

2021年度 看護医療学部 一般選抜 問題訂正

教科・科目	ページ	設問	誤	→	正
外国語 (英語)	15	VII 1	上から8行目、文末 doors.	→	doors (ピリオドを削除)

I. 以下の各文の()内から、最も適切な語句をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. If you spend a long time under a lot of stress, your hair might fall (A. away B. through C. off D. out).
2. The contest has been open for two weeks, but as (A. already B. often C. still D. yet), we have received no entries.
3. I forgot to buy a birthday present before going to the party. (A. Although B. Despite C. However D. Though), there were so many presents at the party that no one noticed.
4. Have you heard the new song from the band, the Wild Flamingos? It's (A. seldom B. somewhat C. utterly D. very) fantastic.
5. I'm looking for Professor Inoue. Could you tell me (A. where B. where is she C. where she's D. where she is) gone?
6. When I returned home, I (A. am shocked B. shocked C. shocking D. was shocked) to find the refrigerator door open.
7. I used to have a pet goldfish, but he (A. dead B. died C. is dying D. was dead). One day, I found him floating upside-down in his bowl.
8. I'd appreciate it if you (A. had taken B. take C. took D. will take) your trash with you when you leave.
9. The light in the stairway was broken for months. It took way too long to get (A. someone B. someone to C. someone who D. someone will) fix it.
10. I was thirteen when the accident (A. had happened B. happen C. happened D. was happened).
11. I'd like to be a nurse because I like (A. caring B. caring about C. caring for D. caring of) people in need.
12. Because of the super-aging society, the number of elderly patients (A. are increasing B. increase C. is increasing D. will increasing).

13. I would like to work (A. about B. at C. in D. on) the field of pediatrics.
14. When people get old, they usually want to (A. spend B. spend their days C. spending D. spending their days) at home.
15. When patients are (A. bearing B. hard C. suffering D. tough), kind words and a smile can make them feel much better.
16. It's (A. a hard B. hard C. some hard D. the hard) work to study for entrance exams.
17. I would like to (A. improve B. progress C. succeed D. up) medical care in Japan.
18. When the boys were caught smoking, they (A. got rid of B. lost C. removed D. were taken away) their chance to participate in the school festival.
19. I have been interested in (A. a nurse B. nurse C. nursing D. the nurse) since junior high, and look forward to studying the subject.
20. The use of extremely large eyes is typical (A. about B. around C. of D. with) Japanese animation style.

- II. 下記文中の空欄(1)～(10)に入れるのに最適な語または句を、選択肢の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

The toll of domestic violence is physical and psychological, but it is also economic. Many victims miss work or show up late. Sometimes they fear (1) stalked at their offices. In 2018 New Zealand passed a law (2) victims of domestic violence the right to take ten days' paid leave from work. The goal of the law is to allow people (3) emergency logistics—moving house, seeking legal help or changing their contact information—without fear of losing their jobs. That is one example of how domestic violence is an economic as well as a social problem.

New Zealand's law has (4) precedents. The Philippines is the only other country with paid domestic-violence leave. Canada offers paid domestic-violence leave in several provinces but not at the (5) level. Australia's Council of Trade Unions pushed for similar measures, but had to be satisfied with only five days' unpaid leave.

That New Zealand's provision is paid makes (6) difference. Research by a charity in New Zealand found that 60% of people had full-time jobs when their abusive relationships began but half of them (7) employed as those relationships progressed. Many victims stay with abusive partners for financial security.

Having passed quite narrowly—by 63 votes to 57—New Zealand's law is controversial. Victims will not be required to (8) that they are abused. (9), not the government, will pay for their time off. One MP* warned the measure might discourage employers from hiring “someone that may present a risk around domestic violence [sic]”.

The Australia Institute estimates that only a small number—1.5% of women and 0.3% of men—would use such a law (10) passed in Australia, amounting to \$59 to \$89 million a year nationally. But domestic violence itself costs much more. In New Zealand, which has one of the highest rates of domestic violence in the developed world, the cost is \$2.7 to \$4.7 billion.

注

*MP = 国会議員

1. A. being B. having C. having had D. to be
2. A. admitting B. assisting C. giving D. helping
3. A. attend B. attend to C. to attend D. to attend to
4. A. a few B. few C. few more D. quite a few
5. A. global B. local C. national D. regional
6. A. a big B. a little C. little D. no
7. A. hardly have B. no more C. were no longer
D. were not any longer
8. A. admit B. pretend C. prove D. submit
9. A. Abusers B. Employees C. Employers D. Victims
10. A. even if it has B. if it were C. though it hasn't D. when it will be

【出典】

Standage, T. (Ed.). (2019). *Uncommon knowledge: Extraordinary things that few people know*. Profile Books.

III. 次の枠内に示された1～4の各文を入れるのに最も適した箇所を、下記文中の空欄 ～ から1つずつ選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。ただし1つの空欄には1文しか入らない。

1. The exact numbers we think with impact everything from our schedules to our self-esteem.
2. This manual fixation* has helped yield numbers in most cultures, but not all.
3. What's more, the 7,000 or so languages that exist today vary dramatically in how they utilize numbers.
4. While there are undoubtedly cognitive commonalities** across all human populations, our radically varied cultures foster profoundly different cognitive experiences.

Numbers do not exist in all cultures. There are numberless hunter-gatherers*** hidden deep in the Amazon. Instead of using words for precise quantities, these people rely exclusively on terms analogous to “a few” or “some.”

In contrast, our own lives are governed by numbers. As you read this, you are likely aware of what time it is, how old you are, your weight, and so on.

But, in a historical sense, numerically fixated people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities. Speakers of anumeric, or numberless, languages offer a window into how the invention of numbers reshaped the human experience.

So, how did we ever invent numbers in the first place? The answer is, literally, at your fingertips. The bulk of the world's languages use base-10, base-20, or base-5 number systems. Most number systems are the byproduct of two key factors: the human capacity for language and our tendency for focusing on our hands and fingers.

Research on the language of numbers shows, more and more, that one of our species' key characteristics is tremendous linguistic and cognitive diversity. If we are to truly understand how much our cognitive lives differ cross-culturally, we must continually sound the depths of our species' linguistic diversity.

注

*fixation = 執着

**commonality = 共通点

***hunter-gatherer = 狩獵・採集生活者

【出典】

Everett, C. (2017, May 23). *How Do You Count Without Numbers?* SAPIENS.

<https://www.sapiens.org/language/anumeric-people/>

- IV. 以下の文中の枠内に 1～4 の文が入る場合、文意から考えてどの順で並べると最も適切か。下記の各問の答えを選択肢から選び、解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

段落A Fifty percent of us will have a diagnosable psychological problem in our lifetime and 20 percent will have had one within the last year. The cost in terms of suffering to patients and their friends and relatives, as well as the economic costs, make psychopathology one of the most pressing problems today. Although the problems are real, the issue is that psychological problems are diagnosed as if they are diseases that you either have or don't have. This view is deeply engrained* in psychiatry, which follows the medical model of illness, treating mental disorder as if it were a physical disease like infection that has a simple, single cause. However, genetic research shows that the medical model is all wrong when it comes to psychological problems.

1. That is, there are no genes "for" any psychological disorder; instead, we all have many of the DNA differences that are related to disorders.
2. The genetic spectrum runs from a few to a lot, and the more we have, the more likely we are to have problems.
3. The important question is how many of these differences we have.
4. What we call disorders are merely the extremes of the same genes that many people in the population already have.

段落B In other words, the genetic causes of what we call disorders are quantitatively, not qualitatively, different from the rest of the population. It's a matter of more or less (quantitative), not either/or (qualitative). It means there are no disorders—they are just the extremes of quantitative dimensions. That is what is meant by the slogan "Abnormal is normal."

注

*engrained = 根深い

設問

1. 段落Aの後にすぐ続く文
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. 文1の後にすぐ続く文または段落
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 段落B
3. 文2の後にすぐ続く文または段落
A. 1 B. 3 C. 4 D. 段落B
4. 文3の後にすぐ続く文または段落
A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 段落B
5. 文4の後にすぐ続く文または段落
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 段落B

【出典】

Plomin, R. (2019). *Blueprint: How DNA makes us who we are*. MIT Press.

V. 以下の各組の _ にアルファベット各 1 文字を入れると，【 】内に示す品詞および後に続く日本語と合致する英単語 1 語になる。各語の 1 文字目として最も適切なアルファベット 1 文字を選び，解答欄のその記号を○で囲みなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|------|
| 《例》 | _ u r _ _ | 【名詞】 | 看護師 | 正解：N |
| 1. | _ u e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | アンケート | |
| 2. | _ a l _ _ | 【名詞】 | 弁，弁膜 | |
| 3. | _ t e _ _ _ _ _ | 【副詞】 | 永遠に，永久に | |
| 4. | _ o l _ _ _ | 【形容詞】 | 厳粛な，荘厳な | |
| 5. | _ m b _ _ _ | 【動詞】 | 具現化する | |
| 6. | _ u l _ | 【名詞】 | (反社会的教義の) 狂信的集団 | |
| 7. | _ r o _ _ _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | 辺境地，新しい領域 | |
| 8. | _ o m _ _ _ _ _ | 【副詞】 | 幾分，やや | |
| 9. | _ a b _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | 錠剤，平板 | |
| 10. | _ l i _ _ | 【動詞】 | 瞬く，点滅させる | |
| 11. | _ e s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | 【副詞】 | めいめいに，おのおので | |
| 12. | _ i l _ _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | 難題，板挟み(状態) | |
| 13. | _ s h _ _ _ | 【副詞】 | 陸上へ，浜へ | |
| 14. | _ e a _ _ _ _ | 【形容詞】 | 嫉妬深い，焼きもちやきの | |
| 15. | _ o m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | 厄介事，合併症 | |
| 16. | _ a y _ _ _ | 【名詞】 | 設計，配置 | |
| 17. | _ i s _ _ | 【名詞】 | 通路 | |

18. _ n c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 【形容詞】 とてつもない, 信じがたい
19. _ y p _ _ _ _ 【動詞】 迂回する, 飛び越す
20. _ u a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ 【動詞】 請け合う, 確約する

- VI. 下記文中の下線部(1)～(5)には、文脈から考えて不適切な語が3つ含まれている。各下線部の番号と対応する解答欄において、①その語が適切であればXを、②その語が不適切であれば、それに代わる語を下記の語群からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

It is known that introverts derive their energy from within, while extroverts derive theirs from external stimulation. Introverts are often seen as loners while extroverts are the ones to surround (1) yourself with if you want to have a good time. Introversion is often wrongly linked with shyness and, although social events are not for everyone and might leave an introvert over-stimulated and exhausted, social introverts do exist (just as calm extroverts do). Introverts often prefer to devote their 'social time' to loved ones whom they know very well, to have meaningful conversations or to sit down and read a book with something warm to drink. Introverts are social, but in a different way.

There is not one single way of being social, but it might feel like there are right and wrong ways. Just because introverts are drained by too many external stimuli doesn't mean they don't (2) refuse to hang out with other people. *Hygge** is a way of socializing which can suit introverts: they can have a relaxing and cosy night with a couple of friends without including a lot of people and a lot of activity. An (3) introvert might want to stay at home instead of attending a big party with a lot of people they don't know, and *hygge* becomes an option, something in between socializing and relaxing. This is (4) bad news for both introverts and extroverts, since it becomes something of a compromise. So, to all introverts out there—do not feel embarrassed or boring for being a person who prefers things that are *hygge*. And to all extroverts: light some candles, put on some soothing music and embrace your inner (5) extrovert, just for the night.

注

**hygge* = (デンマーク語) ヒュッゲ 温かく心地よい雰囲気

語群

- A. disappointing B. extrovert C. good D. happy E. introvert
F. negative G. ourself H. request I. sad J. them
K. themselves L. want

【出典】

Wiking, M. (2016). *The little book of hygge: The Danish way to live well*. Penguin UK.

VII. 文中空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適切な文となるように、各日本語文の下に示された語群中の単語（または句）を選んで並べ替え、各 に 1 つずつ入れなさい。このうち 1 ～ 5 に入る単語（または句）の記号を、解答欄ごとに○で囲みなさい。ただし以下の点に注意すること。

- 1) 語群中の単語・句は、文頭に来るべきものも小文字で始まっている
- 2) 各文内において、同じ単語・句が複数回使用される場合がある
- 3) 各語群には、必要でない単語・句も含まれている場合がある

The first operation that I watch is a heart-lung transplant. I am nineteen years old and still a student nurse. I've been looking after a fourteen-year-old boy named Aaron suffering from cystic fibrosis*. I help him get ready for the operation.

We chat almost as if nothing is happening, but when the porters come to help me transfer Aaron to the anaesthetic** room, he grabs his mum. 'Don't go before I'm asleep,' he says. He looks at me. 'And you will be there the whole time?'

'I'll be there. You ready?'

He shakes his head no. , out of the ward and down the corridor. One of the porters whistles continuously; Aaron shakes his head again. His mum holds his hand. I have one eye on the monitor which measures the oxygen in his blood. I will it not to drop. I say in my head, 'steady, steady.' I've heard stories of children getting worse in broken-down lifts, oxygen running out and full cardiac arrests*** being badly managed, until a lift engineer is found. I am anxious, but have already learned the face that nurses know best. I slow my breathing and movements and focus on portraying an easy-going body language and a soft smile. One of our nursing lecturers told us that

I try not to think of what can happen in theatre****, of all that can — and has — gone wrong. I adopt my relaxed-on-the-outside, panicking-on-the-inside pose until we arrive in the anaesthetic room. A very relaxed-looking and smiling anaesthetist introduces herself and keeps eye contact with Aaron. I feel in awe of the anaesthetist, who is cool and calm and reassuring, despite having sole charge of a complicated and high-risk patient.

I sit with her for a while, without speaking. Eventually she looks at the clock.

'I'm meeting my sister,' she says. 'I'll try to keep her busy.'

I smile at her. I do not tell her what she wants to hear. I don't tell Aaron's mum that Aaron will be fine. I'd never tell any relative that because none of us really knows.

注

*cystic fibrosis = 嚢胞性線維症

**anaesthetic = 麻酔の

***cardiac arrest = 心停止

****theatre = 手術室

【空欄A】 それでも私が患者移動係に向かって頷くと、彼らはアーロンのベッドを病室の外に押し出し始める

I _____ 1 _____ doors.

語群

- A. and B. anyway C. because D. bed E. begin
F. but G. his H. nod I. porters J. push
K. pushing L. room M. the N. they O. through
P. to

【空欄B】 ベテラン看護師が不安げな顔をしているのを、患者が万が一見るようなことでもあったら、その患者はすでに死んだも同然だ

if the patient _____ 2 _____, _____ the patient _____
3 _____ already.

語群

- A. an B. dead C. ever D. experienced E. is
F. it G. likely H. looking I. means J. might as well
K. nurse L. sees M. worried

【空欄C】 アーロンの母親と一緒に歩いて病棟に戻ると、そこで彼女が泣き始める

I _____ with _____ 4 _____, _____ 5 _____.

語群

- A. Aaron's mum B. back C. begins D. but E. cry
F. she G. sobbing H. the I. there J. to
K. walk L. ward M. where

【出典】

Watson, C. (2018). *The language of kindness: A nurse's story*. Vintage.