

令和4年度

令和4年1月23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] (待ち合わせ場所での対話)

A : Mr. White was supposed to be here 30 minutes ago.

B : ( ) Maybe he got stuck in traffic.

A : Oh, but we haven't heard from him.

- ① You should be in a hurry.
- ② That's wonderful.
- ③ I don't know him.
- ④ No need to worry.
- ⑤ Can we take a break?

[問 2] (友達との会話)

A : How about going to see a movie next Sunday?

B : That'd be great. ( )

A : I'd like to see a comedy.

- ① Do you like comedies?
- ② Where do you want to see a movie?
- ③ What kind of movie do you want to see?
- ④ Why do you like to see a movie?
- ⑤ When do you want to see a movie?

[問3] (友達との会話)

A : Could I ask a favor of you?

B : Of course. ( )

A : I'd really appreciate it if you could make a speech at our wedding.

B : I'd be delighted to.

- ① What can I do for you?
- ② What can I make for you?
- ③ You can ask me any question.
- ④ When can I meet you?
- ⑤ Where can I meet you?

[問4] (警察官との会話)

A : Officer, would you help me find my cat?

B : ( )

A : She is black and furry with white fur around the eyes.

B : Give me your phone number. I'll call you if I see her.

- ① Do you have a picture of your cat?
- ② What do you call your cat?
- ③ When did you lose your cat?
- ④ Where was the cat lost?
- ⑤ What does it look like?

〔問5〕 (ホテルでのスタッフとの会話)

A : Is there anything else I can do for you?

B : Well, do you know any good restaurants around here?

A : If you like Italian food, there is a very good one.

B : I'd like to try the restaurant ( )

A : Their prices are reasonable. And when you dine there, don't miss the dessert.

They serve delicious cake and ice cream.

B : Great. Thank you.

- ① if it's not very far from here.
- ② if it's not very expensive.
- ③ if it's not raining.
- ④ if you like Italian food.
- ⑤ if you recommend Italian food.

2 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Wherever you go in Singapore, be it glitzy tourist spots or modest residential neighborhoods, you'll see orange or yellow bicycles — here, there and almost everywhere.

These brightly colored two-wheelers belong to bicycle-sharing firms. The three major players are company A, company B and company C, each of which serve at least a dozen countries. For example, company C has 10 million bikes in more than 250 cities worldwide. Company B launched a service in Sapporo last August.

To use a shared bicycle, you download the company's app to your smartphone. Find a bike, then use the app to (A) [by / unlock / bike's number / the / entering / it] or scanning its QR code. Ride for as long as you wish, and to anywhere you want. When you are done, use the app to end the ride, thereby locking the bike. You can also use the app to look for bikes.

Typically, users pay a refundable deposit of about 50 Singaporean dollars (¥4,000) to start using shared bikes. The cost of each ride depends on the company. It might be 50 cents (¥40) for 15 minutes, or 50 cents for an entire ride regardless of duration. Some operators offer discount codes or free weekend rides.

Unlike traditional bike-sharing schemes, these bicycles don't have specific docking spots for users to return them. In other words, ( B ) for the next rider to use. You can imagine how convenient this is, but it has had unpleasant consequences. Some bikes end up in weird places like canals. Many have been spotted blocking pathways. Even more are left out in the sun and rain.

In short, the bikes have become an eyesore and a public nuisance.

The operators say they have been trying to solve the problem. They've promised to remove inconveniently parked or damaged bikes within a day.

( C ), the situation doesn't seem to be improving. It has been more than a year since these companies launched their bicycle-sharing services, and shared bikes are still being parked haphazardly.

To ensure that bikes are parked within designated areas, the land transport

authorities now require the firms to introduce geofencing, a technology that detects whether a bike enters or leaves a specially marked area. Users may get points deducted if they don't park the bikes within specific spots. If they have no more points left, they won't be able to use the shared bikes anymore. Conversely, parking in approved locations will help users to earn points.

Time will tell if this carrot-and-stick approach will work. Meanwhile, ongoing public education efforts are crucial in shaping user behavior. Perhaps everyone can also play a part by helping to shift inappropriately parked bikes, and speaking up if we chance upon inconsiderate behavior.

出典 Tan Ying Zhen, Shared Bikes Are a Mess,  
*The Japan Times ST*, March 9, 2018

(作問の都合上, 一部表記を変えました)

注) glitzy 派手な    duration 利用時間    weird 奇妙    nuisance 迷惑  
haphazardly でたらめに    designated 指定の    deduct 差し引く

〔問6〕 下線部 (A) by / unlock / bike's number / the / entering / it の [      ] 内の語を並べ替えて意味の通る文にすると、前から **2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。

- | 2番目        | 5番目           |
|------------|---------------|
| ① entering | it            |
| ② entering | the           |
| ③ unlock   | bike's number |
| ④ it       | bike's number |
| ⑤ it       | the           |

〔問7〕 空所（ B ）にあてはまる英文として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① users can leave them anywhere
- ② users can leave them at any docking spot
- ③ users can pay a deposit at any docking spot
- ④ users can buy them at low prices
- ⑤ users can share them at any docking spot

〔問8〕 空所（ C ）にあ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 Accordingly
- ② Collectively
- ③ Luckily
- ④ Unfortunately
- ⑤ Similarly

〔問9〕 本文の内容に合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 Company B has the most shared bicycles of the three major bicycle-sharing firms.
- ② To use a shared bicycle, you must buy tickets sold by bicycle-sharing firms.
- ③ Some shared bicycle users lack self-regulation and the bicycles are not well managed.
- ④ Ongoing public education efforts have already helped to improve the users' behavior.
- ⑤ The more the users share bikes, the more points they can get.



〔問 10〕 1 回の利用時間に制限がないというシステムを採る会社の自転車を利用するとして、もし最初に通常の預け金を支払い、その後追加の入金をしない場合、利用者は何回までシェア自転車に乗れるか。

- ① 150 回      ② 100 回      ③ 50 回  
④ 10 回      ⑤ 5 回

3 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Angie : You're 15 minutes late, Thomas.

Thomas : I'm so sorry. Baseball practice went long, and (A) I lost track of time.

Angie : You should ( B ) called or texted me.

Thomas : I wanted to, but my cellphone battery died.

Angie : This is the third time you've been late this month. Are you sure you have time for an after-school job?

Thomas : Yes, I want to keep this job. I won't be late again. I promise.

Angie : You said that the last time you were late. You're a good worker. I know your baseball team is important to you. (C) Let's cut back on your hours and change your schedule until baseball season is over.

Thomas : Is it OK?

Angie : (D) We can work it out. For the next month, Ronnie can take your Tuesday and Thursday shifts if you can work eight hours on Saturday.

Thomas : That works for me.

Angie : Ronnie wants Saturdays off, so he should be happy with this schedule. The Saturday shift starts at 7 a.m. Can you get here by then?

Thomas : I can do it. I'm an early ( E ).

Angie : This shift ends at 3:30.

Thomas : Starting this Saturday?

Angie : Starting Saturday.

出典 Kelly Yuzawa, The Greenville Story No.1325, *Asahi Weekly*, May 26, 2019

(22-1335 朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じます。)

〔問 11〕 下線部 (A) I lost track of time. が示す内容として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① I didn't notice how much time had passed.
- ② I forgot the starting time of the job.
- ③ I left my watch behind in my house.
- ④ My watch was off by 15 minutes.
- ⑤ We had no watch in the baseball field.

〔問 12〕 空所 ( B ) にあ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 be
- ② get
- ③ had
- ④ has
- ⑤ have

〔問 13〕 下線部 (C) Let's cut back on your hours and change your schedule が示す内容として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① Your working hours will be shorter on Tuesdays.
- ② Your working hours will be shorter on Thursdays.
- ③ Your working hours will be shorter on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- ④ You will work eight hours on Saturdays instead of Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- ⑤ You will work eight hours on Saturdays in addition to Tuesdays and Thursdays.

〔問 14〕 下線部 (D) We can work it out. が示す内容として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① We can move it.
- ② We can manage it.
- ③ We can get it.
- ④ We can have it.
- ⑤ We can take it.

〔問 15〕 空所 ( E ) にあ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 worker
- ② player
- ③ riser
- ④ keeper
- ⑤ catcher

4 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

The poor have always been with us. Even in developed countries there are poor people who don't have enough to eat. Usually families, governments or charity groups help these people. However, one of the risks in giving too much help to needy people is making them dependent on those who try and help them. (A) It is important to help people learn to help themselves rather than merely giving money and food to the needy.

The United Nations originally planned to begin the World Food Program in 1963. However, the WFP was begun before that date (B) as a large earthquake hit Iran in September 1962, followed by a large typhoon that hit Thailand the next month. Food aid was urgently needed and the World Food Program supplied it. It has never stopped since 1962. Now the U.N. World Food Program has emergency and development projects in 82 countries worldwide. Program officials say that one out of seven people in the world are hungry, yet there is enough food in the world today for every man, woman and child to lead healthy lives. One of the problems is distribution. Another one is pure waste as many agricultural countries rely on machinery that harvests the food. Much of that food is left behind by farm machinery.

The Gleaners Network is another organization that feeds the poor. It does this not by begging rich corporations or governments for money, ( C ) by simply getting farmers to agree to let people come out into the fields and gather leftover fruits and vegetables for themselves. There are volunteers who go out into the fields and pick produce that harvesting machines have left behind. These volunteers take this food back into the city to feed the poor who may not be strong enough to come out into the fields. Joining the volunteers are poor people, gathering food for themselves and other poor people. In this way, they are learning to help themselves.

Most of us have learned as children that sharing is a good thing.

- ア It creates a dependency that is not healthy for either the poor person or the giver.
- イ We also learned that helping others who are not so lucky is also a good thing to do.
- ウ We must all learn to help ourselves, and also to help others.
- エ We need to consider, however, that simply giving needy people things is not good for them.

It is interesting that people who give money to charities tend to not be rich people, and that most people who feel that they want to help prefer to volunteer their time, rather than give money, to help others.

出典 John S. Lander, 『ビデオが語る世界のトピック』

注) distribution 流通, 分配    leftover 残り物

〔問 16〕 (A) It が示す内容として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① giving money and food to the needy
- ② giving too much help to needy people
- ③ making poor people dependent on those who try and help them
- ④ to help people learn to help themselves
- ⑤ to help people learn to make much money

〔問 17〕 (B) as と同じ意味で使われている as を含む文として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① As I was leaving, the telephone rang.
- ② You can do this job as you like.
- ③ As I was very tired, I went to bed early.
- ④ As I said earlier, I'll be away next week.
- ⑤ Late as it was, we decided to visit him.

〔問 18〕 空所（ C ）にあ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 but
- ② and
- ③ for
- ④ nor
- ⑤ or

〔問 19〕 4つの文□ア, □イ, □ウ, □エを意味が通るように並べ替える順番として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① □イ—□ア—□エ—□ウ
- ② □イ—□エ—□ア—□ウ
- ③ □ウ—□イ—□エ—□ア
- ④ □エ—□ア—□イ—□ウ
- ⑤ □エ—□イ—□ウ—□ア

〔問 20〕 本文の内容に合致することとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① 慈善団体にお金を寄付する人は、ほとんどが大企業の経営者である。
- ② イランでの地震とタイでの台風被害のために、世界食糧計画の開始が遅れた。
- ③ 世界的な食糧不足が原因で、7人に1人が空腹を抱えているという状況である。
- ④ グリーナーズ・ネットワークは豊かな会社や政府からの補助金で活動している。
- ⑤ 食料やお金を渡すだけでなく、困っている人の自助を促すことが大切である。

余 白



余 白

余 白



