

令和8年度
東京純心大学
看護学部 看護学科

一般選抜試験（1期B日程）

【英語】

試験問題

試験時間：60分

問題は1～10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8年2月2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. () and make sure it fits.

- ① Do away with it ② Try it on ③ Tear it off ④ Search it

2. The game had to be () until next week.

- ① cancelled ② expected ③ announced ④ postponed

3. She managed to () enough to buy a house.

- ① rescue ② spend ③ save ④ make

4. Their reform did nothing to () their problems.

- ① soak ② apply ③ solve ④ decline

5. We strongly () the peace process.

- ① satisfy ② supply ③ provide ④ support

6. Did you () your homework to Professor Williams on time?

- ① complete ② submit ③ acquire ④ read

7. I find it hard to cope () change.

- ① in ② at ③ with ④ to

8. It didn't () to her to ask for help.

- ① happen ② occur ③ remind ④ think

9. He persisted () his refusal to admit responsibility.

- ① for ② in ③ of ④ to

10. I'm () Donald—have you seen him?

- ① looking after ② looking to ③ looking at ④ looking for

11. The meeting broke () without any agreement.

- ① out ② off ③ on ④ up

12. This year's profit will fall () 20%.

- ① short of ② across ③ fast ④ apart

13. We've got a lot of work to get ().

- ① through ② over ③ by ④ away

14. I tried calling her but she'd already left () work.

- ① on ② to ③ for ④ near

15. He was named () his father.

- ① in ② of ③ after ④ with

16. The announcement had a dramatic () on house prices.

- ① procedure ② expense ③ effect ④ taste

17. Actors have to learn their lines by ().

- ① mind ② heart ③ brain ④ oneself

18. If we run, we should () it.

- ① arrive ② come ③ make ④ success

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: I'm really sorry. I know I was going to give you a hand with your move but. . .

B: Yeah, and boy do I need help.

A: I know you do but I've just learned I'm working in the New York office next week
and (19)

B: Oh, never mind. (20)

A: But (21)

B: Thanks. (22)

- | |
|--|
| <p>① That'd be great.
② I can't get out of it.
③ It was good of you to offer.
④ I'll help you with the decorating when I'm back.</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: We couldn't help laughing. It was too funny for words.

B: I know—but it was her worst nightmare—(23)() () (24) as someone else at a party.

① dress

② same

③ the

④ wearing

25-26

A: I think he's boring. He has nothing to say for himself.

B: He may be a (25)() () () (26) but I think he's worth listening to.

① of

② man

③ words

④ few

第4問 次の文章は、小学生によるソーシャルメディアの利用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には注がついている。

Two-thirds of fourth to sixth graders in Japan use social media, survey finds

Some 65% of Japanese students from the fourth to sixth grades used at least one form of social media in 2024, up from 37% in 2019, (1)according to a recent survey by researchers at mobile carrier NTT Docomo.

The study, released last week by NTT Docomo's Mobile Society Research Institute, found that girls in (2)those grades were more active social media users, with 75% of girls using social media compared to 53% for boys. The figure jumps to 96% for (3)female junior high school students.

The survey also showed that more children are starting to use social media from an earlier age.

Among the types of social media, messaging app Line remains the most popular app among fourth to sixth graders at 61%, followed by TikTok (29%) and Instagram (15%). (4) they become junior high school students, typically from the age of 13 to 15, 92% of them are using Line, followed by Instagram at 52%.

Instagram is rapidly increasing in (5)popularity among junior high school students, with its usage growing steadily from 30% five years ago to 52% in 2024.

The Kinki (6)region, which (7)includes Osaka Prefecture, leads the country in youth social media adoption, with 68% of elementary and junior high schoolers using some form of social media. Past surveys showed that children in the Kinki region tend to start using smartphones earlier than in other regions.

(8) prevalence¹ of social media usage was found in the (9)combined Hokkaido and Tohoku region, with 54% of elementary schoolers on social media.

A separate survey released by NTT Docomo in January also showed that (10)smartphone ownership is also (11) the rise.

In the Kanto region, which includes Tokyo, 52% of students in grades four through six reported having their own (12)device—up 10 percentage points from the previous year and triple the level in 2018.

(13) the new school year underway, families are confronting tough choices about screen time and (14)digital boundaries. Public discourse around children's social media use remains sharply divided. Government officials continue to urge parents to set up parental controls, limit exposure (15) explicit content and engage in open conversations with their children about responsible online behavior.

(*The Japan Times*, April 15, 2025)

注 ¹prevalence 普及

Q1 下線部(1),(3),(5),(12)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) ac-cord-ing

- ① am-a-teur ② char-ac-ter ③ man-ag-er ④ mu-si-cian

28. (3) fe-male

- ① ad-vice ② de-mand ③ pa-rade ④ mes-sage

29. (5) pop-u-lar-i-ty

- ① con-tem-po-rar-y ② char-ac-ter-is-tic ③ im-me-di-ate-ly ④ op-portu-ni-ty

30. (12) de-vice

- ① stan-dard ② tech-nique ③ pat-tern ④ pro-cess

Q2 (6),(7),(9),(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. (6) region

- ① appreciate ② legend ③ measure ④ steak

32. (7) include

- ① accustom ② choose ③ funny ④ wood

33. (9) combine

- ① freight ② height ③ image ④ risen

34. (14) digital

- ① alive ② business ③ delicate ④ private

Q3 (4),(8),(13)に入る語または語句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. (4) ① If ② Still ③ Until ④ By the time

36. (8) ① The average ② The highest ③ The lowest ④ Beyond average

37. (13) ① At ② In ③ Of ④ With

Q4 (11),(15)に入る語をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

38. (11) ① at ② in ③ of ④ on

39. (15) ① at ② in ③ on ④ to

Q5 下線部(2),(10)が指し示しているもの、または、同じ内容を表す語句を①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (2) those grades

- ① an earlier age ② high school students
③ more children ④ the fourth to sixth grades

41. (10) smartphone ownership

- ① having their own device ② having their own room
③ having their own identity ④ having their own friend

第5問 次の文章は日本における賃金の上昇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。

Wages likely to rise more than 5% this year

Japan's "spring offensive" wage negotiations, which are closely monitored by lawmakers and Bank of Japan officials, are off to a solid start.

Japan's largest labor union Rengo released the first tally of agreements reached so far in the annual exercise last week, which calls for an average increase of 5.46% including bonuses. Last year, the comparable figure for the *shuntō* negotiations was 5.28%, a 30-year high.

"It depends on where you set the bar, but I think it's fair to say it's a good start," said Yoshiki Shinke, senior executive economist at Dai-Ichi Life Research Institute.

The final tally of the average pay hike will be compiled around the summer. Shinke said it's highly likely that the figure will be over 5% for the second consecutive year.

The number is key for the central bank, which is counting on steady wage increases as it ends a decadeslong experiment in ultraloose monetary policy.

When analyzing the gains, it focuses on more than just the headline increases achieved by Japan's biggest enterprises.

"We are seeing high wage increases not just at large companies but also at relatively smaller companies, which indicates a spreading wage-hike momentum," BOJ Gov. Kazuo Ueda said Wednesday after a two-day policy meeting.

At that meeting, the central bank held rates steady as concerns about U.S. tariffs and signs of economic weakness weighed against back-to-back tightening.

For unions with fewer than 300 members, the increase so far this year in the *shuntō* negotiations is 5.09%, up from last year's 4.42%. Although the number is lower than the 5.47% figure achieved by larger unions so far this year, the jump was bigger for the smaller unions.

"Since job mobility has been increasing, employees can say they'll move to a company with a better offer. This is actually happening," Shinke said. "In the past, smaller companies could say they were unable to increase wages because they were not making enough money. But if employees threaten to leave now, companies would not be able to function due to a lack of staff, so they have no choice but to raise wages."

While the initial figures are encouraging, some analysts remain skeptical on whether the tide will really turn for Japan's real wages, which have been slumping for decades. Inflation is still a factor.

"Whether real wages will steadily turn positive is really up to prices. I'd say it won't be easy," Shinke said, adding that the outlook is quite unpredictable.

Last year turned out to be a bit of a disappointment as the big nominal gains were eroded toward the end of the year by high inflation. Inflation-adjusted pay is still struggling to remain in positive territory without seasonal bonuses, government data

shows.

Inflation was 3.7% in February, with food prices up 7.6% on year. Rice prices rose more than 80%, and households are increasingly finding it hard to make ends meet. Inflation hit 4% in January.

The BOJ has said underlying inflation is still under the bank's 2% target, arguing that temporary cost-push factors, such as a weak yen, are driving up prices and are expected to fade later this year. It has recognized that high food prices are affecting households.

Shinke said that even if cost-push factors diminish, prices will likely remain high, so real wages may not start rising steadily until the second half of this year or even later.

(*The Japan Times*, March 22-23, 2025)

Q1 Japan's labor union Rengo released this year's first record of agreements which calls for an average increase of (42)% including bonuses.

- ① 4.42
- ② 5.09
- ③ 5.28
- ④ 5.46

Q2 The central bank is seeing high wage increases at (43).

- ① large companies
- ② smaller companies
- ③ both large companies and smaller companies
- ④ neither large companies nor smaller companies

Q3 The increase in the *shuntō* negotiation was (44).

- ① bigger for the larger labor unions
- ② bigger for the smaller labor unions
- ③ the same for any labor unions
- ④ up to individual labor union

Q4 Workers can say they'll move to a company with a better wage (45).

- ① since employees are unable to increase wages
- ② since employees are not making enough money
- ③ since job mobility has been decreasing
- ④ since job mobility has been increasing

Q5 According to Yoshiaki Shinke, whether real wages will turn positive is up to (46).

- ① nominal gains
- ② real gains
- ③ seasonal bonuses
- ④ high inflation

Q6 Food prices rose 7.6% and households are finding it hard to (47).

- ① earn just enough money to live on
- ② earn more money than necessary
- ③ spend all the money you earn
- ④ spend all the money you borrow

Q7 The Bank of Japan argued that temporary cost-push factors, such as a weak yen, are (48).

- ① lowering prices and expected to fade later this year
- ② lowering prices and expected to fade next year
- ③ raising prices and expected to fade later this year
- ④ raising prices and expected to fade next year

Q8 According to Yoshiaki Shinke, even if cost-push factors diminish, (49).

- ① wages will likely remain high
- ② wages will likely remain low
- ③ prices will likely stay high
- ④ prices will likely stay low

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語(句)には注がついている。

Overwork, stress found in arts and health sectors

The health ministry has found widespread examples of overwork and work-related stress in the entertainment and health care industries, it said in its 2024 white paper on *karōshi* (death from overwork) prevention measures¹ released Friday.

A survey conducted between October and December 2023 in the arts and entertainment sector found that over 40% of technical staff and stage directors worked 60 hours or more in a week. Meanwhile, 60% of directors and producers had one day or less off per week.

The survey also asked about workplace harassment and troubles with business transactions in the industry, with 42% of respondents saying they “were told hurtful things by work-related people,” while 22.3% “had experiences related to physical abuse.”

Over half of respondents experienced payment issues, such as “not being informed of the amount of compensation before taking a job.”

A separate survey concerning health care workers, including doctors and nurses, focused on cases of mental disorders between 2010 and 2020 that were recognized as work accidents worthy of compensation.

It found that mental disorders for both doctors and nurses were prevalent for those in their 30s, and that the number of cases had particularly increased among nurses in recent years.

The main cause of mental disorders among doctors was the amount of work. For nurses, the most common cause was witnessing the result of a tragic accident or natural disaster.

The white paper, the ninth one mandated by a 2014 law on preventing death from overwork, disclosed analyses of industries that were key research areas for policymaking this year.

Each analysis highlighted themes related to death from overwork, which is most commonly caused by strokes and heart attacks linked to overwork as well as by suicides due to work-related stress.

(*The Japan Times*, October 12-13, 2024)

注 ¹ 2024 white paper on *karōshi* (death from overwork) prevention measures

2024年版「過労死等防止対策白書」

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