

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（2期A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14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. He () his glasses and rubbed his eyes.
① repaired ② removed ③ regained ④ restricted
2. Our flight was () because of the bad weather.
① postponed ② designed ③ planned ④ cancelled
3. So far I've () about \$800 for an apartment.
① saved ② spent ③ sent ④ scored
4. She () to edit the text herself.
① confused ② stopped ③ undertook ④ removed
5. Giving up smoking () the risk of heart disease.
① cuts down ② puts up ③ shakes up ④ turns down
6. Have you all () your homework assignments?
① get along ② saw off ③ turned in ④ tried on
7. The problem simply () from a difference of opinion.
① resulted ② is resulted ③ caused ④ is caused
8. Do you () of my idea?
① approve ② consist ③ dispose ④ learn
9. She succeeded () fulfilling herself both as an actress and a singer.
① on ② in ③ for ④ to
10. The three sons also () to the family business.
① abolished ② contributed ③ reported ④ enabled

11. The project has () schedule.
① held over ② left behind ③ carried over ④ fallen behind
12. We're () short of money.
① running ② walking ③ expecting ④ saving
13. Small children have difficulty () fiction from reality.
① distinguishing ② diversifying ③ differing ④ distracting
14. Where can I exchange my dollars () yen?
① by ② for ③ from ④ in
15. Whenever he was upset, he would () to her for help.
① appear ② ask ③ make ④ turn
16. The aspirins soon take ().
① effect ② effectively ③ effective ④ effecting
17. I gave her the chance to put her idea () practice.
① across ② into ③ to ④ upon
18. Try to make good () of your time.
① emphasis ② glimpse ③ impact ④ use

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 sorry, (19) and say let's meet for coffee but I've had flu.

B: Not to worry. (20). Just say where and when!

A: Well, (21) the Café Paris next to your work.

B: Fine! (22)?

- ① Is Wednesday OK for you
- ② I'll meet you next week
- ③ I was going to suggest
- ④ I was going to get in touch

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: Come on! You know you can trust me.

B: What? Trust you again? You're kidding. You don't know the
(23)()()(24).

① word	② meaning	③ the	④ of
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25-26

A: I'm not talking to you until you say sorry.

B: Oh, grow up and (25)()()(26) child!

① like	② stop	③ a	④ acting
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第4問 次の文章は、日本における食品ロスを減らす対策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語(句)には注がついている。

Health ministry drafts to-go bag guidelines to cut down on¹ food waste

In a bid to reduce food waste, Japan's health ministry released draft guidelines Wednesday on how customers can ask restaurants for a take-home bag if the leftovers² meet the country's hygiene³ standards.

The draft guidelines “do not (1)mandate or (2)recommend taking home leftovers,” but aim to change the (3)attitudes and (4)behaviors of both (5)customers and restaurants in regard to takeout bags, according to the ministry.

Food (6)establishments such as *izakaya* Japanese pubs and hotels offering buffets are subject to the guidelines, while takeout-only restaurants and cafeterias in schools and hospitals are not.

Restaurants are urged to consider what food items are safe to take home, and, (7), offer guidance on safe handling and storage of food, or provide (8)containers.

Foods appropriate for taking home are those that have been heated thoroughly to 75 degrees Celsius⁴ or above, which reduces the risk of microbial⁵ growth. Some restaurants currently allow customers to take home foods such as bread, fried chicken and fried rice. Customers are generally asked to refrain from taking home raw and semi-raw foods, (9) salads and sashimi, as well as drinks.

Customers may also be provided with flyers and manuals on how to properly store and prepare leftovers after taking (10)them home, according to the guidelines.

The guidelines stress that, (11), customers are responsible for food they take home. They recommend sanitizing⁶ hands or using disposable gloves, as well as storing food in a dry container to suppress microbial growth.

Cases of food poisoning due to the consumption of restaurant leftovers should be reported to the local public health center, the guidelines say.

(12) 2019, when a law aiming to cut down on food loss came into force⁷, the government has pushed to halve⁸ the amount of food waste produced by both households and businesses to 4.89 million tons by 2030 compared to the 9.8 million tons of food loss recorded in 2000. Businesses account for⁹ roughly 50% of the nation's food loss every year.

(13) Japan successfully lowered its food loss to 4.72 million tons in 2022, this was due in part to the effects of COVID-19. This means that efforts must continue as businesses recover from the pandemic, the ministry says.

A government committee appointed to spread the use of to-go bags has recently created a sticker that restaurants and municipal governments can use to show which eateries allow customers to take leftovers home.

The ministry will finalize the guidelines by the end of March and (14)implement (15)them from next April.

(*The Japan Times*, October 19-20, 2024)

注 ¹ cut down on 量を減らす ² leftover 残り物 ³ hygiene 衛生 ⁴ Celsius 摂氏度
⁵ microbial 病原菌の ⁶ sanitize 消毒などにより衛生的にする
⁷ come into force 施行される ⁸ halve 半分にする ⁹ account for 割合を占める

Q1 下線部(1),(2),(3),(6)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) man-date

- ① com-mand ② ex-treme ③ man-age ④ main-tain

28. (2) rec-om-mend

- ① de-vel-op ② fas-ci-nate ③ man-i-fest ④ rep-re-sent

29. (3) at-ti-tude

- ① fa-mil-iar ② re-li-gious ③ ro-man-tic ④ sac-ri-fice

30. (6) es-tab-lish-ment

- ① com-mu-ni-ty ② dem-o-crat-ic ③ e-lec-tron-ic ④ o-ri-en-tal

Q2 (4),(5),(8),(14)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. (4) behavior

- ① accurate ② calm ③ danger ④ happen

32. (5) customer

- ① box ② dove ③ modern ④ popular

33. (8) container

- ① apple ② sacred ③ salad ④ salmon

34. (14) implement

- ① alive ② climate ③ typist ④ typical

Q3 (9),(12),(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. (9) ① as if ② if not ③ if necessary ④ such as

36. (12)① Although ② However ③ Of ④ Since

37. (13)① Although ② Because ③ Since ④ Therefore

Q4 (7),(11)に入る語句をそれぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

38. (7) ① such as ② as if ③ if necessary ④ if not

39. (11)① in effect ② in detail ③ in fact ④ in principle

Q5 下線部(10),(15)の them が何を指すのか、①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

40. (10)

- ① customers ② flyers ③ leftovers ④ manuals

41. (15)

- ① customers ② leftovers ③ the guidelines ④ the ministry

第5問 次の文章は、日本企業における女性の最高経営責任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、それぞれの①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

Women make up 15% of CEOs¹ for first time

The number of female CEOs in Japan hit a record 649,262 this year, comprising more than 15% of all CEOs for the first time, according to a survey by credit research firm Tokyo Shoko Research.

The annual survey, released earlier this week, also showed that the number of female presidents among 4.25 million companies had increased threefold from 2010, when the figure was just above 210,000. The number of female CEOs, meanwhile, rose 37,038 from last year, or by 6%.

“The support of the central and local governments for (women) to start and succeed businesses as well as companies’ efforts to improve working conditions for women are steadily increasing,” Tokyo Shoko Research said of the reasons behind the rise.

“But there is still deep-rooted prejudice based on gender roles. (For women) to juggle work with² domestic affairs, child-rearing and nursing care, the help of men is indispensable,” the report said, calling for a change in people’s mindsets at home and in the workplace.

Notable female CEOs of major companies include Japan Airlines President Mitsuko Tottori and Nomura Research Institute CEO Kaga Yanagisawa.

By prefecture, the number of female CEOs was highest in Tokyo (165,102), followed by Osaka (63,177) and Kanagawa (41,614). The lowest count was recorded in Tottori (1,697), the only prefecture where the number was below 2,000.

The share of female CEOs was the highest in Okinawa (20.62%), followed by Yamanashi (17.36%) and Tokyo (17.21%). Niigata (9.69%) had the lowest share.

The average age of female CEOs was 65.1—1.8 years older than their male counterparts.

It was most common for female CEOs to be in their 70s, with 25.8% belonging to that age group.

The companies of female CEOs were mostly small in terms of sales and employee numbers. Of companies with female CEOs, 69.8% had annual sales of less than ¥100 million (\$658,000), while 61.5% had less than five employees.

By industry, the service sector, which in the Tokyo Shoko Research survey includes restaurants and the cosmetics industry, had the highest number of female CEOs at 320,913, or 49.4% of the total. The highest share was in real estate, where 1 in 4 CEOs were female. Construction had the lowest share at 5.45%.

The most common given name among female CEOs was Kazuko for the 13th year in a row. The name was most popular from the early Showa Era (1926-1989) to 1952, which explains the high number of women with that name in senior roles today, Tokyo Shoko Research said.

(*The Japan Times*, October 26-27, 2024)

注 ¹CEO Chief Executive Officer 最高経営責任者
²juggle A with B 「AとBをうまくこなす」

Q1 According to a survey by credit firm Tokyo Shoko Research, the number of female CEOs in Japan increased by (42) from last year.

- ① 37,038
- ② 210,000
- ③ 439,262
- ④ 649,262

Q2 Tokyo Shoko Research said that the reasons behind the rise of the number of female CEOs in Japan were the following except (43).

- ① the support of the central government for women to start and succeed businesses
- ② the support of the local governments for women to start and succeed businesses
- ③ companies' efforts to improve working conditions for women
- ④ companies' efforts to improve working conditions for men

Q3 According to the report, there is still prejudice based on gender roles for women to balance (44).

- ① work and childcare
- ② scheduling appointments with personal recess
- ③ budgets and resources with transportation
- ④ the obligations of job with higher studies

Q4 By prefecture, the number of female CEOs was lowest in (45).

- ① Tokyo
- ② Osaka
- ③ Kanagawa
- ④ Tottori

Q5 The share of female CEOs was the lowest in (46).

- ① Okinawa
- ② Yamanashi
- ③ Tokyo
- ④ Niigata

Q6 The companies of female CEOs were (47) numbers.

- ① mostly big with regard to budget
- ② mostly big with regard to sales and employee
- ③ relatively small with regard to budget
- ④ relatively small with regard to sales and employee

Q7 (48) had the highest share of female CEOs.

- ① Construction
- ② Cosmetics
- ③ Restaurants
- ④ Real estate

Q8 A high number of women with the name (49) are in senior roles today.

- ① Kaga
- ② Kazuko
- ③ Mitsuko
- ④ Shoko

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。

Tokyo looks to subsidize pain relief in childbirth

Tokyo is looking to begin offering a subsidy for epidural childbirths in the 2025 fiscal year as a way of reducing the burden on women looking to have children, which, if it materializes, would make it the first such move in the country at the prefecture-level.

Such a subsidy was one of Tokyo Gov. Yuriko Koike's campaign promises when she ran for her position last year. She has noted how it would be one way for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to take some burden off Tokyoites seeking to have children, but hesitating due to various reasons, and for the city to reverse its declining birth rate.

"I've heard many people say that they had their first child and never want to experience the same pain they felt again," she said in June. "In that sense we must protect the mother's body and at the same time create an economy and support system where women would want to have a second and third child."

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government said that although nothing specific has been decided yet, it is moving toward implementing such a subsidy "as early as possible." It will reportedly submit a budget proposal for the project at the metropolitan government assembly that is set to convene next month.

Although epidurals¹, which provide for painless childbirths via the use of anesthesia², are common in many Western countries—in the U.S. for example, some 70% of women who give birth opt for them—they are less common in Japan.

With a culture that promotes natural births without the use of drugs, Japan is slow on the uptake of painless deliveries, though there is a rising trend among women who opt for it.

According to data from the Japan Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists³, only 5.2% of overall childbirths in 2018 were conducted using epidurals, but by 2023, the percentage had risen to 11.6%.

Epidurals cost anywhere between ¥100,000 (\$635) and ¥200,000.

The subsidy program will likely be restricted to Tokyo residents much like other child-rearing support offered by the metropolitan government.

(*The Japan Times*, January 8, 2025)

注 1 epidural 無痛分娩に用いる硬膜外への注射、硬膜外の

2 anesthesia 麻酔

3 the Japan Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 日本産科婦人科学会

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