

2024 年度一般選抜試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

看護学部志願者とリハビリテーション学部志願者では解答すべき問題が一部異なる。

看護学部志願者は ～ を解答しなさい。

リハビリテーション学部志願者は ～ , を解答しなさい。

1 看護学部志願者は、マークシート式解答用紙が1枚ある。

(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
●	●	○	●	○
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	●
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

リハビリテーション学部志願者は、マークシート式解答用紙と記述式解答用紙の2枚ある。

マークシート式解答用紙の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、当該科目の試験が無効となる。

2 マークシート式解答用紙に選択する科目名を記入し、その科目コードをマークしなさい。

科目名	英 語	
● 英語	○ 数学 I ・ 数学 A	○ 適性能力試験
○ 国語	○ 生物基礎 ・ 生物	○ 英語 ・ 国語
	○ 化学基礎 ・ 化学	○ 英語 ・ 数学
	○ 物理基礎 ・ 物理	

注意事項の続きは本冊子の裏にあります

I 次の対話文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

Dick: Hi Bert, it's been a long time since we saw each other last. What have you been doing?

Bert: Hi Dick! It's great to see you again. I've been away on business.

Dick: (1)

Bert: Well, first I flew to Washington, D.C. for two meetings. After that, I flew to Chicago, where I had to make a presentation at a company meeting.

Dick: It sounds like you've been tied up.

Bert: Yes, I've been very busy. It's good to be home again. What have you been doing lately?

Dick: Oh, nothing much. I've been working in the garden these past few days. Cathy has been away for the past two weeks visiting her relatives in Boston.

Bert: I didn't know she has family in Boston.

Dick: Yes, that's right. We met in college in California. She was born in Boston and she was nurtured there until she went to college.

Bert: (2)⁽¹⁾

Dick: We've lived here for over 10 years. We moved to Colorado in 2010 because I had a new job as a general manager.

Bert: Have you lived in the same house since you came here?

Dick: (3) We moved here five years ago. We've lived on this street for five years and they've been the happiest years of our lives.

Bert: Yes, my wife Kate and I love this neighborhood.

Dick: And how long have you lived in your house?

Bert: We've only lived here for three years.

Dick: That's strange, it seems like you have lived here only for a year or two.

Bert: No, we moved here in 2020.

Dick: Oh, did you? Where has the time gone?
(2)

Bert: I completely agree with you on that. It seems like yesterday that I graduated from college. I can't believe I've been working for more than 10 years!

Dick: I've been working for more than 30 years! I'm going to retire soon.

Bert: There's no way! (4)

Dick: Thank you. You're a great neighbor!

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。

- a Have you been alright during this pandemic?
- b No wonder I didn't see you. Where did you go?
- c Oh, have you? When did you get back?
- d Seriously? What do you do for a living?

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。

- a How long are you going to stay in Colorado?
- b How long have you lived here in Colorado?
- c What do you like about the life in Colorado?
- d What made you decide to leave Colorado?

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。

- a No, first we lived in a condominium downtown.
- b No, we moved a lot before we came to Colorado.
- c Yes, we built our house here and have lived there since.
- d Yes, we have. We haven't changed our residence.

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。

- a You don't look a day over 40!
- b You'll be a senior citizen soon!
- c You look your age!
- d You must be a workaholic!

問 5 下線部(1)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。

- a she looked after her family there
- b she was adopted there
- c she was on welfare there
- d she was reared there

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。

- a A stitch in time saves nine!
- b How time flies!
- c Time drags on!
- d Time waits for no one!

問 7 Dick と Bert 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。

- a Bert and Kate moved to the house where they live ten years ago and they love their neighborhood.
- b Bert has lived here longer than Dick, but he has been away for a long time because of his business.
- c Dick is older than Bert and they have been good neighbors for about ten years.
- d Dick's wife, Cathy, was born in Boston, and she went to college in California, where they met.

Ⅱ 各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の(1)~(7)の英文中の空所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) It suddenly () me that the boat might be washed away by the wave.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a left | b noticed |
| c struck | d thought |

(2) To () it clearly, he is not telling the truth.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| a do | b have |
| c put | d try |

(3) At the last minute his courage () him and he left us behind.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a failed | b finished |
| c spoiled | d upset |

(4) The new theory has () to be proved.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a already | b become |
| c been | d yet |

(5) The secretary spoke () of the minister, who was ill.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a because | b in consequence |
| c in spite | d on behalf |

Ⅲ 各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の(1)~(4)について、与えられた日本語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、(a)~(e)から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) 私たちは新入生を歓迎し、さらに続けて校則を説明した。 18

We welcomed the new students and then ((a) the school rules
(b) explain (c) to (d) went (e) on).

(2) 前もってお知らせしたほうがいいと思いました。 19

I thought ((a) in (b) you know (c) wise (d) it (e) to
let) advance.

(3) 私は彼女に会議へ出席するように説得しようとした。 20

I tried to ((a) attending (b) her (c) into (d) the meeting
(e) talk).

(4) このサイトには、まさに最高の無料オンラインゲームがあります。

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This site has ((a) online (b) very (c) the (d) free (e) best)
games.

問 2 次の会話で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) エーイ (前から3番目がエで、5番目がイを示す。)

クリス：なんだか体調がいつもと違う感じだよ。 22

I (ア usual イ like ウ my エ feel オ self カ don't).

a アーエ b イーア c オーイ d カーウ

ジェイド：きっとコンピュータのせいよ。そんなもので夜更かしするから体調がおかしくなったんだわ。 23

It must be your computer. Staying up (ア havoc イ that thing
ウ played エ has オ with カ late) with your health.

a イーウ b エーア c エーオ d オーカ

クリス：そうだね。体調維持のためしばらくネットサーフィンはやめたほうがよさそうだ。 24

You're right. I'd better quit surfing for (ア myself イ good
ウ to keep エ shape オ a while カ in).

a アーイ b アーオ c カーイ d カーエ

IV 次の英文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

When it comes to healthful eating, what you eat is important. But when you eat might (1), too. For decades, researchers have observed some associations between meal timing and health consequences. In particular, habitually later meals seem to be problematic. People who eat meals late at night—for example, within two hours of going to bed—might be more prone* to become overweight, and night-shift workers are at a higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

Why late meals have such effects still eludes* researchers. And though there's interest in targeted nutritional science, which would tell people exactly when to sit down to dinner to get the perfect metabolic response, “we're still a bit out of reach of that goal. What and when you eat are both issues,” says Jonathan Jun, a pulmonary* disease physician at Johns Hopkins University.

For now, many researchers are still focused on understanding some of the broader public health concerns—such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes—that might be related to eating late at night. And there's a lot left to learn.

So far, the research suggests that our bodies prefer to process nutrients during the day. Our circadian* rhythms, the internal cycles that help regulate when we sleep and when we are awake, influence a host of biological systems. Genes producing proteins needed for, (2), muscle firing might be more or less active depending on the time of day, Jun says. Likewise, there might be a similar relationship between food consumption and when the body is the most efficient at breaking it down.

Researchers aren't totally sure why some bodily activities function best during the day or night, but research in rodents* suggests that the “sleep” portion of circadian cycles allows cells to repair themselves. “Cells use that time to clean house, so to (3),” says Adrian Vella, an endocrinologist at the Mayo Clinic. It might be that eating too close to this rest and relaxation

period forces cells to delay self-repair in favor of digestive processes — a delay that, if it happens too often, might start to cause harm.

Blood-sugar regulation is another example that might illustrate this theory.⁽¹⁾ Studies have found that eating dinner late at night — or even eating on a flipped schedule, as a night shift worker would — tends to elevate blood-sugar levels more than standard mealtimes do. It's a pattern that's based on mealtime and is independent of the type of food consumed.

Some researchers speculate that melatonin — the sleep hormone that peaks at night — might repair the machinery that helps sugar enter our cells. It might be that if people eat close to bedtime, the body is both entering its repair-mode and inefficiently processing an influx* of sugars at the same time. In other words, it's a bit like trying to assemble a car while building the factory. How much influence melatonin has over this single metabolic process is just a theory for now, but it could open the door for future research, Jun says.

There's also growing evidence that if everyone's circadian rhythms differ, individual responses to meal times might vary, too. In Jun's research, he and his team have asked study participants to keep their regular sleep schedules while eating an assigned early dinner, either 6 or 10 p.m. They found that people who ate late dinners and went to bed soon after had higher blood-sugar levels. The result suggests that arbitrary meal cutoff times, like saying "no dinner after 10 p.m."⁽²⁾ aren't one-size-fits-all, and might not have much influence on someone's overall health. "It does hint at the idea that circadian rhythms are different and there might be a need to go ahead and measure the circadian rhythms of people to tailor their diet," Jun says, and it's a concept his lab plans to study more.

"We've All Heard That Eating Late Is Unhealthy. Is It True?" by Leslie Nemo, first appeared on DiscoverMagazine.com. Reproduced with permission of the author.

(<https://www.discovermagazine.com/health/weve-all-heard-that-eating-late-is-unhealthy-is-it-true>)

(注) prone = apt elude = escape pulmonary = relating to lungs
circadian = relating to a period of 24 hours rodents = animals like rats
influx = inflow

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 differ | b hurt |
| c matter | d occur |

(2)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a occasionally | b otherwise |
| c say | d unlike |

(3)

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a remark | b speak |
| c talk | d tell |

問 2 次の(1)~(3)について、本文の内容と一致するように、空所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) Researchers have paid attention to the () between the time we eat and how it affects our health. 28

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a cooperation | b difference |
| c gap | d relationship |

(2) Researchers estimate that it might be preferable for our bodies to digest food in the (). 29

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a daytime | b morning |
| c nighttime | d relaxed time |

(3) Eating before () is a little similar to building a car as you build a factory. 30

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a bedtime | b dinner |
| c mealtimes | d metabolic process |

問 3 下線部(ㄅ)の日本語訳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。 31

- a** 「午後10時以降は食事をしない」というような、任意の食事終了時刻は万能ではない。
- b** 「午後10時以降は食事をしない」というように、自由に食事の時間を短縮することは有効である。
- c** 「午後10時以降は夕食ではない」というように、厳しく食事時刻を制限することはすべての人に当てはまるものではない。
- d** 「午後10時以降は夕食ではない」というように、はっきりと食事時間を決めることはどんな人にも役立つ。

〈看護学部志願者のみ解答してください〉

問 4 下線部(ア)・(イ)とほぼ同じ内容を表すもの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。

(ア)

32

- a they have a lot of time to learn
- b they have left us much work to do
- c we have too much work to learn
- d we still have many things to learn

(イ)

33

- a another example to demonstrate this theory
- b another example to develop this theory
- c another example to draw an illustration for this theory
- d another example to pictorialize this theory

問 5 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 According to some researchers, melatonin might repair the system that lets sugar go out of the cells.
- 2 Eating meals late at night might lead to higher blood-sugar levels than eating them at normal times.
- 3 Research suggests that our cells repair and clean themselves while we are awake.
- 4 The researchers have found the reason why eating late at night causes overweight and diabetes.
- 5 Those who eat meals within two hours before going to bed might put on too much weight.

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

〈リハビリテーション学部志願者のみ解答してください〉

問 6 本文の内容に沿って、遅い夕食が健康に与える影響や想定されている原因について述べ、理想的な食事の摂り方についてあなたの考えを200字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

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注 意 事 項 続 き

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**または**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

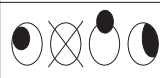
 と表示のある問に対して **c** と解答する場合は、次の(例)のようにマークシートの**2**の**解答欄**の**c**に**マーク**しなさい。

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
●	

4 リハビリテーション学部志願者は、マークシート式解答用紙に加えて記述式解答用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号5桁を記入しなさい。氏名を記入してはならない。

受験番号
00603

リハビリテーション学部志願者用
 英語 IV 35

解答用紙

→

下書き用紙

→

5 試験終了後には、看護学部志願者は問題冊子の上にマークシート式解答用紙を裏返して置きなさい。リハビリテーション学部志願者は問題冊子の上に記述式解答用紙、その上にマークシート式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。

6 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。