

平成 29 年 度

平成 29 年 1 月 22 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、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 12 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、B 又は HB の鉛筆を使うこと。(シャープペンシルは不可)

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 つであるから、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] (友人同士の対話)

A : Hi, how have you been?

B : Fine, thanks. Did you get that job you were going for?

A : No. I couldn't even get my foot in the door.

B : ()

- ① That's very kind of you.
- ② Congratulations!
- ③ That's too bad.
- ④ I am sure you can get the chance.
- ⑤ I am glad to know that everything went well with you.

[問 2] (学校での対話)

A : She is our new English teacher, isn't she?

B : Are you saying the lady with a big smile walking towards us?

A : Yeah, she really stands out among teachers with a serious look.

B : She is really charming! ()

- ① I am really looking forward to her class.
- ② I can't tell who that lady is.
- ③ Sure, she can teach us English.
- ④ You must not say hi to her.
- ⑤ I can wait for her class.

[問 3] (友人の恋人との対話)

A : She cried her eyes out after you said she was texting you too much.

B : I shouldn't have said that.

A : She thought you were cold-hearted.

B : ()

- ① She missed me.
- ② I don't blame her.
- ③ I want to give my regards to her.
- ④ Can you ask her why?
- ⑤ That's not a good idea.

[問 4] (職場での対話)

A : I felt so embarrassed at work. I called my boss Judy instead of Trudy.

B : Who's Judy?

A : It's my kitty's name!

B : ()

- ① That's no problem unless Trudy doesn't know that.
- ② Everybody kept a straight face.
- ③ You should have done that.
- ④ Wow, why the change of heart?
- ⑤ Oh, well, it was just a slip of the tongue.

[問 5] (電話での対話)

A : Golden Willow Senior Center.

B : Hello. I'm calling about information concerning your center.

What kind of activities do you offer?

A : We offer a variety of classes such as music, singing, dancing and yoga.

You can take a trial lesson for free.

B : ()

- ① I have some ideas I'd like to share.
- ② That's not what I want to know.
- ③ That's the perfect solution!
- ④ That sounds good. I'd like to try one.
- ⑤ Can I call you back in a second?

2 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

This week, there was a solar eclipse that even made news in Japan. On Sunday night, across the U.S. states of Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, the sun (A) by the moon. On this occasion, the area the solar eclipse passed over was home to many Native-American peoples. Around the outskirts of the Grand Canyon, there are many (B) Navajo people, many of whom abide by their traditional lifestyle. To these people, the solar eclipse is a sinister omen. They close themselves up indoors during these solar eclipses.

If you see someone driving their animals into fencing, waking up people who are sleeping, and lighting bonfires to pray, it may be a Navajo looking back on the past. “During the solar eclipse, we don’t eat or give food or water to our livestock. If we did so, it was believed that the meat of the livestock would not be able to be eaten.” Apart from the Grand Canyon, this area is a tourist spot with many national parks. In an effort to protect their own culture, it appears that there were attempts by the Navajo people to prevent tourists entering the region during the solar eclipse.

In Japan’s past (C) , the solar eclipse was abhorred. In mythology, the famous story of Amano-Iwato is believed to have been actually about a solar eclipse. In modern society, solar eclipses have been studied scientifically, and are no longer thought of as unlucky omens. But are these kind of natural phenomena truly unlinked to catastrophe? There are some interesting statistics. One is the New York crime rate. The days that get New York police particularly on edge are those where the summer heat aligns with the full moon. Certainly, there have been research findings suggesting that people’s mental state becomes more easily destabilized on days of full or new moons, with statistics showing that many births occur on these days.

出典 『海外メディアから読み解く世界情勢』より

注) eclipse 日食, 月食

sinister 不吉な

omen 前兆

bonfire 焚き火

abhor ～を忌み嫌う

aligns with ～と一致する

[問 6] 空所 (A) 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 covered
- ② passed over
- ③ was concealed
- ④ hidden
- ⑤ was passed

[問 7] 下線部 (B) Navajo people に関して記述された次の文の () に入るものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

The Navajo people believe that () .

- ① tourists should respect their lifestyle during solar eclipses
- ② the solar eclipse brings misfortune on them
- ③ they are allowed to eat their livestock during solar eclipses
- ④ many births occur during solar eclipses
- ⑤ the solar eclipse has an important role in their traditional lifestyle

[問 8] 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 the other way
- ② the same
- ③ conversely
- ④ as well
- ⑤ less-famously

[問 9] 日食の際の過ごし方について記述されたものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① The Navajo people shut the door to tourists so they couldn't enter their houses.
- ② The Japanese people used to focus on diet restriction.
- ③ If the Navajo people gave food or water to their livestock, they would not be able to eat the meat.
- ④ It was believed among the Navajo people that they should stay awake outdoors.
- ⑤ Although solar eclipses have been studied scientifically, many Japanese people still prefer indoor activities.

[問 10] 本文の内容と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 ナバホ族の人々にとって、日食は不吉な兆候で、肉を食べることが禁じられていた。
- ② 観光地では、ナバホの伝統を守ろうと日食中は施設を閉鎖するところもあった。
- ③ 科学的な調査により、天岩戸伝説と日食との関連性が明らかになった。
- ④ 自然現象が人の精神状態に影響している可能性は極めて低い。
- ⑤ 月の満ち欠けが犯罪率や出産数に関係しているという統計もある。

3 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

English Journal: You moved to Britain at the age of 11. How was life in Britain different from life in Japan?

Harry Sugiyama: Um, I had gone to an international school, um, namely The British, er, School in Tokyo, in Shibuya. However, you know, even if it was The British School in Tokyo, Japanese is more American than British, and therefore, (A) my English wasn't really British, to tell you the truth, you know. It didn't really have a strong English accent, um, as I do right now.

I think my looks have started to develop into a more, kind of, like, you know, an international kind of look, instead of just being a, like, an Oriental kid, you know. Um, because I had black hair, black straight hair, and (B) I wasn't even that tall then, you know. And therefore, England came as a surprise.

You know, in Japan I was used to not being anyone, you know. I didn't really have my own views. I was just still 11 years old – nobody develops their own character when they're 11, I think. But once you get to England, you suddenly realise that everybody has to have their own opinion and, er, need to describe themselves in order to survive. And in order to make friends, you know, um, you need to be who you are.

I love Oscar Wilde, and I think he, he said some quote, um, a long time ago, saying that, you know, you have to be yourself, you can't be anyone else, because being anyone else, being somebody else is already taken. That quote really explains it all, to be honest, you know. Um, you just need to have your own identity, and I started to realise (C) that.

And so, getting to England was just surprising in all its elements. How people react to you, how you are, and what your persona is thought of. Um, it was completely different to what I expected. It came as a shock. And also, um, in Japan, I was in a coeducational school, international school, and then over there, er, there were girls but in different classes. So I found it tough to start off with.

I was just crazy about football and trying to make friends, really. I didn't know Latin or French. But people had already studied for five or four years, so I was way behind. Um, and then my parents put a personal tutor on me – oh, thank god – which really helped me out, you know. Yeah, first two years were fun, but (D) not exactly a smooth ride. And I missed Japan, too. Because I think, aged 11, I was more Japanese than I was English or British.

注) coeducational 男女共学の tutor 家庭教師

出典 『ENGLISH JOURNAL』より

[問 11] 下線部 (A) my English wasn't really British の理由として最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① Japan is more influenced by America than Britain.
- ② I was not old enough to speak British English.
- ③ I went to an international school in Tokyo.
- ④ I didn't really have my own views.
- ⑤ I used to have black hair.

[問 12] 下線部 (B) I wasn't even that tall と同じ意味を表すものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① I was as short as I am
- ② I used to be short
- ③ I am less tall than I was
- ④ I was used to being short
- ⑤ I wasn't so short as other kids

[問 13] 下線部 (C) that が示す内容を含むものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① Students in England have more responsibilities than in Japan.
- ② We have to have our own opinions even in childhood.
- ③ Students in Japan need to learn more about languages such as Latin or French.
- ④ Many children have trouble making friends in foreign countries.
- ⑤ We need to read more Oscar Wilde.

[問 14] 下線部 (D) not exactly a smooth ride 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 went to a non-coeducational school in England.
- ② I could hardly eat Japanese food.
- ③ I played football a lot.
- ④ It was very hard for me to catch up with classes at school.
- ⑤ My parents forced me to have language lessons with a personal tutor.

[問 15] 本文の内容と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 インターナショナル・スクールに通っていたため、移住先の生活に適應することは難しくなかった。
- ② 日本の学校にいた時にも、自分の意見を持つ必要があるということを認識していた。
- ③ 移住したことで、オスカー・ワイルド著作品などを多く読むようになった。
- ④ 移住後は充実した生活を送っていたため、日本を恋しく思うことはなかった。
- ⑤ 移住した頃は、自分自身はイギリス人というよりは日本人だという認識があった。

4 次の文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

The addition of “washoku” to UNESCO’s list of Intangible Cultural Heritage has government and food industry officials hoping the recognition will provide a boost to traditional Japanese food (A) overseas (B) at home, where its popularity is waning.

“The biggest issue was that washoku may be fading from our psyche, and I felt a sense of alarm,” said Isao Kumakura, president of Shizuoka University of Art and Culture and head of the panel of experts advising the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry on Japan’s campaign for the UNESCO listing.

(C) [supporting efforts / was aimed at / alive domestically / seeking / the UNESCO status / to keep / the cultural tradition], and not necessarily to promote it overseas, according to Tsutomu Hashimoto, a farm ministry official.

However, Hashimoto also acknowledged that the international organization’s “recognition of washoku as a worthy tradition may contribute to, say, increased exports of Japanese food.”

(D) One certainty is that the popularity of washoku has been soaring outside Japan. According to a survey by the ministry, as of last March there were some 55,000 restaurants worldwide, including those operated by non-Japanese, serving Japanese food – anything from tempura to sushi to “gyudon” to ramen, more than double the estimated 24,000 seven years earlier.

A clue to (E) this increase can be found in a December 2012 survey by the Japan External Trade Organization conducted on 2,800 people in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, the United States, France and Italy.

The survey of popular foreign food found Japanese food and Japanese-style restaurants at the top of the list, with 83.8 percent of the respondents saying it’s among their favorites. Chinese food followed at 65.0 percent and Italian at 59.5 percent, with those surveyed allowed to name more than one style.

As might be expected, sushi, sashimi, yakitori and tempura were highly popular in all the countries in the survey.

But while ramen scored higher in Asia and the United States, buoyed by an increase in specialized establishments, Europeans showed more enthusiasm for curry rice, thanks to exposure of the dish through its appearance in Japanese anime, according to JETRO.

出典 『The Japan Times』より

注) intangible cultural heritage 無形文化財 wane 衰える psyche 精神
acknowledge 認める soar 急増する, 急騰する buoy 元気づける, 鼓舞する

[問 16] 空所 (A) および (B) にあてはまる組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、
次のうちのどれか。

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|------------|
| ① in | as well as |
| ② not | but |
| ③ for foreigners | not |
| ④ just | not |
| ⑤ not just | but also |

[問 17] 下線部 (c) [supporting efforts / was aimed at / alive domestically / seeking / the UNESCO status / to keep / the cultural tradition]の[]内の語を正しく並べ替え、下線部全体で「ユネスコに登録する目的は国内で和食の伝統を守る努力を後押しすることであった」という意味にしたとき、前から 3 番目と 6 番目に来る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で始まっている。

- | 3 番目 | 6 番目 |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ① was aimed at | supporting efforts |
| ② the UNESCO status | the cultural tradition |
| ③ supporting efforts | alive domestically |
| ④ was aimed at | the cultural tradition |
| ⑤ supporting efforts | to keep |

[問 18] 下線部 (D) One certainty is that と意味が最も近いものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① It is hoped that
- ② No one knows for sure that
- ③ One thing for sure is that
- ④ It is unclear that
- ⑤ They say doubtfully that

[問 19] 下線部 (E) this increase の内容を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものは、次のうちのどれか。

- ① the rapid rise in popularity of Japanese food such as gyudon and ramen
- ② the steep rise in the number of Japanese restaurants worldwide
- ③ the growing popularity of washoku among Japanese abroad
- ④ more than doubled number of Japanese restaurants worldwide including Japan
- ⑤ the brief burst in popularity of washoku after the registration as Intangible Cultural Heritage

[問 20] 本文の内容と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 日本食の人気度が最も高いのは中国であり、それにわずかな差でイタリアが続いている。
- ② 国内の和食離れが進む状況に危機感を抱くレストラン関係者も多かった。
- ③ 和食人気の海外での急速な高まりは、主に伝統的な日本食に限られる。
- ④ ユネスコ文化遺産登録は和食が貴重な伝統と認知されたことを意味する。
- ⑤ JETRO による調査によれば、アニメの影響もあり、「好きな外国料理」は日本食が中華やイタリア料理を抑えトップであった。

