

# 令和7年度 日高看護専門学校 入学試験問題 [地域枠・社会人]

## [英語コミュニケーションⅠ]

(時間…60 分)

### 《注意事項》

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで問題冊子は開かないでください。
2. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があります。監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
  - ① 氏名欄に、氏名・フリガナを記入してください。
  - ② 番号欄に、右詰めで受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄にマークしてください。

正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
3. 解答は、解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答欄にマークしてください。

英語コミュニケーションⅠの問題は、全部で32問あります。解答用紙の問1から問32までの解答欄を使用してください。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
5. 試験終了後に問題冊子を回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。
6. 問題冊子の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。

受 験 番 号



【A】 次の各組の左の語と下線部の発音が異なる語をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) customs [ ① specimens ② singers ③ quarrels ④ topics ]  
(2) author [ ① fault ② aunt ③ pause ④ caught ]  
(3) bury [ ① sweat ② delicate ③ sacred ④ meadow ]

【B】 次の各組の語について、最も強いアクセントの位置がほかの3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (4) ① olive ② refuge ③ with-in ④ suffer  
(5) ① cu-ri-ous ② in-ter-val ③ cir-cum-stance ④ en-ter-tain  
(6) ① ac-ces-so-ry ② su-per-sti-tion ③ ge-og-ra-phy ④ anx-i-e-ty

【C】 次の定義に最も合うものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (7) the color of the sky or the sea when it's sunny  
① black ② yellow ③ pink ④ blue  
(8) a chance that something bad will happen  
① agency ② role ③ risk ④ enemy  
(9) disliking a group of people due to their gender, race, religion, etc.  
① prejudice ② passage ③ immigrant ④ mass

【D】 次の日本語の意味に合うように、( )に入る適切な語句をそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(10) その国で主に話されている言語はフランス語です。

The main language ( ) in the country is French.

- ① speak ② spoke ③ spoken ④ speaking

(11) 祖母は赤ちゃんの世話をするのに慣れています。

My grandmother is accustomed to ( ) care of babies.

- ① take ② taking ③ took ④ taken

(12) 斎藤さんは半年前にシドニーに引っ越しました。

Mr. Saito ( ) to Sydney 6 months ago.

- ① moves ② moved ③ has moved ④ has been moving

(13) 私には、お母さんがアフリカの歴史の専門家である友人がいます。

I have a friend ( ) mother is an expert on African history.

- ① who ② which ③ whom ④ whose

(14) メグはエジプトにいる間に、ピラミッドを訪れたいと思っています。

Meg would like to visit the pyramids (     ) her stay in Egypt.

- ① for                      ② while                      ③ during                      ④ till

(15) そのレストランは人気があるので、前もって予約した方がいいです。

The restaurant is popular, so it is best to make reservations (     ) advance.

- ① in                      ② on                      ③ to                      ④ for

【E】 次の日本語の意味に合うように、(     ) 内のア～オの語句を並べかえたとき、(     ) 内で2番目と4番目にくる語句の適切な組み合わせをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に置くべき語も小文字で示してある。

(16) あなたの部屋は私の部屋より3倍広いです。

Your room ( ア times     イ large     ウ is     エ as     オ three ) as mine.

- ① アーイ                      ② アーオ                      ③ オーウ                      ④ オーエ

(17) マイクは始発に乗り遅れないように、目覚まし時計をセットしました。

Mike set his alarm clock ( ア not     イ so     ウ to     エ as     オ miss ) the first train.

- ① エーオ                      ② エーウ                      ③ イーウ                      ④ イーア

(18) エレン、あなたは日本に来る前に海外に行ったことがありましたか。

Ellen, ( ア been     イ before     ウ had     エ abroad     オ you ) coming to Japan?

- ① オーエ                      ② ウーイ                      ③ オーイ                      ④ ウーア

【F】 次の各対話文の（ ）に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(19) A: How often do you practice *karate*, Ms. Hall?

B: ( ) I enjoy it very much.

- ① Twice a week.
- ② For an hour.
- ③ Since I was ten.
- ④ At the city gym.

(20) A: I've heard that you started a part-time job.

B: ( )

A: Really? I want a new notebook and a new pen, so I'll go there next time.

B: Great! The manager will be happy to hear that.

- ① Yes, I deliver newspapers every morning.
- ② I wash the dishes at a restaurant near the park.
- ③ I work at a stationery store in front of the station.
- ④ No, it's my brother who has a part-time job.

(21) A: My new office does things differently from my old one, and it's hard for me to change.

B: ( )

A: What does that mean?

B: It means that you should follow your current group's ways rather than sticking to your old ways.

- ① When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- ② Better late than never.
- ③ A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ④ Where there is a will, there is a way.

(22) A: Excuse me, but playing with a ball is prohibited in this park.

B: Really? I lived near here until last year and used to enjoy playing soccer here with my kids.

A: It used to be OK. ( ) They are written on that signboard.

B: Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't know that.

- ① I also often play catch with my son here.
- ② Soccer is not as exciting as basketball.
- ③ This park is bigger than any other park in this city.
- ④ But the rules were changed last month.

【G】 次の対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Emi: I'm glad we have more time to talk with you since you started \*teleworking, Dad.

Mr. Ito: Me, too. Before, I was always tired after coming home late from work. But now that I telework at home three days a week, I'm happy that I have more time to spend with both of you, Emi and Kota. And since I don't have to take a \*crowded train to work every day, I also feel less stressed.

Emi: I think it's also \*beneficial to your company, because \*transportation costs are reduced, and they might be able to reduce office \*rent and energy costs, too.

Mr. Ito: That's right. And thanks to teleworking, ( ア ). For example, people who are physically \*disabled, elderly, or unable to go to an office \*due to family reasons, as well as those who live far away, or even overseas, can now get a job at some companies.

Emi: < A > So teleworking is also good for companies because it allows them to \*hire a \*diverse \*workforce.

Mr. Ito: Exactly. Since Japan has a \*declining \*birthrate and an \*aging population, our \*labor shortage problem is likely to become more serious in the future. Therefore, teleworking is good for our society, too. Also, if fewer people \*commute to work, CO<sub>2</sub> \*emissions from \*vehicles can be reduced, which may help \*prevent global warming.

Kota: < B > For example, some people might get lazy if they work at home. And you have to send e-mails or make phone calls if you have questions while teleworking, \*whereas in the office, your \*colleagues are around you and you can ask them easily.

Emi: But now we have \*web conferencing tools, so it's not difficult to have meetings online.

Kota: Still, I think it's harder to understand other people's \*facial expressions and moods in a web conference, compared with talking \*in person.

Mr. Ito: Yes, that's true. And since I don't see my colleagues as often as before, we don't have as many conversations outside of work, which can make me feel lonely. I think this can lead to a decline in teamwork. Also, I used to walk to the station every morning to go to work, but now I walk only two days a week. So I don't think I'm getting enough ( イ ).

Kota: There's also the issue of security. Some home computers don't have the same level of \*anti-virus protection as the ones at an office.

Emi: So, is teleworking a bad idea?

Mr. Ito: < C > I don't think so. According to one survey, the percentage of people who telework three or more days a week started to decrease after the \*lifting of \*semi-emergency coronavirus measures in March 2022. But recently, this rate has started to increase again.

Kota: What's the reason, Dad?

Mr. Ito: I think many people have experienced both office work and teleworking, and understand the good and bad points of each. ( ウ ) a result, they have chosen the most \*appropriate work style for them, based on their personal situations.

Kota: < D > I see. So, whether you work in an office or telework, you should understand the good and bad points of each.

Mr. Ito: That's right. It's important to create an environment in which each person can choose the way of working that is best suited to his or her situation.

\*telework テレワークする      crowded 混雑した      beneficial 恩恵がある  
 transportation cost 交通費      rent 賃料      disabled 障害のある  
 due to ～ ～のために      hire 雇う      diverse 多様な      workforce 従業員  
 decline 減少する      birthrate 出生率      aging 老齢の  
 labor shortage 労働力不足      commute 通勤 [通学] する      emission 排出  
 vehicle 乗り物      prevent 防ぐ      whereas 一方      colleague 同僚  
 web conferencing tool ウェブ会議ツール      facial expression 表情  
 in person 直に      anti-virus 抗ウイルス      lifting 解除  
 semi-emergency coronavirus measures まん延防止等重点措置      appropriate 適した

(23) 文中の ( ア ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① most workers will receive higher salaries
- ② people who have had difficulty working can find jobs
- ③ you don't have to worry about workplace relationships
- ④ you can establish a company even if you don't speak English

(24) 次の文が入る本文中の位置として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

However, I think teleworking also has some disadvantages.

- ① < A >
- ② < B >
- ③ < C >
- ④ < D >

(25) 文中の ( イ ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① exercise
- ② rumor
- ③ temperature
- ④ myth

(26) 文中の ( ウ ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① To
- ② For
- ③ On
- ④ As

(27) 対話の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Emi is pleased that her father's teleworking allows him to spend a longer time with his family.
- ② Mr. Ito is concerned that teleworking causes environmental pollution.
- ③ Kota thinks that working at home is less of a security risk than working at an office.
- ④ Mr. Ito believes it is a good thing that the number of teleworkers has been decreasing since March 2022.

【H】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

What is your favorite Japanese food? In one survey, *sushi* came in first (29.5%), \*followed by *unaju* (10.3%) and *sashimi* (10.3%) \*tied for second, and then *sukiyaki* (9.5%) in fourth place, \*indicating that *sushi* is ( ア ) far the most popular. As reasons for liking *sushi*, some people said, “The fish is fresh and tasty,” “I never get tired of *sushi* because there are so many varieties,” and “*Sushi* is beautiful to look at.”

*Sushi* is one of Japan’s most famous dishes, but in fact, *sushi* \*originated in Southeast Asia as a method of \*preserving fish. 〈 A 〉 When fish is \*sprinkled with salt and \*marinated in rice for months, the rice \*undergoes a \*lactic acid \*fermentation that produces a unique sour taste and \*enhances preservation. In addition, the \*proteins are broken down and that produce a delicious taste. In this method, the rice is used for fermentation, not for eating. This type of *sushi* is called “*nare-zushi*,” and it is still made in some \*regions of Japan.

During the Nara period (710-794), *nare-zushi* was used as a gift to the \*Imperial Court. In the Heian period (794-1185), the Imperial Court ordered people in various regions to \*contribute various kinds of *nare-zushi* as taxes. Of course, this *nare-zushi* was so valuable that only the \*noblest people could eat it.

Then, in the Muromachi period (1336-1573), many rice \*paddies were \*established in Japan, and a lot of rice was produced. 〈 B 〉 Also, since fermentation takes time, people began to think that as long as *sushi* tasted sour, it did not need to be \*fermented for a long time. So, instead of marinating the \*ingredients for a long time as in the case of *nare-zushi*, they began to marinate them for only a short time. This is called “*nama-nare-zushi*.” In *nama-nare-zushi*, the fish is still \*raw and the rice is still \*edible. So people began to enjoy eating rice with a salty and sour taste, and various other foods \*besides fish and \*shellfish, such as vegetables, were also \*pickled.

In the Edo period (1603-1867), \*vinegar became widely available. ( イ ), so they began sprinkling vinegar on the food to create a sour taste without waiting for it to ferment. 〈 C 〉 This was called “*haya-zushi*,” and various forms of this *sushi* were made.

“*Nigiri-zushi*” as we know it today is said to have originated in the early 1800s in the city of Edo. At that time, *nigiri-zushi* was made of \*pre-cooked fish and *sushi* rice \*seasoned with vinegar and salt, and was larger than today’s *nigiri-zushi*. So, to make it easier to eat, it was cut into two or three pieces. Today’s smaller *nigiri-zushi* is served in two pieces on a plate, which is a ( ウ ) remnant of those days.

*Sushi*, which originated in Southeast Asia and was brought to Japan, has \*evolved over a long period of time. 〈 D 〉 Now, *sushi* is also popular overseas, and new forms of *sushi* are being created. One \*expert \*predicts that the global *sushi* restaurant market size, which was \*approximately \$4.08 billion in 2021, will grow by more than 10.05% between 2022 and

2028. We should keep an eye on how *sushi* will evolve in the future.

\*followed by ～ そのあと～が続く    tied 同率で    indicate 示す  
originate 起源がある    preserve 保存する    sprinkle ふりかける  
marinate 漬けこむ    undergo 受ける    lactic acid 乳酸    fermentation 発酵  
enhance 高める    protein タンパク質    region 地域    Imperial Court 朝廷  
contribute 貢<sup>みつ</sup>ぐ    noble 高貴な    paddy 田んぼ    establish 作る  
ferment 発酵する    ingredient 材料    raw 生の    edible 食べられる  
besides ～のほか    shellfish 貝    pickle 漬ける    vinegar 酢  
pre-cooked 下処理した    season 味付けする    evolve 進化する  
expert 専門家    predict 予想する    approximately 約

(28) 文中の ( ア ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① on                      ② at                      ③ by                      ④ with

(29) 次の文が入る本文中の位置として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

So, not only noble people but also ordinary people started to eat rice, and *sushi* came to be eaten by ordinary people.

- ① < A >                      ② < B >                      ③ < C >                      ④ < D >

(30) 文中の ( イ ) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① People wanted to eat delicious food as quickly as possible  
② Noble people knew that some fish were poisonous  
③ Vinegar was too expensive for ordinary people to buy  
④ Many stores selling *sushi* opened on the streets

(31) 文中の下線部 ( ウ ) の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 革新                      ② 名残                      ③ 信念                      ④ 分解

(32) 本文の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① In the survey on favorite Japanese foods, *sukiyaki* was more popular than *sashimi*.  
② *Sushi* was first made in Japan and spread to Southeast Asia during the Heian period.  
③ *Nama-nare-zushi* does not need as long a fermentation time as *nare-zushi*.  
④ Most experts believe that the global *sushi* restaurant market will decline after 2028.