

令和 3 年 度

令和 3 年 1 月 24 日 実施

入 学 試 験 問 題

(看護学科 3 年課程)

コミュニケーション英語 I

◎指示があるまで開いてはいけません

注 意

1 解答用紙には、氏名・受験番号・志望校名が印刷されているので、あなたの解答用紙かどうかを確認すること。

なお、氏名欄、志望校名欄には、氏名、志望校名を漢字で正確に記入すること。

2 この問題は、表紙を除いて 1 ページから 13 ページまでであるので確かめること。

3 試験の時間は、11 時 30 分から 12 時 15 分までの 45 分とする。

4 解答には、HB 又は B の鉛筆 (シャープペンシルも可) を使うこと。

5 問題は、5 肢択一式により出題されている。解答方法は、次のとおりとする。

(1) 5 肢択一式問題の正解は、各問題とも 1 つである。解答用紙の所定のマーク欄に、正解の番号を 1 つだけマークすること。2 つ以上マークされている場合は無得点とする。

(2) 解答用紙の〔記入上の注意〕をよく読んでマークすること。

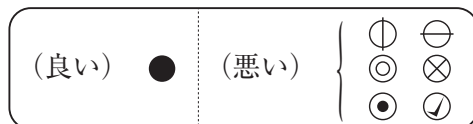
例〔問 1〕日本の首都は次のうちのどれか。

① 京都 ② 福岡 ③ 東京 ④ 大阪 ⑤ 神戸

正解は「③ 東京」であるから解答用紙のその問題番号の次にならんでいる

マーク欄 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ の中の ③ を鉛筆で ● のように

マークして ① ② ● ④ ⑤ とすればよい。



(良い) のようにマークする。

(悪い) のようだと機械で読み取れないことがある。

既にマークした解答を消す場合は、プラスチック消しゴムでよく消すこと。

コミュニケーション英語 I

1 各問の対話文の空所に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

〔問1〕 (職場での会話)

A : Takashi, how about having dinner together after work?

B : Sure, sounds nice! Where shall we meet?

A : At the entrance of the subway around seven.

B : Okay. Here's my number, just ().

- ① with attention
- ② for a minute
- ③ in case
- ④ on time
- ⑤ by chance

〔問2〕 (夫婦の会話)

A : Should we take a taxi or a bus to the mall?

B : Let's take a bus. It's impossible to get a taxi during rush hour.

A : Isn't that a bus stop over there?

B : Yes.... Oh! There's a bus now. We'll have to run to catch it.

A : Oh, no! There it goes.

B : (). There'll be another one in 10 minutes.

- ① No time
- ② No taxi
- ③ No bus
- ④ No problem
- ⑤ No money

〔問3〕 (友達同士の会話)

A : Did you go to the basketball game on Friday?

B : No, I couldn't () it.

A : You missed a really good game.

B : Oh, really? Who won?

A : Our school did. They played really well.

- ① make
- ② have
- ③ give
- ④ go
- ⑤ know

〔問4〕 (友達同士の会話)

A : I really want to go to the beach this weekend.

B : That sounds like fun. What's the weather going to be () ?

A : I heard that it's going to be warm this weekend.

B : Is it going to be perfect beach weather?

A : I believe so.

B : Good. I hope it doesn't cool off this weekend.

- ① made
- ② cool
- ③ like
- ④ pretty
- ⑤ hot

〔問 5〕 (パーティでの友達同士の会話)

A : Who's the tall woman next to Betty?

B : That's her friend Meg. Didn't you meet her at Tom's party?

A : No, I wasn't at Tom's party.

B : Oh! Then () me introduce you to her now. Meg, this is my friend Jack.

- ① take
- ② do
- ③ make
- ④ help
- ⑤ let

2 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Flowers, cards and boxes of chocolate are popular Valentine's Day gifts from men to women worldwide. In Japan, however, chocolate is the most popular Valentine's gift, and it is usually given from women to men. Why and when did this custom begin and how has Valentine's Day in Japan changed over the years?

Every year from around mid-January, department stores nationwide (A) set up special sales floors of chocolate gifts for Valentine's Day. Various kinds of chocolate sweets, wrapped in beautiful boxes with ribbons, at prices ranging from a few hundred yen to over ¥10,000, fill the shelves and display cases.

"This year's trend includes colorful sweets, such as red and green chocolates. They (B) [glossing / made / the surface / by / are also / shiny] or by cutting them into shapes that reflect the light. It's the age of social networking services, so many products are photogenic," Ayumi Ichikawa — a journalist specializing in chocolate — said while looking at a 2020 Valentine's Day catalog from a department store in Tokyo.

Ichikawa, who used to work in the broadcasting industry, became a chocolate journalist about 10 years ago (C) her love for chocolate. She is well-versed not only in the latest trends in Japan and other countries but also in the history of chocolate.

According to Ichikawa and the website of the Chocolate & Cocoa Association of Japan, the Japanese Valentine's custom is said to (D) trace back to around 1960, when major confectionery makers (中略) successively launched campaigns to boost their sales of chocolate. They placed advertisements in newspapers and women's magazines encouraging women to give chocolate to the men they liked, produced heart-shaped chocolates and even offered gifts, such as watches, in lotteries to customers who bought chocolate for Valentine's Day. Due to those efforts, the Valentine's Day custom gradually spread nationwide.

出典 *The Japan News*, February 8, 2020 より抜粋
(作問の都合上、一部表記を変えました。)

注) range from ~ to … (範囲が)～から…に渡る

gloss つやを出す

photogenic 写真写りのよい

specialize in ~ ~を専門とする

broadcasting industry 放送業界

well-versed in ~ ~に精通した

confectionery 菓子類

launch campaigns 宣伝に乗り出す

boost 増大させる

〔問 6〕 下線部^(A) set up の意味として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① invest money in
- ② repeat carefully
- ③ rebuild completely
- ④ prepare to open
- ⑤ prefer to advertise

〔問 7〕 下線部^(B) [glossing / made / the surface / by / are also / shiny] の [] 内の語を並べ替えて意味の通る文にすると、前から **3 番目** と **5 番目** に来る語の組合せとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- | | 3 番目 | 5 番目 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ① | made | by |
| ② | the surface | shiny |
| ③ | are also | made |
| ④ | shiny | glossing |
| ⑤ | glossing | are also |

〔問 8〕 空所(C)に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① out of
- ② as for
- ③ instead of
- ④ except for
- ⑤ in spite of

〔問 9〕 下線部(D) trace back to around 1960 を同じ意味になるように書き換えたとき、最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① have been translated around 1960
- ② have been discovered about 1960
- ③ have faded away around 1960
- ④ have been prohibited around 1960
- ⑤ have originated about 1960

〔問 10〕 本文の内容に一致するものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① Chocolate is popular worldwide as a Valentine's gift from women to men.
- ② It is in fashion in Japan to gift chocolate which costs more than 10,000 yen on Valentine's Day.
- ③ Ayumi Ichikawa is well-versed in the history of chocolate as she used to work in the confectionery industry.
- ④ In present Japan, women who buy chocolate for Valentine's gifts may win jewelry in lotteries.
- ⑤ It was because confectionery makers launched successful campaigns that the Valentine's Day custom spread in Japan.

3 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Maggie is the assistant language teacher (ALT) at Hiroshi's school. She comes from the UK. Their school is going to hold a bunkasai next month. Hiroshi is a member of the bunkasai committee, so Maggie asks him some questions.

Maggie : All the students in this school seem to be busy, don't they?

Hiroshi : Yes, (A) the *bunkasai* is coming soon.

Maggie : In our country, we don't have such an event in high schools. Tell me something about the *bunkasai*. I hear that you are a member of the *bunkasai* committee.

Hiroshi : Well, let me see.... As you may already know, "*bunkasai*" is translated as "cultural festival." This is an event unique to Japanese schools, I think. (B) Mr. Sasaki, ^(C)who is in charge of the *bunkasai*, cultural festivals are part of special activities and defined (D) events which aim to use the results of everyday learning to heighten motivation.

Maggie : Wow! You are very smart. And what are you going to perform in the *bunkasai*?

Hiroshi : Many things. Each class takes part in some sort of event, for example, artistic displays of paintings, calligraphies, illustrations and animations, or performances of dances, dramas, musical bands, choruses and so on.

Maggie : Oh, yeah! The other day, some students came to me and asked me to watch their drama in English and give some advice to them, and of course I accepted willingly.

Hiroshi : That's good. Some classes open small shops called *demise*, such as cafes, *yakisoba* stands, pancake stands and things like that.

Maggie : That sounds so exciting! What will your class perform?

Hiroshi : We run an *obakeyashiki* or a haunted house. It's very popular among small children and girls.

Maggie : Fantastic! ^(E)I can't wait!

注) committee 委員会 heighten ~を高める motivation 意欲, やる気

〔問 11〕 空所(A)に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① it's why
- ② it's because
- ③ it's when
- ④ it's how
- ⑤ it's where

〔問 12〕 空所(B)に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① Concerning
- ② Because of
- ③ According to
- ④ Including
- ⑤ Without

〔問 13〕 下線部(c) who is in charge of the *bunkasai* を同じ意味になるように書き換えたとき、以下の空所に当てはまる語として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

= who is () for the *bunkasai*

- ① responsible
- ② looking
- ③ sorry
- ④ waiting
- ⑤ anxious

〔問 14〕 空所(D)に当てはまる語として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① for
- ② in
- ③ to
- ④ with
- ⑤ as

〔問 15〕 下線部^(E)I can't waitの意味として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

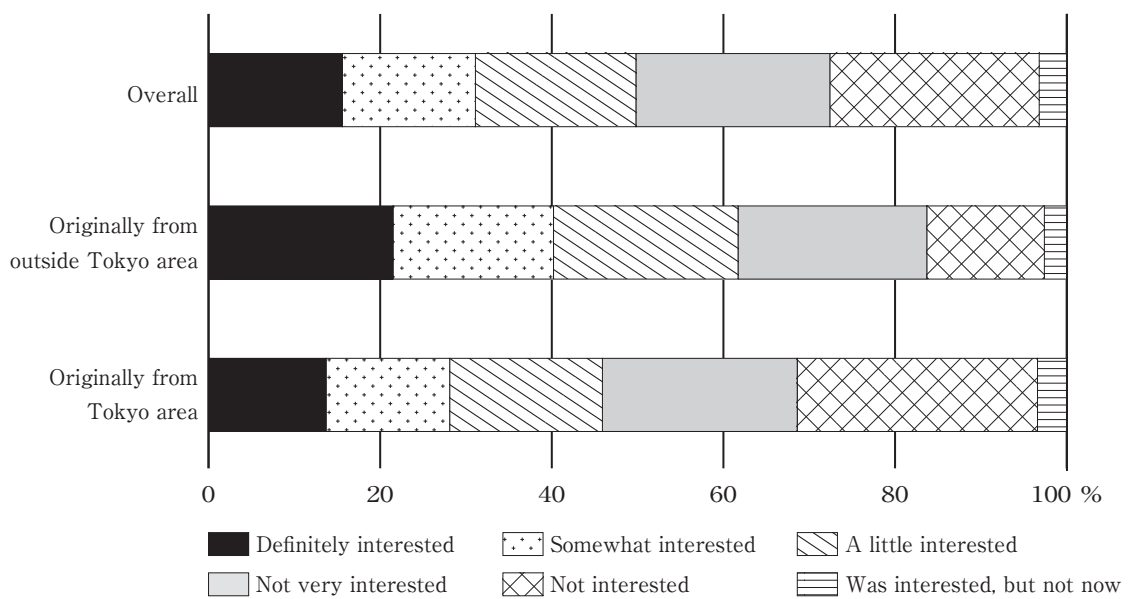
- ① I have almost no time to wait for it.
- ② I'm looking forward to it very much.
- ③ I'm afraid I can't make it.
- ④ I have a lot of time to spare for it.
- ⑤ I have always been thinking about it.

4 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

A Cabinet Office survey has found that around half of Tokyo area residents show some interest in living in regional areas. It targeted 10,000 people aged 20 to 59 living in Tokyo and its neighboring prefectures of Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba.

Overall, those who had some degree of interest accounted for 49.8%, but this rose to 61.7% for those who were born outside the Tokyo area.

Table : Level of Interest in Living in Regional Areas



Of those who responded that they were definitely interested in living in regional areas, the most popular reason, with 54.8%, (A) [the rich / to / environment / was / natural / due]. Notably, 61.1% of people born in the Tokyo area gave that as their response.

(B) the other hand, among the most popular responses from those originally from outside the Tokyo area, 38.4% said they were interested because they wanted to live in the place they had grown up and 19.9% expected it would be so they could take care of family members.

When asked what positive views people had of living in the countryside, the most popular response with 40.1% was of relaxing surrounded by nature after retirement, followed by a good work-life balance with 23.6%. The most popular negative impression

was of inconvenient public transport (55.5%) and lower incomes compared with the capital (50.2%).

出典 *Nippon.com*, June 18, 2020

注) Cabinet Office survey 内閣官房の調査

regional area 地方 overall 全体 respond 回答する

definitely とても, 非常に notably とりわけ

〔問 16〕 下線部^(A) [the rich / to / environment / was / natural / due] の [] 内の語を並べ替えて意味の通る文にすると、前から **3 番目** と **5 番目** に来る語の組合せとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- | | 3 番目 | 5 番目 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ① | was | due |
| ② | environment | to |
| ③ | the rich | due |
| ④ | natural | was |
| ⑤ | to | natural |

〔問 17〕 空所 (B) に当てはまる語として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① At
- ② On
- ③ For
- ④ In
- ⑤ By

〔問 18〕 本文の表から読み取れるものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① 地方に住むことに「全く関心がない」と答えた人の割合が最も多いのは<東京圏以外の出身者>である。
- ② 地方に住むことに「以前は関心があったが、今はない」と答えた人の割合についてみると、<東京圏出身者>は<東京圏以外の出身者>の3倍を上回っている。
- ③ <東京圏出身者>も<東京圏以外の出身者>も、ともに地方に住むことに関心がある人の割合が6割を超えている。
- ④ <東京圏以外の出身者>のほうが<東京圏出身者>よりも地方に住むことに関心がある人の割合が多い。
- ⑤ 地方に住むことに「全く関心がない」と答えた人の割合についてみると、<全体>は<東京圏出身者>の2倍を上回っている。

〔問 19〕 本文を読み、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

The most popular reason people want to live in the countryside is that

- ① they won't have to work so hard from early morning till late at night.
- ② there won't be heavy traffic jams when they go to work.
- ③ they can enjoy being surrounded by nature.
- ④ they won't be worried about reduced incomes when moving there.
- ⑤ they can grow flowers, vegetables and even fruit trees.

〔問 20〕 本文の内容に一致するものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① 内閣官房の調査には日本全体のうちの 10,000 人が調査の対象になっている。
- ② 地方に住むことに肯定的な印象を持つ人は、その理由として、ワークライフバランスの良さを挙げる人が一番多い。
- ③ 地方に住むことに対して否定的な印象を持つ一番の理由は、交通の便が悪いことである。
- ④ <東京圏以外の出身者>が地方に住みたい理由としては、家族の世話ができることを挙げる人が一番多い。
- ⑤ <東京圏出身者>にはふるさとと呼べるものがないので、地方生活に憧れる。

余 白

余 白

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