

2023年度看護学校Ⅱ期入試問題（英語）

解答は、(1)～(30)まではマークシートに記入し、それ以外は記述式解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1 (1)～(5)に示した語義をもつ単語を□および■にアルファベットの文字を1つずつ入れて完成させるとき、■に入る文字を選んで番号で答えなさい。

(1) to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way

re□□■□□

1. e 2. k 3. s 4. t

(2) able to continue without causing damage to the environment

sus□□□■able

1. b 2. k 3. n 4. t

(3) a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own

im□■□□□nt

1. e 2. g 3. i 4. m

(4) to make something look more attractive by putting things on it

de□□■□te

1. d 2. r 3. s 4. t

(5) an educational institution at the high level, where you study for a degree

uni□□□■□□□

1. b 2. r 3. s 4. y

2 (6)～(14)の空所に入れるのに最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

A Win-Win Situation

A flower is (6) up of many parts. Long, slender stalks* called stamens* grow from the middle of the flower. An anther* sits on top of each stamen. The anther makes pollen*. Pollen is a powder-

like substance that plants need to make seeds. And seeds grow new plants.

Most plants need help (7) pollen from one flower to another. (8) in place, plants must find ways to bring animals to them. When an animal drinks a flower's nectar (a sweet liquid from the flower), pollen from the flower sticks to the animal. The animal then goes to another flower and the pollen on its body spreads to that flower. This results (9) pollination*. Plants attract animals to themselves in a number of ways. Some plants send a message with their color. Red flowers, for example, attract hummingbirds*. Irises* have a bright, colorful pattern on their petals* that acts (10) an arrow or guide. It points bees in the right direction. The bees follow the pattern to the center of the flower (11) the nectar and pollen are found.

Another way flowers attract animals is through scent. A flower that smells sweet tells a bee to come. The smell of a cactus flower* calls to bats. Some plants (12) off a bad smell to attract animals. The titan arum*, also called the "stinky* plant," has the smell of rotting meat. Some flies and beetles flock* to this plant. They think it is a (13) animal. That might sound nasty* to humans, but to these insects, it is a (14).

Plants and the animals that pollinate* them have a special relationship. When animals visit flowers, they get something they want — nectar. When they carry the pollen to another plant, the second plant is pollinated. (15) the animals and the plants benefit. It is a win-win situation.

"A Win-Win Situation", Reading Explorer2, Third Edition, Teacher Resources, Cengage
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(注) stalk 先端の葯(anther)を支える茎状のもの stamen 雄しべ

anther 葯(花粉が入った袋) pollen 花粉 pollination 受粉

hummingbird ハチドリ iris アヤメ(花の一種) petal 花びら

cactus flower サボテンの花

titan arum ショクダイオオコンニャク

(インドネシア・スマトラ島に生育するサトイモ科の希少植物)

stinky 悪臭のする flock 集まる nasty 不快な pollinate 受粉する

- (6) 1. produced 2. consisted 3. made 4. built
(7) 1. they move 2. in moving 3. moved 4. being moved
(8) 1. Root 2. Rooted 3. Having rooted 4. To root
(9) 1. in 2. on 3. with 4. at
(10) 1. as 2. at 3. of 4. out
(11) 1. which 2. what 3. where 4. when
(12) 1. take 2. give 3. put 4. show
(13) 1. death 2. dead 3. die 4. killing

- (14) 1. treat 2. garbage 3. trash 4. waste
(15) 1. Both 2. Either 3. Neither 4. None

3 次の語（句）を日本語に合うように並べ替えたとき、空欄（ 16 ）から（ 25 ）に入る語（句）の番号をそれぞれ答えなさい。なお文頭にくるべき語（句）の語頭も小文字で示しています。

1. 彼女はクラスでずば抜けて歌がうまいです。

She () (16) () (17) () her class.

1. in 2. the very 3. singer 4. is 5. best

2. どうぞご自愛ください。

Please () (18) () () (19).

1. yourself 2. care 3. of 4. good 5. take

3. 私たちのパーティーに来ませんか。

(20) () () (21) () our party?

1. don't 2. come 3. why 4. to 5. you

4. 試合をするより見る方が好きです。

I () (22) () () (23) them.

1. watching 2. games 3. prefer 4. to 5. playing

5. 彼は私のもう一人の親友です。

He is () (24) () () (25).

1. another 2. mine 3. friend 4. good 5. of

4 次の文章を読み、(26)～(35)および問ア～問イに答えなさい。

Everyone knows that people need water to live, and there's a lot of water on Earth. In fact, water (26) about 70 percent of the earth's surface. Most of that water is in the oceans. However, ocean water is salty, so we can't drink it. We need to drink fresh water, (27) comes from lakes and rivers. However, only three percent of the earth's water is fresh water. Furthermore, many people do not have access to fresh water because they live near oceans. How can people solve this problem of access? One solution is to turn

salt water into fresh water. Desalination* is the process of taking the salt out of ocean water and turning it into fresh water.

The process of desalination seems simple. Children sometimes learn about it in elementary school science classes. To do it, simply fill a large bowl with salt water and put an empty glass in the middle (see diagram 1 below). Then cover the bowl and the empty glass with plastic wrap. Make a small hole in the middle of the plastic wrap and put the bowl, glass, and water in the sun. When the salt water evaporates*, it leaves the salt behind and creates condensation*. The condensation rises to the plastic wrap and drips into the empty glass. The water in the glass is now fresh water and is good enough to drink. Although this is a simple process, it is often very expensive to do for large amounts of water.

The first desalination method was similar to the simple process above: Heat seawater (28) it turns to steam and leaves its salt behind (see diagram 2 below). However, this process uses a lot of energy. Today, the most common method of removing salt from seawater is reverse osmosis*. In this process, you put salt water on one side of a filter. Pressure moves the water through the filter. The salt cannot pass through the filter, but fresh water can pass through to the other side. This method uses less energy, but it is (29) expensive.

People all over the world need fresh water, and every year they need more. (30) technology develops, we will find less expensive ways to desalinate water. (ア)We will be able to bring fresh water to the people who need it most.

(Reading For Today: Insights 2, (5th ed.), Cengage)

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(注) desalination 脱塩、淡水化 evaporate 蒸発する

condensation (水蒸気の)凝結[液化]したもの reverse osmosis 逆浸透法

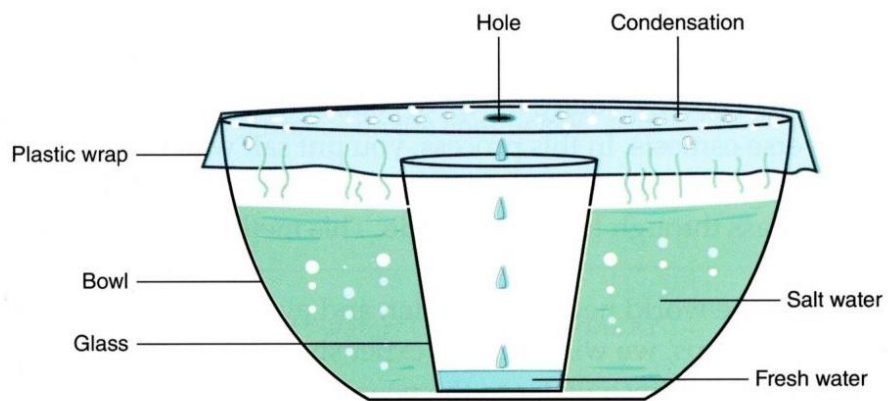


diagram 1

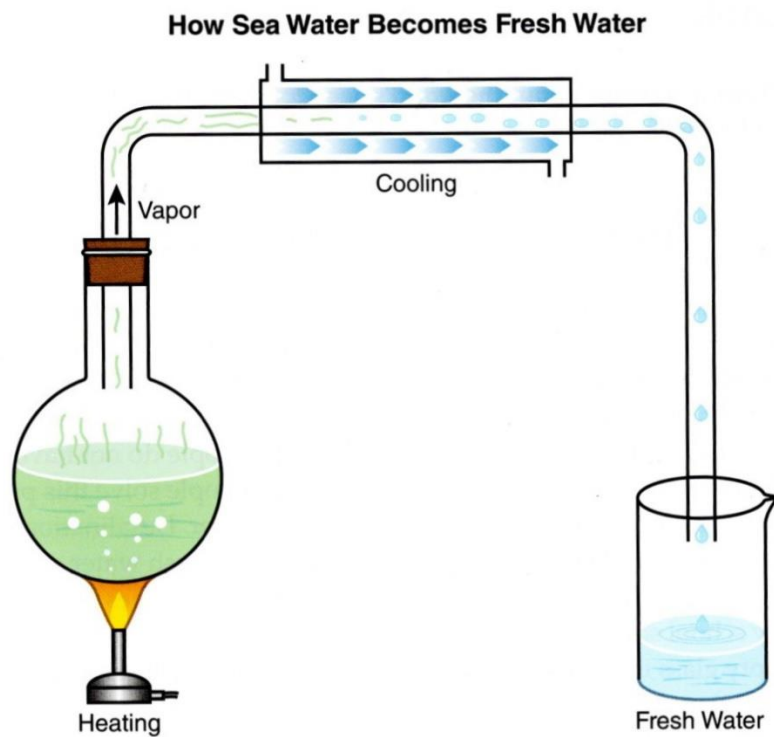


diagram 2

(26-30) 本文中の()に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- (26) 1. finds 2. exists 3. covers 4. lies
(27) 1. that 2. which 3. where 4. it
(28) 1. unless 2. until 3. after 4. during
(29) 1. least 2. still 3. ever 4. however
(30) 1. As 2. Furthermore 3. Although 4. Before

(31) reverse osmosis（逆浸透法）について正しいものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 他の脱塩方法と比べるとあまり一般的ではない。
2. 圧力によって水がフィルターを通り抜ける。
3. 塩だけがフィルターを通り抜けていく。
4. 他の脱塩方法と同じくらいエネルギーを必要とする。

問ア．下線部（ア）を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。

問イ．Diagram 1（図1）の空欄 あ ～ き に入る1つの単語、または2語から成る語句を本文中から探して英語で答えなさい。解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。