

十全看護専門学校

令和3年度一般入学試験（一次）

英語

令和3年1月25日実施

- 注意 1. 問題はI番かV番まであります。
2. 解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

I. 英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。【配点20】

- (1) Tom () in politics.
ア. isn't interested イ. doesn't interesting ウ. interests
- (2) Why () late this morning?
ア. did you イ. you were ウ. were you
- (3) Jack was reading a book when the phone ().
ア. rang イ. was ringing ウ. was ring
- (4) Jane was standing there () her arms folded.
ア. with イ. in ウ. by
- (5) You haven't met my mother, ()?
ア. haven't you イ. have you ウ. you did
- (6) I don't feel like () out today.
ア. go イ. to go ウ. going
- (7) Kate and Helen are good friends. They know () well.
ア. them イ. each other ウ. themselves
- (8) Bye! I'll see you () Friday.
ア. on イ. in ウ. at
- (9) It () two hours to get here.
ア. made イ. took ウ. had
- (10) I don't know the answer. If I () the answer, I would tell you.
ア. knew イ. know ウ. would know

II. 次の英文が完成するように空所に入る適切な英文を選び、記号で答えなさい。【配点10】

Large changes in life-forms (1). Because evolution takes place too slowly to see, scientists look for evidence that it has occurred. Fossils, which are the remains of ancient life, (2). Different fossils are found in rocks of different ages. This shows how life on Earth has changed. Fossils also show that groups of animals or plants (3). For example, fossils indicate that amphibians, such as frogs, evolved from fish that were capable of breathing air and moving on land.

Different modern species often share similar features. This suggests that they (4). For example, the front limbs of lizard, birds, bats, whales, and people all have the same basic structure,

even though they (5). So, it seems likely that a common ancestor of these animals had this bone arrangement.

- ア. are used very differently
イ. happen over thousands or millions of years
ウ. have evolved from other groups
エ. inherited them from a common ancestor
オ. provide the best evidence

III. (1)~(5)の発話の返答として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。【配点10】

- (1) Enjoy your stay. ア. Yes, I am.
イ. Yes, please.
ウ. Thanks. I will.
- (2) I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. ア. No, let's not do that.
イ. That's all right.
ウ. Sure.
- (3) I haven't heard from John lately. ア. That's why he's so successful.
イ. Well, no news is good news.
ウ. Look before you leap.
- (4) Where can I find the electric appliances? ア. They are on the 5th floor.
イ. You must be joking.
ウ. Here you are.
- (5) My father is in the hospital now. ア. That's too bad.
イ. Yes, indeed.
ウ. That's nice of you.

IV. 各英文を日本語に訳しなさい。【配点10】

- (1) Joints are places where bones meet. Different kinds of joints allow you to move in different ways.
(2) We need to eat and drink to survive, but taste and smell are what make these everyday activities so enjoyable.

V. 次の英文を読んで、続く設問に答えなさい。【配点 50】

People have been using herbs and spices (i) thousands of years. Generally, herbs come from the green leaves of plants or vegetables. Spices come from other parts of plants and trees. For example, cinnamon comes from the hard outer cover of cinnamon plants. The spice ginger comes from the part of the ginger plant that (①) underground.

Some herbs and spices are valued for their taste. (a)**They** help to sharpen the taste of many foods. Others are chosen for their smell. Still others were used traditionally for health reasons.

Some herbs and spices may be gaining importance in modern medicine. For example, natural chemicals from black pepper and the Indian spice turmeric might help to (②) breast cancer. Researchers at the University of Michigan say a substance developed (ii) the spices could reduce the possibility of breast tumors.

Turmeric is a plant. It also is used to make the spicy food seasoning curry. In the study, researchers tested curcumin, a chemical compound taken from turmeric. They also used piperine, which comes from black peppers.

The researchers combined the two compounds, and (③) the mixture on breast cancer cells in a laboratory. The mixture caused the number of stem cells to decrease. Normal breast tissue, however, was not affected.

Results of the study were reported in the journal Breast Cancer Research and Treatment. Madhuri Kakarala was lead writer of the report. Doctor Kakarala teaches at the University of Michigan's Medical School. She also works as a research investigator for the Veterans Administration Ann Arbor Healthcare System.

Doctor Kakarala says the cancer-fighting treatments (④) as chemotherapy do not control tumors containing cancer stem cells. Cancer stem cells are found inside tumors. (b)**They** help the tumor continue growing without restriction. (c)**This** means the disease can spread and return. The disappearance of cancer stem cells, then, is important for cancer control.

The doctor also says researchers could be able to limit the number of cells that can form tumors if they limit the number of normal stem cells. (d)**That** would reduce the possibility of the disease appearing.

Research involving turmeric is not new. Scientists have been studying its medical possibilities for many years. For example, researchers in Singapore completed one such study several years ago. The study was based (iii) earlier evidence that turmeric has strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory qualities. These qualities can help protect against damage to the body's tissues and other injuries.

The researchers said turmeric has been shown to reduce evidence of damage in the brains of patients (iv) Alzheimer's disease. But, they said evidence was lacking about cases of Alzheimer's in people who ate curry (⑤) with people who did not use curry.

For this reason, the researchers designed a study that examined results from a mental-performance test of older Asian adults. The adults were sixty (v) ninety-three years old. None had severe memory losses. Those who sometimes ate curry, or ate it often or very often, did better on the tests than individuals who rarely or never ate curry.

【語注】

breast cancer : 乳がん	tumor : 腫瘍	stem cell : 幹細胞
cancer stem cells : がん幹細胞	tissue : 組織	chemotherapy : 化学療法
antioxidant : 抗酸化の	anti-inflammatory : 抗炎症の	
Alzheimer's disease : アルツハイマー病		

- 空所 (i) ~ (v) に入る適切な前置詞を選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. for イ. from ウ. on エ. to オ. with
- 本文の内容を考えながら、空所 (①) ~ (⑤) に入れるのにふさわしい動詞を下の語群から選び、必要であれば適切な形に直して答えなさい。

compare	grow	know	place	prevent
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- 下線部(a)・(b)が具体的に指すものを本文中の語句で答えなさい。
- 下線部(c)・(d)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。
- 各英文について本文の内容に一致するものには○、一致しないものには×と答えなさい。
 - Cinnamon is a kind of herb.
 - Herbs and spices are used not only for cooking but also for medicine.
 - Chemotherapy is effective for controlling tumors containing cancer stem cells.
 - Researchers in Singapore found that turmeric has strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory qualities.
 - The risk of memory loss can be reduced by eating curry.

受験番号	氏名	
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I	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
II	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
IV	1				
	2				
V	1	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
	2	①	②	③	④
V	3	(a)			
	4	(b)			
V	5	(c)			
	5	(d)			
V	5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	5				(5)

	得点
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受験番号		氏名
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I	(1)	ア	(2)	ウ	(3)	イ	(4)	ア	(5)	イ	2点×10	
	(6)	ウ	(7)	イ	(8)	ア	(9)	イ	(10)	ア		
	II	(1)	イ	(2)	オ	(3)	ウ	(4)	エ	(5)	ア	2点×5
		(1)	ウ	(2)	イ	(3)	イ	(4)	ア	(5)	ア	2点×5
IV	関節は、骨と骨とが接する場所である。異なる種類の関節があることで、 あなたはさまざまな動きができるのです。											
	私たちは生きていくために食べたり、飲んだりする必要はあるが、 味と匂いはこれらの毎日の活動をとても楽しいものにしてきている。											
	5											5点×2
V	1	(i)	ア	(ii)	イ	(iii)	ウ	(iv)	オ	(v)	エ	(1) 5点×2
	2	①	grows	②	prevent	③	placed	④	known	⑤	compared	(2) 5点×2
	3	(a) some herbs and spices										(3) 2点×2
		(b) cancer stem cells										
4	(c) 腫瘍内にガン幹細胞が存在することで、腫瘍が無限に成長するという事。										(4) 3点×2	
	(d) 通常の幹細胞の数を制御することで、ガン幹細胞の数を制御できるということ。											
	5	(1)	×	(2)	○	(3)	×	(4)	×	(5)		○

	得点
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十全看護専門学校

令和3年度一般入学試験（二次）

英語

令和3年3月4日 実施

- 注意 1. 問題はI番からV番まであります。
2. 解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入下さい。

I. 英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。【配点 20】

- (1) We saw her () into the restaurant with her friends.
ア. went イ. gone ウ. go
- (2) You should avoid () your friends after ten at night.
ア. calling イ. to call ウ. call
- (3) Five people () in the traffic accident.
ア. injure イ. were injured ウ. injured
- (4) It was kind () him to give up his seat to the old man.
ア. of イ. with ウ. by
- (5) He is () to buy the expensive car.
ア. rich enough イ. enough to be rich ウ. rich to enough
- (6) I don't know () next.
ア. what done イ. what to do ウ. what should do
- (7) I'm proud of () the speech contest.
ア. I won イ. my won ウ. having won
- (8) I have never heard English () so quickly.
ア. to speak イ. speaking ウ. spoken
- (9) I wonder why he can't get () with his classmates.
ア. along イ. over ウ. up
- (10) They () fun of him at high school.
ア. brought イ. made ウ. gave

II. 各発話の返答として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。【配点 15】

- (1) What is your favorite sport?
ア. At the school festival. イ. Football. ウ. Card games.
- (2) I've lost my wallet somewhere.
ア. Thank you for your kindness. イ. I'm sorry to hear that. ウ. Cash, please.

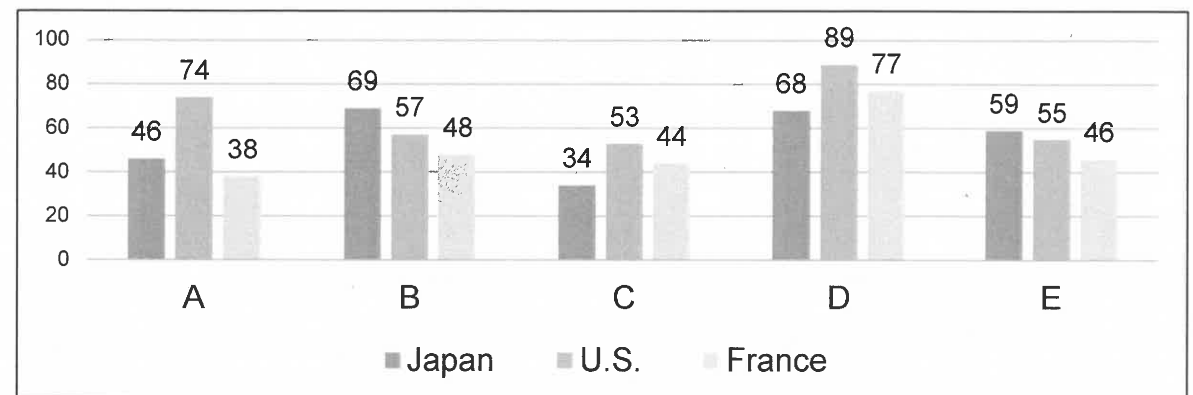
- (3) Would you like a cup of coffee?
ア. No, thank you. イ. Yes, anything you want. ウ. Yes, you can.
- (4) Are you feeling tired?
ア. Please change the tire. イ. Go ahead. ウ. A little bit.
- (5) Thank you for your gift.
ア. Give me a lift in your car. イ. Two days ago. ウ. My pleasure.

III. グラフ A～E が表しているものをア～オから選び、記号で答えなさい【配点 15】

When choosing a job, "salary" is the most important point for people in the U.S. and France. In Japan, nearly 70% of the respondents think that "job content" is the most important point. In contrast, it was chosen by just under 50% of French people.

In the U.S., the second most important point is "working hours," but it is not so important in France at just below 40%. Almost 60% of Japanese chose "workplace atmosphere," but for French respondents the figure is about 45%.

Surprisingly, Japanese do not think that "future prospects of a company" is very important. The figure for Japanese is about 34%.



- ア. salary イ. job content ウ. working hours
エ. workplace atmosphere オ. future prospects of a company

IV. 各英文を日本語に訳しなさい。【配点 10】

- (1) We have to breathe all the time in order to supply our bodies with oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide.
- (2) Much of what we think of as taste is actually smell. The back of your nose is linked to your mouth so you can smell your food as you chew it.

V. 次の英文を読んで、続く設問に答えなさい。【配点 40】

Cats rub their bodies on silver vine leaves, known as *matatabi* in Japan, to protect themselves (i) mosquitoes, which are known to carry viruses.

A team of researchers from Iwate University and other institutions came to (a)this conclusion after discovering that a chemical substance on the plant (①) to the fur and functions similarly to a mosquito repellent.

When cats find silver vine, they rub their faces against it or roll on the ground with it. Such responses have been observed since the Edo period (1603-1868), but the exact reason why cats prefer silver vine was unknown.

Masao Miyazaki, a professor specializing in molecular biology at Iwate University, and other researchers found that chemicals contained in certain plants, which are preferred by cats in Europe and the U.S., are effective to repel mosquitoes.

The team succeeded (ii) extracting nepetalactol, which has a similar structure to the chemical substances (②) in the plants in Europe and the U.S., from silver vine leaves.

(b)They conducted an experiment comparing cats with Nepetalactol on their heads and cats without the chemical, placed them all in a cage and released 30 mosquitos. The results showed the number of mosquitoes that landed on the cats with the chemical was reduced by half.

Further experiments also confirmed that as the cats reacted to silver vine, neurotransmitters were released in their brains, activating the section responsible for (③) a sense of euphoria.

The same response was observed when nepetalactol was applied to large felines such as leopards and jaguars.

“(④) around is not just a sign of happiness, but is probably an instinctive behavior passed down (iii) evolution,” said Prof. Miyazaki.

Kazushige Tohara, a professor of biochemistry at the University of Tokyo, said: “It is a logical conclusion to suggest that a cat’s reaction (iv) silver vine is to use it as a mosquito repellent. It is an achievement that could answer a long-standing mystery.”

【語注】

silver vine : マタタビ	mosquito : 蚊	repellent : 虫除け
molecular biology : 分子生物学	repel : 寄せつけない	extract : 抽出する
nepetalactol : ネペタラクトール (化学物質のひとつ)	confirm : 確認する	
neurotransmitter : 神経伝達物質	euphoria : 幸福感	feline : ネコ科の動物
leopard : ヒョウ	jaguar : ジャガー	instinctive : 本能的な

1. 空所 (i) ~ (iv) に入る適切な前置詞を選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. from イ. in ウ. through エ. to
2. 本文の内容を考えながら、空所 (①) ~ (④) に入れるのにふさわしい動詞を下の語群から選び、必要であれば適切な形に直して答えなさい。

attach	create	find	roll
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3. 下線部(a)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(b)で実施された実験の方法と結果を日本語で述べなさい。
5. 各英文について本文の内容に一致するものには○、一致しないものには×と答えなさい。
(1) Cats love to eat silver vine leaves.
(2) People in the Edo period already found a cat’s preference for silver vine.
(3) Nepetalactol has an effect to attract mosquitoes.

受験番号	氏名	
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I	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
II	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III	A	B	C	D	E
IV	1				
	2				
V	1	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
	2	①	②	③	④
	3				
4	実験方法				
	実験結果				
5	(1)	(2)	(3)		

	得点
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受験番号		氏名	
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I	(1)	ウ	(2)	ア	(3)	イ	(4)	ア	(5)	ア	2点×10	
	(6)	イ	ウ	(7)	ウ	(8)	ウ	(9)	ア	(10)		イ
	(1)	イ	イ	(2)	イ	(3)	ア	(4)	ウ	(5)		ウ
III	A	ウ	B	イ	C	オ	D	ア	E	エ	3点×5	
IV	私たちの体に酸素を供給し、また体から二酸化炭素を取り除くために											
	1	私たちは常に呼吸をしなければならない。										
	2	私たちが味と思っているものの大半は実は匂いである。鼻の奥は口とつな										
V	1	(i)	ア	(ii)	イ	(iii)	エ	(iv)	ウ	(1) 2点×4		
	2	①	attached	②	found	③	creating	④	Rolling	(2) 2点×4		
	3	猫がマタビを体にこすりつけることで、ウイルスを媒介するとされる蚊から身を守っているということ。										
4	実験方法 頭にネペタラクトールを付けたネコとつけてないネコをひとつの檻に入れて、30匹の蚊を放つ。											
	実験結果 ネペタラクトールをつけたネコに寄り付いた蚊の数は、つけてないネコに比べて半分となった。											
	5	(1)	×	(2)	○	(3)	○	(5) 4点×3				

	得点
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