

2025年度
浜松市立看護専門学校
一般入学試験(1期)問題

英 語

《 注 意 事 項 》

- 1 試験監督の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 解答用紙には受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
また、受験番号を直下のマーク欄にマークしてください。
- 3 解答の際は、各問題で選んだ解答番号をマークしてください。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の落丁・乱丁に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて、試験監督に知らせてください。
- 5 試験中の途中退室は原則として認めません。
ただし、気分が悪くなった場合やトイレへ行きたくなった場合は、手を挙げて、試験監督の指示に従ってください。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙の室外への持ち出しは禁止します。
- 7 試験終了後、問題冊子及び解答用紙はすべて回収します。

以下の文章を読んで、(1)～(4)の問題に答えなさい。

“Japanese people are so rude!” I never expected to hear anyone say those words, but that’s exactly what an American woman I met in Hawaii said to me (a)once. What could she be talking about, I wondered? Most people admire Japanese people for being polite. Then I heard her story.

“It happens every time I get on an elevator (x)here,” she said. “The elevator is already full and then a group of Japanese will literally push their way in until everyone is squeezed together. It’s so rude!”

Ah-ha. Then I understood. This woman had never been to Japan and didn’t realize that squeezing into a train or elevator is the norm (y)here, even a necessity, at least in the big city. And the Japanese tourists didn’t realize that for Americans this kind of squeezing is rude because it (b)violates an American’s (yes, Hawaii is America!) sense of personal space. So who’s really at fault in this kind of situation? I would say no one and everyone.

No one, because the Japanese tourists were just doing what they always do at home, and the American woman was just reacting according to the customs she grew up with. Nobody was being rude (c)on purpose. It was simply a cultural misunderstanding. But everyone was at fault in a way too. When visiting a foreign country, we’re expected to watch what other people do and try to fit in — the old “when in Rome, do as the Romans do” idea. But at the same time, we can’t expect foreign visitors to do everything the way we do. A little tolerance may be necessary.

(中略)

When feelings rather than actions are involved, it gets more complicated. A recent topic on an Internet discussion board was “rude students” in Japan. (d)Apparently, a lot of English teachers have students who comment on their weight, the size or shape of their nose, breasts, or face, and some were even told they look older than their age. After a number of people, not only teachers, wrote in, there seemed to be a conclusion: Talking about a person’s appearance is culturally more acceptable in Japan than in the West. Now, I don’t know if this is an accurate conclusion or not, but the discussion did make one thing clear. A lot of *Westerners feel uncomfortable when the topic of conversation is their appearance, even if what’s being said is meant as a joke or even a compliment. Of course, most people like to be told they look nice, but when the comment gets more personal and specific, especially about age, weight, or body parts, it seems to cross the line into “rudeness” for a lot of Westerners.

*Westerner : 西洋人

(1) 下線部(a)～(d)の語の、文中における意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。ただし、動詞は原形に、文頭の大文字は小文字に変えています。

- (a) once ① at the same time
 ② without any delay
 ③ at some time in the past
 ④ sometimes but not often
- (b) violate ① act against something
 ② break the national law
 ③ forbid someone to enter
 ④ refuse to do something
- (c) on purpose ① by chance or by mistake
 ② in a way that is intended
 ③ forced to do something by others
 ④ not knowing what they are doing
- (d) apparently ① without any doubt
 ② by the first impression
 ③ look real but it is in fact a fake
 ④ may be true although it is not certain

(2) 下線部(X)・(Y)の語が指し示す内容として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- (X) ① 日本
 ② ハワイ
 ③ アメリカ
 ④ エレベーター

- (Y) ① 日本
 ② ハワイ
 ③ アメリカ
 ④ エレベーター

(3) 次の文の空欄に当てはまる語句を、①～④から 1 つ選びなさい。

In (), no one may be wrong, and everyone may be wrong.

- ① international relations
- ② a train or elevator
- ③ a cultural conflict
- ④ the home country

(4) 本文の内容と合致するものを、①～④から 1 つ選びなさい。

- ① アメリカ人でも特にハワイに住む人は、日本人のことを失礼な人々だと思っている。
- ② アメリカ人のパーソナルスペースに対する感覚は、一般的に日本人よりずっと狭い。
- ③ 外国に行ったときには、そこの地元の人とまったく同じようにふるまう必要がある。
- ④ 冗談やお世辞でも、自分の容姿についての話をされると不快に感じる西洋人は多い。

II

以下の文章を読んで、(1)～(8)に入る最も適切な語を、語群の①～⑧からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。ただし、各選択肢は 1 回しか使えません。

A satellite is a moon, planet or machine that orbits a planet or star. For (1), Earth is a satellite because it orbits the sun. Likewise, the moon is a satellite because it orbits Earth. Usually, the word “satellite” (2) to a machine that is launched into space and moves around Earth or another body in space.

Earth and the moon are examples of (3) satellites. Thousands of artificial, or man-made, satellites orbit Earth. Some take pictures of the planet that help *meteorologists (4) weather and track hurricanes. Some take pictures of other planets, the sun, black holes, dark matter or faraway galaxies. These pictures help scientists better understand the solar (5) and universe.

Still other satellites are used mainly for communications, (6) as *beaming TV signals and phone calls around the world. A group of more than 20 satellites (7) up the Global Positioning System, or GPS. If you have a GPS receiver, these satellites can help (8) out your exact location.

*meteorologists : 気象学者 beam : 発信する

- [語群] ① figure ② make ③ natural ④ system
 ⑤ example ⑥ predict ⑦ such ⑧ refers

III

A と B の文意がほぼ同じになるように、(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) A. We will arrive at Tokyo at nine.

B. We will (1) Tokyo at nine.

① get

② leave

③ come

④ reach

(2) A. I always laugh when I read the book.

B. I cannot (2) laughing when I read the book.

① help

② stop

③ never

④ but

(3) A. She was so tired that she couldn't walk anymore.

B. She was (3) tired to walk anymore.

① very

② much

③ too

④ enough

(4) A. He is proud of his daughter.

B. He takes pride (4) his daughter.

① at

② in

③ on

④ to

(5) A. It was a shame that I couldn't see her.

B. I (5) I could have seen her.

① want

② need

③ hope

④ wish

(6) A. Shall we go shopping today?

B. (6) don't we go shopping today?

① How

② Why

③ What

④ Whether

IV

掲げられた日本文と同じ意味になるように [] 内の語を並べ替えて正しい英文にすると
き、3 番目にくるものを、それぞれ①～⑤から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) その教授は学生たちから尊敬されている。

The professor [① looked ② by ③ up ④ is ⑤ to] her students.

- (2) 健康ほど大切なものは無いと思う。

I think [① important ② is ③ nothing ④ more ⑤ than] health.

- (3) 他人の悪口は言わない方がいい。

You [① not ② better ③ ill ④ had ⑤ speak] of others.

- (4) 私はさっき彼女がギターを弾いているのを聞いた。

I [① guitar ② heard ③ the ④ playing ⑤ her] just now.

- (5) これらは私がその本を書くのに使ったペンだ。

These are [① which ② wrote ③ pens ④ I ⑤ with] the book.

- (6) 私は昨日はじめて馬に乗った。

It was [① that ② until ③ I ④ not ⑤ yesterday] rode a horse.

