
| ④ | I know these streets better than any navigator. |

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: Is Linda not sure any more about applying for that job?

B: No, she's (23)()(24) it.

| |
|---|
| ① thoughts ② second ③ about ④ having |
|---|

25-26

A: The weather forecast said that it might rain this afternoon.

B: Well, (25)()(26) off the tennis if it does.

| |
|---|
| ① call ② we'll ③ to ④ have |
|---|

第4問 次の文章は、大学における理科系の女子学生の定員割り当て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。

More universities adding female STEM admission quotas

At least 40 universities in Japan have (1)implemented a quota system for female applicants in fields related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)—fields studied by a low percentage of women in Japan—according to a report released by the Yamada Shintaro D&I Foundation on Thursday.

The (2)foundation, started by the CEO¹ of Japanese e-commerce company Mercari to support women in STEM fields, found that some 700 spots in 40 universities across the nation have been set aside for (3)female applicants in this year's entrance examinations.

In a survey conducted over the last two months, only three schools—out of 24 universities that replied—had introduced a (4)quota system before 2020; four began doing so from (5)fiscal 2023 onward; and 16 are beginning in fiscal 2024, the school year that starts next month. One university plans to implement such a quota from next year.

The recent increase in schools using a gender quota is thought to be a response to the education ministry's enrollment selection implementation guidelines for 2023, where a section on “the (6)inclusion of those with a diverse background” put special (7)emphasis on women in (8) fields.

A majority of the schools surveyed cited the desire to diversify and promote gender balance within classrooms as the intention behind the adoption of a quota system.

(9) some of them said that the new system had been successful, many others surveyed said (10)it was still too early to determine the quota's long-term effects.

Out of 19 schools that gave a response, 12 said that applicants for this year have either matched or surpassed the number of spots they set aside exclusively for female students. One university said that the percentage of women in engineering fields went up from 10% to 15% over an eight-year period with the quota system in place.

(11) is not without its issues, however.

Nearly half of the universities surveyed reported the emergence of opposition against the system, with some describing (12)it as “unfair” or “reverse sexism.” Schools continue to search for ways to destigmatize² quota-based admissions.

Many also emphasize (13)the need to offer better facilities and resources for women in STEM fields where they are currently lacking. For example, respondents said they are looking to increase the number of women's restrooms and offer additional academic support for female students who require it.

Japan is ranked last among 38 countries in the OECD³ for its proportion of

female graduates in STEM fields.

The most (14)recent data, released by the government last year, showed that (15)although women comprise nearly half of students receiving an undergraduate education, they only make up around 28% of those seeking science degrees and 16% of those pursuing engineering.

(*The Japan Times*, March 9-10, 2024)

注 ¹CEO 最高経営責任者 ²destigmatize 汚名をそそぐ

³ OECD 經濟協力開發機構

Q1 下線部(1),(2),(6),(7)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) im-ple-ment

- ① in-ter-pret ② in-ter-rupt ③ in-ter-view ④ in-tro-duce

28. (2) foun-da-tion

- ① cir-cum-stance ② con-stitute ③ pro-pos-al ④ sig-na-ture

29. (6) in-clu-sion

- ① in-flu-ence ② in-ter-est ③ ob-sta-ble ④ oc-cur-rence

30. (7) em-pha-sis

- ① con-tin-ue ② con-trib-ute ③ rec-og-nize ④ re-mem-ber

Q2 (3),(4),(5),(14)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. (3) female

- ① decent ② dedicate ③ delicate ④ demonstrate

32. (4) quota

- ① body ② cold ③ glove ④ possible

33. (5) fiscal

- ① bubble ② budget ③ buffet ④ busy

34. (14) recent

- ① breast ② freight ③ meant ④ seize

Q3 (8),(9),(11)に入る語句を①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

35. (8) ① D&I Foundation ② CEO ③ STEM ④ OECD

36. (9) ① And ② But ③ So ④ While

37. (11) ① A quota system ② Female opposition ③ An entrance examination
④ Reverse sexism

Q4 下線部(10),(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. (10) it

- ① to determine the quota's long-term effects
- ② the new system
- ③ the intention behind the adoption of a quota system
- ④ 19 schools that gave a response

39. (12) it

- ① the system
- ② the emergence
- ③ opposition
- ④ admission

Q5 下線部(13),(15)が何を意味するのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (13)

- ① 文科系の分野に欠けている男性のための施設や教材・機器を提供する必要性。
- ② 文科系の分野に欠けている女性のための施設や教材・機器を提供する必要性。
- ③ 理科系の分野に欠けている男性のための施設や教材・機器を提供する必要性。
- ④ 理科系の分野に欠けている女性のための施設や教材・機器を提供する必要性。

41. (15)

- ① 学部課程の 50%近くを女性が占めているが、理科系に占める割合はおよそ 28%である。
- ② 学部課程の 50%以上を女性が占めているが、理科系に占める割合はおよそ 28%である。
- ③ 学部課程の 28%近くを女性が占めているが、理科系に占める割合はおよそ 16%である。
- ④ 学部課程の 28%以上を女性が占めているが、理科系に占める割合はおよそ 16%である。

第5問 次の文章は、認知症が原因の行方不明者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りなさい。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。

Dementia¹-linked missing person cases doubled in past 10 years

The number of people with dementia who have gone missing doubled between 2012 and 2022, according to a report released by the National Police Agency² on Thursday.

A total of 18,709 people with dementia were reported missing in 2022, up 6.1% from the previous year, making it the highest number on record. The number of dementia-related cases has increased every year since the agency began keeping count in 2012, when 9,607 cases were reported.

This trend will most likely continue as the population in Japan continues to age and the number of people with dementia increases. Currently, over 6 million people are said to have the disease and it is estimated that by 2025, 7 million people—or 1 in 5 people over the age of 65—will be diagnosed with it.

As the issue of dementia patients going missing becomes increasingly prevalent, various municipalities³ and organizations have begun to devise plans to prevent such incidents.

Some are working with telecommunication companies to utilize smartphone apps to help track missing individuals. Others have implemented electronic tracking systems within cities to monitor the location of people with dementia.

The welfare ministry⁴ has also established a special website for families looking for missing elderly people with dementia.

Out of the total number of people missing with dementia—including those who went missing prior to 2022—17,923 were found in 2022 while 491 people were reported to have died. Of the people who were found, 77.5% were found the day they were reported missing and 99.5% were found within a week.

According to the same report, in 2022, a total of 84,910 people were reported as missing, up 5,692 from the year before.

The total number of missing person cases has increased two years in a row since 2020, which was an all-time low, most likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic⁵.

(*The Japan Times*, June 23, 2023)

注 ¹ dementia 認知症 ² the National Police Agency 警察庁

³ municipality 地方自治体

⁴ the welfare ministry (the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) 厚生労働省

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

Q1 The highest number of people with dementia was reported missing in [42].

- ① 2012
- ② 2019
- ③ 2022
- ④ 2025

Q2 Since the National Police Agency began keeping count of the missing people with dementia, cases have increased by a figure of [43] as of 2022.

- ① 9,102
- ② 9,607
- ③ 17,923
- ④ 18,709

Q3 The number of dementia-linked missing cases has been increasing as the population [44].

- ① in Japan decreases and the number of people with dementia decreases
- ② in Japan increases and the number of people with dementia increases
- ③ of old people in Japan increases and the number of people with dementia decreases
- ④ of old people in Japan increases and the number of people with dementia increases

Q4 By 2025, the number of Japanese people over the age of 65 will be [45] million.

- ① 5
- ② 6
- ③ 7
- ④ 35

Q5 To prevent dementia-linked missing cases, various municipalities and organizations have begun to use [46].

- ① smartphone apps to trace missing people
- ② electronic tracking systems all over Japan
- ③ a special website established by the National Police Agency
- ④ the welfare ministry

Q6 [47] out of the total number of dementia-linked missing persons were found in 2022.

- ① 491
- ② 9,607
- ③ 17,923
- ④ 18,709

Q7 99.5% of the missing people were found [48].

- ① on the day they were reported missing
- ② within a week
- ③ within a month
- ④ within a year

Q8 In 2021, a total of [49] people were reported as missing.

- ① 17,923
- ② 18,709
- ③ 79,218
- ④ 84,910

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には注がついている。

Hybrid work finds favor in Japan: poll

Remote working in Japan has declined after the worst of the COVID-19 pandemic¹ came to an end, as more companies returned to the office, but hybrid work has taken root among many who adopted it, according to a survey.

The percentage of employees who work remotely—either fully or partially—dropped slightly from 27% in 2021 to 24.8% in 2023 nationwide, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism². In the Tokyo metropolitan area, the percentage of such workers dropped from 42.3% to 38.1% over the same period.

The survey—which received responses from 36,228 salaried workers, among whom 5,832 had worked remotely or adopted a hybrid work model in the past year—shows a rising trend in the number of hybrid workers since the onset of the pandemic. The percentage of workers who spend more than one day a week working remotely has surged since 2020 and remains above 70%.

However, the percentage of people working remotely for at least five days a week dropped from 19.4% in 2021 to 18.7% in 2022, before sliding further to 17.7% in 2023.

An overwhelming majority of respondents who currently work remotely in some capacity say they wish to continue to do so; Over 50% indicated that they wish to continue working remotely for at least three days a week.

The survey also found that younger employees in both management and non-management roles prefer to work remotely. Among those age 15 to 29, one-third said they might not necessarily follow their employers' instructions to go to the office or would negotiate with their superiors so that they could work remotely. Some 11.3% of those in the same age group said they would consider finding a new job or starting their own business to work remotely—the highest among all age groups.

For the 30,396 respondents who indicated that they hadn't worked remotely in the past year, the No.1 reason was that they were "not allowed to do so by the company," followed by "the job requires direct interaction or on-site³ work, such as customer service."

Some 67% of a total of 40,000 respondents—including those who are self-employed—cited less burden from commuting as a positive effect of remote working, while 54% expressed concerns that the practice would lead to a drop in physical activity.

(The Japan Times, April 23, 2024)

注 ¹ the COVID-19 pandemic 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行

² the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 国土交通省

³ on-site 現地(現場)の

(余 白)

(余 白)

(余 白)