

2020 年度看護学部一般入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 英語の問題冊子は13ページあり、問題は4問(解答番号は 1 ~ 35)である。問題冊子の白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。

- 2 別に解答用紙が1枚ある。受験番号欄に受験番号5桁を記入し、マーク欄の該当するところをマークしなさい。

氏名を記入してはならない。なお、記入した受験番号やマークが誤っている場合および無記入の場合は、英語の試験が無効となる。

(例) 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークして下さい。

受験番号				
0	0	6	0	3
●	●	○	●	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○

- 3 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。マークは**HB・B**の鉛筆(シャープペンシル可)で濃くマークしなさい。解答用紙を折ったり曲げたりしてはならない。

例えば 2 と表示のある問に対してcと解答する場合は、次の(例)のようにマークシートの2の解答欄のcにマークしなさい。

指定欄以外へマークした場合は解答が読み取れなくなる場合があるため、記入しないこと。訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。

(例)

解答 番号	解答欄				
	a	b	c	d	e
1	(a)	●	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	●	(d)	(e)

(マークの仕方)

良い例	悪い例
●	○ ⊗ ○ ⊗ ○

注意事項の続きは本冊子の裏にあります

I 次の英文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

For most of humanity's history, the night has meant darkness. That's no longer the case.

Researchers report the artificially lit nighttime surface of our planet is growing — in both size and brightness — in most of the world's countries.

In a study published Wednesday in the journal *Science Advances*, scientists said Earth's artificially lit outdoor areas grew by 2.2% per year from 2012 to 2016.

Overall, some 79 nations — mainly in South America, Asia and Africa — experienced a growth in nighttime brightness during those years. Only 16 witnessed (1) in light, including war-racked nations such as Yemen and Syria. In 39 countries — including the U.S. — it stayed about the same.

(1) "Artificial light is an environmental pollutant that threatens nocturnal animals and affects plants and microorganisms," the study said. Study co-author Franz Holker of the Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries in Germany said nighttime light has "ecological and evolutionary implications for many organisms from bacteria to mammals, including us humans, and may reshape entire social ecological systems."

According to the International Dark-Sky Association, an organization that combats light pollution worldwide, "the increased and widespread use of artificial light at night is not only impairing our view of the universe, it is adversely affecting our environment, our safety, our energy consumption and our health."

Increases in nighttime light pollution were seen almost everywhere researchers looked, with some of the largest gains in regions that were previously unlit.

"I actually didn't expect it to be so uniformly true that so many countries would be getting brighter," said study lead author Christopher Kyba of the GFZ German Research Center for Geosciences in Potsdam, Germany.

"Light is growing most rapidly in places that didn't have a lot of light to start with," Kyba said. "That means that the fastest rates of increase are occurring in

places that so far hadn't been very strongly affected by light pollution.”

Scientists used images taken from one of the USA's polar-orbiting satellites to study the changes in nighttime light over time. They compared images from October 2012 with those from October 2016.

The findings shatter* the long-held (2) that more energy efficient lighting would decrease usage on the global — or at least a national — scale.

The growth “is disappointing because we might have hoped that the growing availability of highly efficient, solid-state LED lighting technologies might contribute to a decrease in energy usage worldwide,” said Kip Hodges, a professor of earth and space exploration at Arizona State University and an editor at Science Advances.

“Instead, it appears that the use of artificial lighting is expanding rapidly, regardless of the lighting technologies used, in ways that undoubtedly increase energy demand,” Hodges added.

Another issue: The instrument on the satellite that was used to detect the light changes is relatively insensitive to blue light. White LED light is rich in blue colors, and so it partially escaped detection. Thus, the study may have actually underestimated the problem of light pollution around the world.

To reduce light pollution, Kyba and his colleagues recommend avoiding glaring lamps whenever possible — choosing amber over so-called white LEDs — and using more efficient ways to illuminate places like parking lots or city streets. (3), dim, closely spaced lights tend to provide better visibility than bright lights that are more spread out.

“Today's announcement validates the message the International Dark-Sky Association has communicated for years,” said executive director J. Scott Feierabend. “We hope that the results further sound the alarm about the many unintended consequences of the unchecked use of artificial light at night.”

(注) shatter* ~を打ち砕く

(<https://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/science/2017/11/22/farewell-night-light-pollution-reducing-darkness-worldwide/888786001>)

問 1 空所(1), (2), (3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(1)

a a decrease

b an increase

c a hike

d a rise

(2)

a action

b notion

c light

d way

(3)

a At once

b By now

c For example

d Without

問 3 下線部(1)・(2)の意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の a～d から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1)

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- a 人工の光は、夜行動物や植物、微生物の生存に脅威となる環境汚染物質となる。
- b 人工の光は、夜行動物や植物、微生物の生存に脅威となる環境改善物質となる。
- c 人工の光は、夜行動物や植物、微生物の生存を手助けしてくれる環境汚染物質となる。
- d 人工の光は、夜行動物や植物、微生物の生存を手助けしてくれる環境改善物質となる。

(2)

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- a 非常に簡単なソリッドステートの LED 照明の技術が利用できることが増加したことは、世界中のエネルギー使用の減少を困難にするだろう。
- b 非常に簡単なソリッドステートの LED 照明の技術が利用できることが増加したことは、世界中のエネルギー使用の拡散を困難にするだろう。
- c 非常に効率のよいソリッドステートの LED 照明の技術が利用できることが増加したことは、世界中のエネルギー使用の減少に寄与するだろう。
- d 非常に効率のよいソリッドステートの LED 照明の技術が利用できることが増加したことは、世界中のエネルギー使用の拡散に寄与するだろう。

問 4 次の 1～5 のうち、本文の内容に一致するものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下の a～d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

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1. Earth's artificially lit outdoor areas grew by 2.2% per year for ten years.
2. Increases in nighttime light pollution were seldom seen in Africa.
3. Light is growing most rapidly in places where a lot of light had not been used.
4. The use of artificial lighting is expanding slowly, regardless of the lighting technologies used.
5. It is recommended to avoid glaring lamps whenever possible to lessen light pollution.

a 1, 5 b 2, 3 c 2, 4 d 3, 5

II 次の対話文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

Dan: Bob, did you change the air conditioning again?

Bob: Yes.

Dan: Why did you change it? The temperature in the apartment was perfect, just as I like it.

Bob: I know how you like the temperature: cold, colder, and coldest! I changed it because you changed it.

Dan: Yes, that's right. (1) I hate how you like the temperature: hot, hotter, and hottest! I can't stand a hot apartment!

Bob: The temperature was 18 degrees! Dan, that's cold. Think of the energy that the air conditioner uses to keep the apartment at 18 degrees.

Dan: Who cares? I just want to be comfortable.

Bob: Comfortable? You're wearing a sweater now. When the AC* is set at 25 degrees, you don't have to wear a sweater. (2)

Dan: What do you mean? How does setting the AC at 25 help stop global warming?

Bob: OK, when we keep the AC at a low temperature, the AC uses a lot of energy, and that produces a lot of carbon dioxide*. (3) So if we make the temperature of the AC a few degrees higher, we will save energy and help to save the Earth. Think about the future of our planet, Dan.

Dan: Well, I don't care about global warming. I don't care about saving energy. I like to be comfortable, Bob. One person cannot stop global warming. (4) And I want to be comfortable.

Bob: So you want to keep the apartment cold? You don't care about saving energy or about global warming?

Dan: You've got to chill out, Bob. Don't worry about global warming. Scientists ⁽²⁾ will find a solution. Now, please change the AC to 18.

Bob: If we set the AC back to 18, I WILL be chilled, Dan.

Dan: Great. Let's do it, then.

Bob: You just don't get it, do you?

(注) AC* = air conditioner carbon dioxide* = 二酸化炭素

問 1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 12

- a I did change it.
- b No one changed it.
- c You can't have changed it.
- d We will change it soon.

問 2 空所(2)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 13

- a I don't mind stopping global warming.
- b And you help stop global warming.
- c The AC is a good device to make you cool.
- d The AC seems to make you comfortable.

問 3 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 14

- a It is one of the major causes of global warming.
- b It doesn't matter whether we release carbon dioxide.
- c You cannot live without oxygen.
- d You have to breathe clean air.

問 4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 15

- a So show me the result of saving energy.
- b So I want you to save energy.
- c So I care about global warming.
- d So I will do what I want.

問 5 下線部(1)と同じ意味で使われている stand を含む文を、次の a ~ d から一つ
選び、記号で答えなさい。 16

- a Tom stands for nuclear disarmament.
- b The minister stands high in public opinion.
- c The girl cannot stand the sight of snakes.
- d These machines stand idle during the winter.

問 6 下線部(2)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記号で答
えなさい。 17

- a You are a little excited, so you should calm down and relax.
- b You should listen to me and admit it would be nice to feel cool.
- c You should listen and agree with me.
- d You should leave the room and feel the chill wind.

問 7 Dan と Bob の対話の内容に一致するものを、次の a ~ d から一つ選び、記
号で答えなさい。 18

- a Bob wants to keep the apartment at a low temperature and finally Dan
has the same opinion as Bob.
- b Bob thinks it would be better to turn the air conditioning down and save
energy in opposition to Dan.
- c Dan wants to keep the apartment cool but Bob wants to keep the AC at
higher degree than Dan wants.
- d Dan would like to keep himself cool in the room and Bob agrees to that.

IV 各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の(1)~(4)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように()の中の(a)~(e)を並べかえるとき、()内で前から3番目にくるものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(a)~(e)から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) 英語を話すことになると、彼女がクラスでトップである。 29
When ((a) comes (b) English (c) to (d) speaking (e) it), she is at the top of the class.

(2) それが大きかろうが小さかろうが私にはどうでもよい。 30
It ((a) me (b) difference (c) makes (d) no (e) to) whether it is large or small.

(3) 君はそのボタンを押しさえすればいい。 31
All ((a) is (b) must (c) push (d) you (e) do) the button.

(4) それは話ができません。 32
That is ((a) to (b) good (c) true (d) be (e) too).

問 2 次の(1)~(3)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように()の中の
ア~カを並べかえるとき、()内で前から3番目と5番目にくるものの組
み合わせとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の a ~ d から一つずつ選び、記
号で答えなさい。

(例) エ--イ (前から3番目がエで、5番目がイを示す。)

(1) 彼のいないところで彼の悪口は言わないように。 33

Don't (ア his イ bad things ウ behind エ him
オ about カ say) back.

a : オ--ウ b : イ--ア c : ウ--エ d : カ--エ

(2) 子どもたちだけで花火で遊ばせておかない方がいい。 34

You shouldn't (ア by イ fireworks ウ to play
エ the children オ with カ allow) themselves.

a : ア--ウ b : イ--エ c : ウ--イ d : エ--カ

(3) 急ぐあまり、私はTシャツを裏返しに着ようとしていた。 35

In my hurry, I was trying (ア put on イ T-shirt ウ out
エ to オ my カ inside).

a : エ--ウ b : エ--カ c : オ--カ d : オ--ウ

注 意 事 項 続 き

- 4 試験終了後には、問題冊子の上に解答用紙を裏返して置きなさい。解答用紙の回収後は監督者の指示に従うこと。

- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。