

三重県立看護大学
令和6年度 入学者選抜

特別選抜

(学校推薦型選抜・地域推薦型選抜
帰国生徒選抜・社会人選抜)

基礎学力検査

外国語

(60分)

問題冊子

〔注 意〕

1. 解答開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子・解答冊子を開かないでください。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(9ページ)、解答冊子は1冊(解答用紙4枚)です。
3. 解答開始の合図があったら、はじめに解答冊子の表紙にある記入欄に、受験番号と氏名を記入してください。記入の漏れや誤りがあった場合は、0点となります。
4. 解答はすべて解答欄に記入してください。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問1 次の英文を読んで、空欄（1）～（6）に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。

Any parent of more than one child will tell you that every baby is unique, with their own individual personality. A long history of research suggests that temperament—or a person’s own style of emotionally responding to their environment—can be first identified in infants as (1) as 4 months of age. It is measured by showing infants some simple toys and studying how they behave. Even at this young age, we often see stark differences in their reactions.

Some infants react strongly, becoming overwhelmed by excitement about the new situation; they may even boil over in tears. A few months later, these infants tend to show similarly (2) responses to all changes in their environment, such as when they meet new people or are brought to new places, or even when their clothes are changed. Other infants respond with ease to the new toys; a few months later, these infants are likely to (3) new people, new situations, and new things, greeting them with a smile.

The way infants react to changes in the environment stays relatively stable into the preschool years. Those who reacted negatively to changes in the environment as babies are the ones most likely to become quiet and shy as they reach school age and to develop social anxiety as adults. (4), the babies who reacted more positively to changes are more likely to become social and outgoing.

The trait of emotional stability reaches far beyond early childhood. Differences (5) shy and more social preschool-age children can be seen in their biology and in the brain, suggesting a strong biological basis. You might think of temperament as the biological foundation for personality, but personality itself is made up of a child’s temperament, plus how their experiences shape that temperament throughout life. This suggests that (6) personality starts at birth, it can change over time. For example, a child who is reactive as an infant can become less inhibited¹⁾ or shy over time with the help of a sensitive, supportive parent. But it also suggests that we are all indeed different right from the start.

(Becoming Yourself, From Day 1 by Vanessa LoBue, Psychology Today, October, 2022)

1) inhibited: 自己抑制的な

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| (1) ア. far | イ. long | ウ. well | エ. young |
| (2) ア. immediate | イ. negative | ウ. normal | エ. physical |
| (3) ア. deal | イ. refuse | ウ. surprise | エ. welcome |
| (4) ア. In conclusion | イ. In contrast | ウ. In fact | エ. In particular |
| (5) ア. between | イ. despite | ウ. of | エ. on |
| (6) ア. the | イ. time | ウ. when | エ. while |

問2 次の会話を読み、下線部①～⑥の語句の意味を推測し、その意味に最も近いものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Dan : Setsuko, this is the most amazing sushi I've ever tasted in my life. It's so delicious and beautifully presented.

Setsuko : Yes, and the vegetable tempura is their ① specialty. I'm happy you enjoyed the Japanese style restaurant. It was ② worth the wait, wasn't it?

Dan : Yes, I'm so happy we finally got to eat here after waiting for two hours in a long line. ③ I felt I could eat a horse when we entered the restaurant. We should have ④ booked a table beforehand.

Setsuko : Yeah, we should definitely do so next time. This restaurant has a three-star Michelin rating and is very popular with both local people and tourists.

Dan : I love ⑤ the décor as well. What is that figure of a cat on the shelf? What is it raising its paw for?

Setsuko : It's called "beckoning cat," or *maneki-neko* in Japanese. We usually put a *maneki-neko* in front of a shop or a restaurant. The cat is believed to bring many customers and good luck to the owner.

Dan : ⑥ I see. That's why the kanji characters on the board beside the statue say "*man-in-on-rei*," meaning "thank you for full house."

Setsuko : Yes. *Man-in-on-rei*, is a message of gratitude from the restaurant. Dan, you can read Japanese kanji?

Dan : Not really, but I took some Japanese classes in high school. I've also read some books about Japanese culture and tradition.

Setsuko : Fantastic! Keep on learning.

- ① ア . completely new menu
イ . dish that the restaurant is famous for
ウ . most expensive dish they serve
エ . most spicy food they serve

- ② ア . extremely satisfying
イ . too good to eat
ウ . worth waiting on customers
エ . worth waiting to be served

- ③ ア . I didn't want any more seafood
イ . I used to be a big eater
ウ . I was able to eat horse meat
エ . I was extremely hungry

- ④ ア . checked out the restaurant
イ . made a reservation
ウ . read about Japanese cuisine
エ . sat at a table
- ⑤ ア . a strong characteristic fragrance
イ . the house layout
ウ . the style of furnishing and decorating
エ . the wooden framework
- ⑥ ア . I got the figure
イ . I understand
ウ . I want to buy it
エ . I've decided it

問3 次の①～⑥の _____ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア～エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① I _____ him some money, but he hasn't returned it yet.

ア. borrowed イ. leased ウ. lent エ. rented

② If you take an express train, you'll be able to get to the airport _____ half an hour.

ア. at イ. in ウ. for エ. without

③ _____ the baby-boomer generation ages, the workforce is becoming older than ever.

ア. As イ. During ウ. On エ. With

④ It is difficult to cut costs without _____ quality, but we must try.

ア. sacrifice イ. sacrificed ウ. sacrificing エ. sacrificing to

⑤ With the latest map app, I could have found the building far _____.

ア. easier イ. easily ウ. easy エ. more easily

⑥ _____ of the books on this shelf costs only ¥1,000.

ア. All イ. Both ウ. Each エ. Every

問4 次のAとBの会話が成立するように、①～⑥の _____ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア～エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① A : I've slipped on the icy road and my leg hurts a lot.

B : You'd better _____ your doctor take a look at it right now.

ア . choose

イ . go

ウ . have

エ . see

② A : How did you like the novel you read last night?

B : Well, _____ I enjoyed it. The plot was a little complicated but all the characters were very believable.

ア . by contrast

イ . in respect

ウ . on the whole

エ . without doubt

③ A : How often do the trains on the Blue Line run?

B : _____ during rush hour.

ア . Eight stations in all

イ . Every three minutes

ウ . For five minutes

エ . Within a few minutes

④ A : I have no idea whose notebook this is.

B : It must be Setsuko's. I can _____ just by looking at her neat handwriting.

ア . find

イ . make

ウ . talk

エ . tell

⑤ A : You left all the windows open last night and the rain came in.

B : I'm sorry. I promise it won't _____ again.

ア . come

イ . go

ウ . happen

エ . rain

⑥ A : You told her about your plan, didn't you?

B : Yes, I expected her to _____, but instead she said, "No way!"

ア . accept

イ . concern

ウ . reject

エ . reply

問5 次の対話文A、Bの下線部①～④の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

【対話文A】

Daniel : Thanks for waiting. ①映画は何時から始まるか知っていますか。

Emily : Let me check. It starts at 11:20.

Daniel : All right. But that doesn't leave much time for lunch before the movie starts.

Emily : Well, ②あなたを待っている間に、サンドイッチを買っておきました。

We can eat them while we watch the movie.

【対話文B】

Lisa : Andy, do you remember how we often went skiing together in the nearby mountains when we were kids?

Andy : Yes, of course, Lisa. We had a great time then, but we can't enjoy skiing very much now.

③ここでは真冬でもめったに雪は降りません。

Lisa : ④気候変動が年々ひどくなっているせいだと私は思います。

Andy : I think so, too. I'm afraid it will cause a lot of environmental problems all over the world.

問6 次の文章を読んで、設問1から設問6に答えなさい。

著作権の都合上、公開いたしません。

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(Charlie Canning, *The Japan Times*, August 25, 2005)

- 1) declarative: 叙述する、陳述する
- 2) collocation: 連語（関係）
- 3) syntax: 統語法、構文

設問1 本文中の[－1－]～[－4－]に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| [－1－] | ア. as | イ. before | ウ. on | エ. with |
| [－2－] | ア. expression | イ. headache | ウ. structure | エ. translation |
| [－3－] | ア. active | イ. deductive | ウ. inductive | エ. passive |
| [－4－] | ア. put | イ. turned | ウ. uttered | エ. wrote |

設問2 本文中の波下線(a)～(d)の語の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) | ア. begin | イ. improve | ウ. practice | エ. stroll |
| (b) | ア. calming | イ. discouraging | ウ. exciting | エ. relaxing |
| (c) | ア. critically | イ. definitely | ウ. fortunately | エ. negatively |
| (d) | ア. cruel | イ. delicate | ウ. severe | エ. tough |

設問3 本文中の下線部（ア）、（イ）、（ウ）の具体的な内容を日本語で書きなさい。

設問4 二重下線部㊸、㊹を和訳しなさい。

設問5 この文章の内容と一致しているものを次のア～クの中から三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. If we translate an essay in Japanese directly into English, we normally need to rewrite the essay in a different format of ‘introduction-body-conclusion’.
- イ. Since many sentences in Japanese have deductive characteristics, there is no logical relationship between the words of the sentences.
- ウ. In English, writing sentences in the active voice is preferred in order to make the writing more direct.
- エ. In the author’s opinion, a well-written essay is always simple.
- オ. The author maintains that even an excellent translator sometimes interrupts the flow of the target language.
- カ. Using English collocations will help Japanese students of English to produce “flow” in their English essays.
- キ. ‘Cook dinner’ is a typical example of prepositional phrases to be mastered.
- ク. The best way for a Japanese student to be a good essay writer in English is to practice translation and rewriting.