

令和3年度 看護学科 コミュニケーション英語 I・II 試験問題 (5-1)

識 別		試 験 区 分			科 目		受 験 番 号			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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[1] 次の記事と会話を読み、(1)～(10)の質問に対し最も適切なものを1～4より選びなさい。

A pandemic rages across the globe, leaving a trail of death, confusion and economic ruin, and changing everything. This is a new disease, about which little is understood. People and communities don't know what to do, and they react in different ways – sensibly, idiotically, criminally. Cities go into lockdown, \*quarantine rules are introduced, new hospitals are built to try to cope with the numbers of sick. There are heroes and acts of kindness and selflessness. (ア), there are also deniers, \*conspiracy theorists, and finger pointers.

The year is 1348, of course, not 2020. Different diseases: Covid is a virus; the Black Death – the plague – a bacterial infection. Now plague is treatable with antibiotics; then, of course, it was not. The mortality rate for the Black Death in the 14th century was about 80%. With Covid it is far, far lower.

Different diseases, different times, but a lot of human nature spans the centuries and there are parallels. “The thing that is most horrifying about studying the Black Death is that, in the terror, people were looking for anyone to blame,” says one professor of medieval literature, Dorsey Armstrong. Conspiracy theories start to circulate about Jews poisoning wells and planned to wipe out medieval Christian society, which of course was absolutely not true. When Covid first burst out we saw people of \*Asian ancestry blamed because it looked as if the virus had originated in China.

When it was clear the Black Death was devastating whole communities across Europe, some turned to God, or prayer. Others thought, if we are going to go, let's have a good time. There doesn't seem to be any increase in religion, but the partying is going on. “We see that quite a bit with college campuses where students have decided they are going to have a good time.”

Another parallel is \*deurbanization. Well-to-do New Yorkers headed to their second homes out of town when the city was hit hard in the summer. In Florence, rich residents fled to the countryside to try to avoid the plague while the city was suffering. Then, once everyone had left, the city mayor started giving out fines, telling people they had to come back to do their jobs.

It's going to be easier for the historians of the future; there is so much more \*documentation. “In the case of the Black Death, sometimes you don't have information,” she says. “What we have that shows the devastation is a lack of information – \*bureaucratic documents that suddenly stop being continued, or a sudden silence some place because there is no one left to document what happened.

If more people knew about the Black Death, she thinks, things could have been different. “If people had understood the devastation plague had brought on the medieval world, going into the current pandemic, I think more people would have taken steps to \*curb the spread of Covid a little earlier.”

Adapted from an article in *The Guardian* newspaper from 1st November, 2020.

\*quarantine 検疫            \*conspiracy theorists 陰謀説を唱える人たち            \*Asian ancestry 先祖がアジア系の人  
\*deurbanization 都会から離れること            \*documentation 文書による証拠固め  
\*bureaucratic 行政の            \*curb 抑制する

A: OK, everybody. Are there any questions?

B: Yes, doctor. Is there anything we should especially take care about?

A: Well, nurse, as I said in my presentation, the most important thing is to protect yourself. That means washing your hands, wearing a mask, and using the right protective equipment. (イ)?

C: Yes, over here. Some patients are worried about getting infected inside the hospital. What should I say to them?

A: I think you can reassure them that we are taking every precaution to keep them safe. However, (ウ). That will make the patients feel safe. OK, if there are no more questions, then I'll bring this session to close. Thank you for taking part today.

(1) What is the main topic of the first article?

1. Comparisons between the Black Death and Covid pandemics
2. How antibiotics helped end the spread of the plague
3. The role of religion in the spread of the plague
4. Why the Black Death spread across Europe

(2) Which of the following should fill the blank (エ)?

1. Indeed
2. In contrast
3. Moreover
4. Unexpectedly

(3) What is the main medical difference between the plague and Covid?

1. We have more medical records of plague cases.
2. The plague is an older disease.
3. More people quarantined to avoid the plague.
4. Covid is a virus, while the plague is a bacterial disease.

(4) What does “finger pointers” (line 6) most likely mean?

1. people who don't trust Asians
2. people who try to shift attention to another factor
3. people who look for someone to blame
4. people who are kind and selfless

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(5) What does 'it' in line 8 refer to?

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. lockdown | 2. the plague    |
| 3. Covid    | 4. economic ruin |

(6) According to the article, which of the following was NOT a reaction to the spread of the plague?

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. moving to the countryside         | 2. becoming a strict Christian       |
| 3. using college campuses to isolate | 4. enjoying life as much as possible |

(7) Which phrase can best replace 'parallel'(line 12) in the article?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. nuance     | 2. difference  |
| 3. similarity | 4. consequence |

(8) Which of the following should fill the blank ( イ )?

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Any other questions?  | 2. How have you been?              |
| 3. Shall we go home now? | 4. What time do we start tomorrow? |

(9) Which of the following should fill the blank ( ウ )?

1. This is a very worrying time.
2. The most important thing you can do is reassure them with your own actions and behavior.
3. You can't do anything for them.
4. Patients always have some anxieties.

(10) Where might this conversation take place?

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. In a hospital training session. | 2. On a hospital ward.         |
| 3. During hospital rounds.         | 4. In the nurses' locker room. |

2 次の英文の意味が通じるように、空欄に最も適切なものを1~4より選びなさい。

(1) As my wireless earphones begin to go quiet, I wonder if the batteries are ( ) out.

- |            |             |          |             |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. running | 2. charging | 3. going | 4. breaking |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|

(2) My friend and I took ( ) driving a car to the destination.

- |            |           |            |          |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. changes | 2. orders | 3. handles | 4. turns |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|

(3) I have a terrible toothache. Can I make ( ) this afternoon?

- |              |            |                  |                   |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a promise | 2. a visit | 3. a reservation | 4. an appointment |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|

(4) The staff in the hospital are so kind that every visitor is impressed by their ( ).

- |                |              |           |             |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. hospitality | 2. hostility | 3. action | 4. reaction |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|

(5) "How did he swim?" – "He swam ( )."

- |          |          |            |         |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. rapid | 2. quick | 3. careful | 4. fast |
|----------|----------|------------|---------|

(6) The medicine ( ) the wound, and I was released from severe pain in a few days.

- |            |           |             |              |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. removed | 2. healed | 3. attacked | 4. inspected |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|

(7) The warmth of the classroom made the students ( ).

- |           |            |          |         |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. starve | 2. breathe | 3. laugh | 4. doze |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|

(8) Many schools all over Japan were temporarily closed due to the ( ) of this disease.

- |             |             |           |           |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. solution | 2. decision | 3. spread | 4. thread |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

(9) It is ( ) that anyone may get infected by COVID-19.

- |                |               |               |             |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. intelligent | 2. inevitable | 3. individual | 4. innocent |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|

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(10) My mother ( ) of my using her cosmetics without leave.

1. complained 2. blamed 3. scolded 4. treated

③語法上、最も適切な英語を1~4より選びなさい。

(1) I happened to see John sitting on the park bench. He silently kept his arms ( ).

1. folded 2. folding 3. fold 4. to fold

(2) We went to buy a ticket for the concert, but it ( ) out already.

1. sold 2. was sold 3. has sold 4. had sold

(3) Either she or I ( ) supposed to go to the Osaka branch on business.

1. is 2. am 3. are 4. be

(4) ( ) agree to this act would be inappropriate of me.

1. I 2. You 3. To 4. To be

(5) Many companies have developed new medicines since the illness ( ) out.

1. have broken 2. has broken 3. broke 4. had broken

(6) If it's possible, you definitely ( ) consult a lawyer a little sooner.

1. should 2. could 3. would 4. might

(7) The sleeves of this jacket need to ( ).

1. shorted 2. be shortening 3. be shortened 4. short

(8) I had him ( ) my bike yesterday. Thanks to his skill, it rides better.

1. fixing up 2. to fix up 3. fixed up 4. fix up

(9) It was natural that he ( ) at pictures differently from me.

1. look 2. looked 3. would look 4. was looking

(10) You may take her to be an American on ( ) her speak English.

1. hear 2. hearing 3. heard 4. having heard

④語法上、または意味が通じるように、最も適切なものを1~4より選びなさい。

(1) The shopping mall is a place ( ) attracts young people because of the atmosphere.

1. why 2. as 3. where 4. which

(2) "It's ( ) you if we go ahead with this work or not." – "OK. Let me think for a while."

1. on to 2. out of 3. in for 4. up to

(3) She entered a nursing school ( ) she graduated from high school.

1. as soon as 2. as much as 3. as often as 4. as far as

(4) "( ) do you like this food?" – "This is the first time to taste it, but it's very good."

1. How 2. What 3. When 4. Why

(5) What we have to decide now is ( ) we should keep the patient in isolation.

1. so that 2. what 3. that 4. whether

(6) It was ( ) a heavy rain last night that we couldn't sleep with anxiety.

1. very 2. such 3. too 4. so

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(7) He alone was for the plan in the project team but all ( ) were against it.

1. another      2. the other      3. the others      4. ones

(8) They did it precisely ( ) they had been told and the teacher praised them.

1. as              2. when              3. that              4. what

(9) My sister really likes shopping. She never goes out ( ) buying something.

1. for              2. after              3. without              4. to

(10) Many areas along ( ) River in Kumamoto were afflicted by the flood disaster this year.

1. the Kuma      2. Kuma              3. a Kuma              4. Kuma's