

令和4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
H	3	0	0	3	0	1				

【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。

The climate crisis has driven the planet into “unknown territory”, with far-reaching consequences for today’s and future generations, according to the UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO). It said the COP26 summit was a “make-or-break opportunity to put us back on track”.

The WMO’s *State of the Global Climate* report shows that the last seven years have been the hottest seven years on record, and that accelerating sea level rise hit new heights in 2021. (ア), it sets out the heatwaves, wildfires, droughts and floods that have brought about severe damage across the planet this year.

“The report shows our planet is changing before our eyes,” said the UN secretary general, António Guterres. “From the ocean depths to mountain tops, from melting glaciers to constant extreme weather events, communities and ecosystems around the globe are being devastated. He said that scientists were clear on the facts. “Now leaders need to be just as clear in their actions. The door is open; the solutions are there. We must act now, with ambition and togetherness, to safeguard our future and save humanity.”

A spokesperson for the WMO set out the climate impacts. “It rained rather than snowed for the first time on record at the peak of the Greenland ice sheet. A heatwave in Canada and parts of the US pushed temperatures to nearly 50°C in a village in British Columbia. The exceptional heat was often accompanied by devastating fires,” he said. Months’ worth of rainfall fell in the space of hours in China and parts of Europe saw severe flooding, leading to dozens of casualties and billions in economic losses. A second year of drought in sub-tropical South America reduced the flow of mighty river basins and hit agriculture, transport and energy production.

UN reports have also found that the action plans of the world’s nations so far leave the planet facing a catastrophic 2.7°C of heating. Emissions are on track to be 16% higher in 2030 rather than 45% lower, which is the cut that science shows is required to keep below 1.5°C and avoid the worst consequences. Planned production by the world’s governments of fossil fuels, the key cause of the climate emergency, vastly exceeds the limit for 1.5°C.

The WMO report published last week showed that the levels of climate-heating gases in the atmosphere hit record levels in 2020, despite coronavirus-related lockdowns. It said the average sea level rise was 2.1mm a year from 1993 to 2002, but 4.4mm a year from 2013 to 2021, mostly the result of accelerating loss of ice from glaciers and ice sheets. Prof. Jonathan Bamber of Bristol

University said: "If we continue on our current path, it could exceed 2m by 2100 and displace some 630 million people worldwide. The consequences of that are unimaginable."

The report also recorded extreme temperature records in 2021. The 54.4°C recorded in Death Valley, in the US, in July is the highest in the world since at least the 1930s, while the 48.8°C in Sicily, Italy, in August is expected to be a European record. Many regions in North America and Europe suffered major wildfires.

The Pacific north-west heatwave "would have been virtually impossible without climate change", scientists found, and the flooding in western Europe was made up to nine times more likely by the climate crisis. (Adapted from an article in *The Guardian* newspaper from 31st October 2021.)

A: And that is the end of today's workshop. Are there any questions?

B: Yes. You've talked about what governments need to do to stop global warming, but what can we do as individuals?

A: (イ). The UN website has some great advice, from very small changes in our lives to very large ones. The easiest thing is to turn off appliances you're not using and air-dry your clothes after washing them rather than using a tumble drier.

C: How about as an organization?

A: Well, we've already improved *insulation in the building, and we're using more locally grown foods in the meals we provide for in-patients. However, (ウ) Take good care of the equipment so we don't have to replace it so often. Keep an eye on the room temperatures to save electricity. And try to reuse or recycle as much as is possible of safe. OK, if there are no more questions, then I'll bring this session to close. Thank you for taking part today.

* insulation 断熱

(1) What is the best title for the first article?

1. The State of the Global Climate
2. UN Body Warns Climate Change Is Accelerating
3. Ocean Rises Mean Many Regions Are in Danger
4. Scientists Warn of the Dangers of Higher Temperatures in the Future

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

1. Unusually
2. In contrast
3. In addition
4. Unexpectedly

(3) According to the report, what is the current projection for global temperature rise?

1. 1.5°C
2. 2.7°C
3. 50°C
4. 54.4°C

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(4) What does "droughts" (line 6) mean?

1. insufficient electricity supply
2. insufficient rainfall
3. insufficient water supply
4. insufficient food supply

(5) Which word can best replace 'casualties' in the article (line 19)?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. employers | 2. deaths |
| 3. nations | 4. refugees |

(6) What does 'that' in line 32 refer to?

1. the current trajectory
2. greenhouse gases
3. glacier melting
4. the sea rise

(7) According to the article, which of the following will NOT occur in the future?

1. ice bodies important for the environment being lost
2. increasing devastation of natural environments due to burning of vegetation
3. loss of marine wildlife in our oceans
4. economic hardship for many parts of the world

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

1. That's not possible.
2. That's a great question.
3. It's already too late.
4. That's questionable.

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

1. We all have to be a little more conscious of the things we do day-to-day.
2. Everything is your responsibility.
3. You don't need to do anything different from what you're doing now.
4. We in management have everything under control.

(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) Look at that mother. She's spanking her child. () is important to children's education, but hitting is not good.

1. Admiration 2. Discipline 3. Compliment 4. Nourishment

(2) A man hanging around the street came up to me and said, "I am a () here. Will you please tell me how to get to the City Hall?"

1. mayor 2. lawyer 3. plumber 4. stranger

(3) A security guard asked me if I had got () to park here?

1. fee 2. permission 3. allowance 4. license

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- (4) We're very happy to hear Ms. Yamada will () charge of our class this year.
1. take 2. have 3. receive 4. start
- (5) The food material in the refrigerator had been completely (), and mother had to go out shopping.
1. divided 2. carried out 3. stored 4. consumed
- (6) The United States () of 13 states when it became independent in the 18th century.
1. competed 2. computed 3. consisted 4. complained
- (7) Is there a cash machine near here? We're running () of money.
1. short 2. stock 3. cost 4. expense
- (8) We're very sorry there's no room () tonight. Please try approaching the opposite hotel.
1. available 2. reliable 3. countable 4. useful
- (9) "Were your new shoes expensive?" – "No, I got them for a () price."
1. cheap 2. reasonable 3. normal 4. favorite
- (10) Please () yourselves to cookies and cakes. I baked them for you all.
1. pass 2. eat 3. bring 4. help

【3】語法上、最も適切な英語を1～4より選びなさい。

- (1) We found it difficult () all the carriers into our hospital.
1. receive 2. receipt 3. receiving 4. to receive
- (2) According to some recent weather reports, CO₂ is said () natural disasters indirectly.
1. caused 2. cause 3. causing 4. to cause
- (3) It is essential that she, as a new member of our team, () more experience in the Operating Room.
1. get 2. had got 3. getting 4. has got
- (4) It () raining heavily since two days ago. I'm afraid a landslide may happen again.
1. is 2. was 3. has been 4. had been
- (5) The movie () before we get there.
1. will have started 2. has started 3. would have started 4. had started
- (6) I () have long hair, but I had my hair cut short for the occasion of giving birth.
1. dared to 2. meant to 3. ought to 4. used to
- (7) One pupil of her class (), she hurriedly took him to the health center.
1. was injured 2. being injured 3. injured 4. had been injured
- (8) This practice is worth () willingly for me to become a better nurse.
1. done 2. to do 3. doing 4. do
- (9) I () keep studying under the direction of you than work in the sales division.
1. would rather 2. might as well 3. have to 4. should like to
- (10) I can't tell you if he () cured of fever in a few days.
1. should be 2. will be 3. was 4. has been

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【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 ozone layer was destroyed, most living things would disappear from the earth soon.
1. Unless 2. Though 3. If 4. So
- (2) () I was dozing in the English class, the teacher softly cleared his throat and woke me up.
1. While 2. Before 3. After 4. Until
- (3) My wife is not going to have an argument with me about our children any more, and ().
1. So am I 2. So do I 3. I do neither 4. neither am I
- (4) You're old () vote now. I hope that you'll go to the polls for this coming national election.
1. enough to 2. so as to 3. owing to 4. in order to
- (5) () come you're here this morning? You're always a latecomer, aren't you?
1. Why 2. What 3. Since 4. How
- (6) () did you do with the chocolate I gave you on Valentine's Day? Did you like it?
1. What 2. Which 3. How about 4. Where
- (7) The cat crossing the road had been () run over by a car, but luckily, it escaped danger.
1. necessarily 2. seldom 3. hardly 4. nearly
- (8) Most of the staff in my office are supposed to work at home at least twice () week.
1. the 2. a 3. for 4. of
- (9) We visited an old temple, () was elaboratively designed by a famous master carpenter.
1. where 2. that 3. which 4. who
- (10) After there was a silence that continued for a minute or two, she began to talk () her eyes full of tears.
1. in 2. with 3. to 4. by