必修試験科目

外国語「英語」

1時限目　9：30 ～ 10：30

答 案 作 成 上 の 注 意

1．「**英語**」の問題冊子と解答用紙です。

2．問題冊子は1 ～ 16 ページ，解答用紙は1枚です。

3．解答開始の合図の後に，解答用紙に受験番号，氏名を記入してください。

4．解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

天 使 大 学

看護栄養学部

英　語

問題１　下線部の発音がほかの３つと異なるものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

１．	① brought	② ought	③ thought	④ shoulder
２．	① farm	② pardon	③ war	④ argue
３．	① increase	② loose	③ news	④ closely

第１アクセントの位置がほかの３つと異なるものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

４．	① balance	② success	③ process	④ differ
５．	① hamburger	② delicious	③ official	④ continue
６．	① vegetable	② comfortable	③ literature	④ beneficial

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問題２　次の１～10 の会話文の(　　)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

１．Sarah: Can I use your computer for a few hours?

Chris: (　　)?

Sarah: I need to finish my assignment.

① How to　② Who with　③ Which one　④ What for

２．Alice: If you (　　) travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?

Ryan: I would love to visit Japan. The culture and history are attractive to me.

Alice: That sounds like a fantastic choice!

① were　② had　③ were to　④ had been

３．Sophia: Have you been to that new art exhibition?

John: No, but I sometimes attend events like that.

Sophia: (　　) do you go to art exhibitions?

John: Maybe once every few months.

① How far　② How often　③ How come　④ How many

４．Emma: What are you cooking? It smells delicious!

Sam: I'm cooking my special homemade curry. Would you like to try some?

Emma: (　　)! But I'm not usually a fan of spicy food.

Sam: Don't worry, I've adjusted the spiciness. Just try it.

① Definitely　② Uncertainly

③ Fortunately　④ Carelessly

５．Stefan: I don't particularly like long flights.

Daniel: (　　). The cramped seats and jet lag are always exhausting.

Stefan: I much prefer short flights or traveling by train.

① So do I　② So don't I

③ Neither do I　④ Neither don't I

6．Aiden: The party last night was fun, wasn't it?

Ella: It was, but Anna was acting strangely.

Aiden: Yeah, I was worried when she suddenly started crying.

Ella: Oh, I noticed that too. I wonder if something happened to her.

Aiden: She (　　) something awful from her past.

① must remember　② must have remembered

③ can't remember　④ can't have remembered

7．Jim: Something seems to have fallen from the back of the car. But it's too dark to see what it was.

Nancy: Let's leave it for now, it's dangerous. We'll look for it when the sun comes out.

Jim: Yeah, but I'm curious about what fell.

Nancy: I agree, but safety comes first, so let's (　　) it.

① avoid to leave　② avoid leaving

③ avoid to touch　④ avoid touching

8．Alex: How can we (　　) this confusion?

Betty: Perhaps we should hold a meeting to clarify everyone's roles.

Alex: That would be helpful. Let's get everyone together and have a thorough discussion.

Betty: I agree. I'll send out an email to schedule the meeting.

① come across　② break out

③ put an end to　④ take part in

9．Ryu: Hi, Tom, do you have a second? I need to talk about something that's bothering me.

Tom: Sure, what's on your mind?

Ryu: Lately, I've been having some problems with my friends.

Tom: That's unfortunate. Have you talked to them about it?

Ryu: Not yet. I'm a bit worried it might make things worse.

Tom: I understand, but sometimes (　　).

Ryu: You're right. I'll try talking to them. Thanks.

① talking it over can help clear things up

② consulting a teacher is important

③ it's important not to tell your friends the truth

④ young people these days are more likely to show symptoms of depression

10. Elly: Hey, Bob. I'm thinking about starting a little garden at home.

Bob: That's a great idea! What do you want to grow?

Elly: I'm thinking about starting with some herbs like basil and parsley.

Bob: Those are perfect for beginners. Do you know how to take care of them?

Elly: Not really, I don't know anything about gardening.

Bob: Don't worry, it's very easy. (　　).

① Having a pet can be good for your health

② You just need some good soil, sunlight, and water

③ Even artificial plants can reduce stress

④ Be careful with herbs because they die easily

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問題３　会話文の内容に合うように，①～⑦の語(句)を並べ替えて最も適切な英文を完成させなさい。解答は各空所に入るものの番号で答えなさい。ただし，文頭に来る語も小文字で始まっている場合がある。

１．Tom: Did you hear?　Sarah decided not to go on the trip after all.

Amy: Really?　What changed her mind?

Tom: I guess she found out that her ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ off.

Amy: That's a shame.　I hope she can find another time to go.

① take　② to　③ allow　④ work schedule　⑤ wouldn't　⑥ her　⑦ time

２．Mark: Did you hear what happened between Alex and Lisa?

Tina: Yeah.　I was surprised to hear about their argument.

Mark: I thought Alex ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ things.

Tina: I thought so too.　He usually keeps his cool.

① say　② knew　③ such　④ hurtful　⑤ than　⑥ to　⑦ better

３．Patient: I've been feeling really tired lately.

Doctor: I see. ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿ that fatigue can be a symptom of almost all of our health problems.

Patient: Yes, Doctor.

Doctor: Of course, it's important to find out the cause.　Let's explore all possible causes.

① much　② say　③ it　④ not　⑤ too　⑥ to　⑦ is

4．Son: I feel like I've been spending too much time on my smartphone lately.

Mother: Why don't _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ your smartphone during meals?

Son: I'll do that. It's important to focus on eating during meals.

① stop ② a rule ③ you ④ to ⑤ it ⑥ make ⑦ using

5．Mike: I've noticed that you always emphasize your pronunciation when you speak in public.

Kate: Yes, it's necessary to _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, especially in public where clarity is important.

Mike: That's true. Effective communication is key, after all. Thanks for the reminder!

① me ② can ③ that ④ understand ⑤ everyone ⑥ so ⑦ speak clearly

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問題４　次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

Overtourism, the phenomenon of excessive numbers of visitors to popular tourist destinations, poses significant challenges to both the environment and local communities. In recent years, many (ア)iconic tourist destinations around the world have experienced the negative impacts of overtourism on their environments, cultures, and infrastructures. Overtourism is sometimes called tourism pollution.

One of the main impacts of overtourism is environmental degradation. At popular tourist destinations, the sheer number of visitors often leads to increased pollution, habitat destruction, and a strain on natural resources. For example, beautiful beaches may become littered with trash, (イ)fragile ecosystems may be destroyed by walkers, and wildlife habitats may be invaded by development projects to accept tourists.

Furthermore, overtourism can cause the loss of cultural originality and the erosion of local traditions. When tourist destinations become overcrowded with tourists, businesses for international visitors may overwhelm local businesses, leading to the homogenization of culture and the commodification of traditions. Excessive numbers of tourists may also (ウ)deprive local people of a quiet and peaceful living environment and reduce their quality of life.

(1)The strain on infrastructure caused by overtourism can have serious effects on the local people. Traffic jams become more frequent, and buses and trains are packed with many tourists. They make the local people's everyday commuting and shopping more difficult. Also, tourists overuse such public services as water and electricity that are paid for by local taxes. There is also a shortage of public toilets. In extreme cases, overtourism can even increase the cost of living and force people who have lived there for years to move to less crowded areas.

Solving the problems of overtourism requires many kinds of approaches, including collaboration between governments and the tourism industry. Setting limits on tourist numbers can help reduce traffic jams. The tourism industry can help prevent overcrowding in certain places by introducing less popular destinations. Sustainable measures like these can (エ)mitigate the negative impacts of tourism on both the environment and local communities.

It is also important to spread out sightseeing times. Holding events at night in places that

many tourists visit during the day, such as zoos and museums, encourages tourists to visit them at night. There are also examples of spreading out peak seasons. For example, spring and autumn are popular seasons for tourists in Kyoto, Japan. Kyoto City runs campaigns to attract (2)them to the city during the off-seasons of summer and winter.

Overtourism is a serious problem, and a sudden increase in tourists puts a strain on the environments and local communities of these tourist destinations. Cooperation between tourists and the local people is essential to achieve sustainable tourism. The situation in each (オ)region is different, so we have to find different measures that correspond to each region. We need to move away from the tourism industry's focus on only increasing the number of tourists and create a new type of tourism based on valuable tourist experiences.

［注］ degradation 悪化　strain 負担　erosion 衰え　homogenization 均質化
commodification 商品化

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問１　下線部(ア)～(オ)の意味として文脈上最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

(ア)	iconic	①	象徴的な	② 集合的な
		③	図形の	④ 退屈な
(イ)	fragile	①	悲しい	② 流線的な
		③	壊れやすい	④ 愚かな
(ウ)	deprive	①	奉仕する	② 悩ませる
		③	誘致する	④ 奪う
(エ)	mitigate	①	和らげる	② 報告する
		③	増加させる	④ 解決する
(オ)	region	①	反感	② 地域
		③	宗教	④ 戦略

問２　下線部(1)の具体的な内容として筆者が本文で述べていないものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① 交通渋滞の発生
② 水道や電気の過剰消費
③ バスや電車の運賃高騰
④ 公共トイレの不足

問３　下線部(2)が指している内容として最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① events held at night
② local people in Kyoto
③ popular seasons in Kyoto
④ tourists to Kyoto

問４　本文の内容と一致するものとして適切なものを選択肢①～⑦の中から３つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① Overtourism is the phenomenon unique to Japan, where excessive numbers of tourists flock to popular tourist destinations.

② Overtourism can lead to local environmental pollution and the destruction of ecosystems, including plants and animals.

③ When destinations are crowded with tourists, companies that do business for international tourists can collaborate with local companies to create better products.

④ Land prices are high in places that are popular with tourists, so many people move there from surrounding areas.

⑤ The problem of overtourism can be improved somewhat by encouraging tourists to go to less popular tourist destinations.

⑥ Encouraging tourists to visit tourist destinations at night is one important way to avoid daytime crowds.

⑦ Regarding the problem of overtourism, we should find a single solution that can be applied anywhere in the world.

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問題５　次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

In modern society, drugs have become a social problem, and abuse of them is spreading especially among young people. One of the causes is the lack of knowledge about drugs. It is important to face drugs with the right knowledge.

In ancient civilizations, the use of drugs in religious ceremonies and for medical purposes was common. For example, in ancient Egypt and China, plants such as cannabis were used for medical purposes. Similarly, in ancient Greece and Rome, opium and wine were used in ceremonies and festivals.

As modernization progressed, the use of drugs expanded and caused various social problems. In the 19th century, the Opium Wars broke out in China, where opium smuggling caused social disruption. Similarly, in Western societies, opium addiction became a social problem from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries.

In the 20th century, international drug control became stricter. In the 1920s, an international organization began international drug control, and in the 1930s, the United States established the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (later the DEA). Furthermore, in 1961, this successor international organization adopted a treaty to strengthen restrictions on the production, smuggling, and possession of drugs.

Today, drug production and trade continue around the world. Drugs such as opium, cocaine, and cannabis are smuggled and traded on a global scale by organizations and individuals seeking profits. Also, drug abuse and addiction have spread as health problems, and countries are required to prevent and treat (1)them. Understanding the addictive nature of drugs is necessary. Drugs affect the nervous system and the brain, promoting the release of neurotransmitters that give us pleasure. They also cause psychological dependence and physical addiction in which withdrawal symptoms occur when the drug is stopped. Possessing, using, or selling drugs are almost always illegal. Drug abuse affects not only individuals and families but also entire societies, contributing to increased crime, violence, and many other social problems.

On the other hand, drugs have painkilling effects and are used in the medical field. Particularly, opioid drugs are used to relieve severe pain and are considered important medicines.

In addition, some drugs can relieve anxiety and stress, and (2). These effects are also helpful medically. However, there are legal restrictions on the medical use of cannabis. In many countries, a doctor's prescription is required, and cannabis is only available to patients who meet certain conditions. Proper quality control and dosage management of cannabis products are essential for their medical use.

In the sports world, doping has become a major problem. Some athletes use drugs to enhance their competitive abilities and win. Even if it is not intentional, it is considered doping. Doping in sports (3)undermines the fairness of competition and the integrity of sports. Young people often look up to athletes, so when athletes are involved in doping, it sends the wrong message to young people. Moreover, if athletes face problems with drug abuse, their families and supporters may also be affected. In sports, prevention programs and awareness activities are conducted to prevent drug abuse and doping. Educational efforts are made to inform young athletes and competitors of the risks of doping and drugs and to encourage them to prioritize healthy lifestyles and sportsmanship.

(4)Approaches to drug legalization and regulation are different from country to country. For example, Canada has legalized cannabis and allows its production, sale, and possession for adults, but with strict regulations. Uruguay legalized the production, sale, and possession of cannabis in 2013. In the Netherlands, the sale of cannabis is regulated, but the possession and use are legal in certain places. Portugal has shifted its drug policy by introducing laws that do not result in arrests, but such minor penalties as fines may still be imposed for small-scale possession and use.

(5)Drug education for young people is very important. This is why young people can understand accurate information about the risks and effects of drugs and make appropriate decisions. It is important to provide young people with scientific and objective information about the types of drugs as well as their effects and addictiveness. Education based on facts helps prevent the spread of wrong information. Young people need to understand the potential risks and impacts of drugs on their physical and mental health. It is essential to explain such aspects as addiction, health effects, legal issues, and how drug use will affect their future goals

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and quality of life. Young people need support to express their opinions and feelings appropriately and develop communication skills to deal with pressures related to drugs. They also need to learn specific strategies to protect themselves from drug use, such as stress management techniques and promoting positive hobbies and activities. Developing empathy and understanding for people suffering from drug problems is also crucial. Young people should have opportunities to understand drug addiction and related problems to learn how to help others. It is essential to combine various factors, including families, schools, communities, and media, to help young people acquire accurate knowledge about drugs and make healthy choices.

［注］ abuse 乱用　cannabis 大麻　opium アヘン　modernization 近代化
smuggling 密輸　disruption 混乱　successor 後継の　restriction 規制
neurotransmitter 神経伝達物質　withdrawal symptom 離脱(禁断)症状
prescription 処方箋　dosage 投与量　strategy 戦略　empathy 共感

問１　下線部(1)が指している内容として最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① organizations and individuals
② profits
③ health problems
④ countries

問２　空欄(2)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① keep you up at night
② cause brain diseases
③ lead to a loss of appetite
④ improve your sleep quality

問３　下線部(3)の文中における意味に最も近い意味を持つ単語を選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① treats
② protects
③ threatens
④ ensures

問４　下線部(4)の具体的な内容として最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① カナダでは大人であれば無条件で大麻を生産，販売，所持することができる。
② ウルグアイでは 2013 年に大麻の生産，販売，所持が合法化された。
③ オランダでは国内全域で大麻を所持，使用することができる。
④ ポルトガルでは大麻所持で逮捕されたり罰金が科されたりしない。

問５　下線部(5)の例として筆者が本文で述べていないものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① 科学的で主観的な事実に基づいた知見を得る。
② 麻薬使用が身体，精神に与える潜在的なリスクを知る。
③ ストレスをコントロールする技術を身につける。
④ 薬物に苦しむ人々への理解をはぐくむ。

問６　本文の内容と一致するものとして最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

① 古代エジプトや古代中国では，アヘンが祭りで使用されていた。
② 19 世紀後半に，国際機関による麻薬の取り締まりが始まった。
③ 薬物の乱用による影響は身体的よりも精神的なダメージの方が大きい。
④ アスリートが禁止薬物と知らずに薬を摂取した場合でもドーピングにあたる。

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問題６　次の問１～問３の各文章には，まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が１つある。取り除く文として最も適切なものを選択肢①～③の中から１つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

問１

Playing sports has many benefits that contribute to overall well-being, including improved physical health, stress relief, and mental contentment. Playing sports can also promote heart health, strengthen muscles and bones, and improve overall fitness. ①Recently, strength training has been popular, but due to the risks involved for beginners, it is banned in many areas. ②Regular participation in sports not only improves physical strength but also helps to manage weight, reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, and extend lifespans. ③Additionally, sports can be an effective outlet for stress and provide people with a healthy way of dealing with the challenges of daily life. The physical exertion and focus required in sports can help clear the mind and promote relaxation, enhancing mental well-being.

［注］ contentment　満足感　　chronic　慢性的な　　diabetes　糖尿病　　outlet　はけ口
exertion　運動

問２

However, it is important to understand that participating in sports also carries certain risks that people should be aware of. ①These risks include an increased risk of blood clots forming due to prolonged immobility during certain activities. ②In Japan, an increase in the number of deaths from accidents related to baseball and soccer has led to a higher awareness of the risks associated with these sports, leading to calls to prohibit them. ③While these risks cannot be ignored, the overall benefits of regular exercise and physical activity generally outweigh the risks. Moreover, many of these risks can be reduced with proper training methods, adequate warm-up and cool-down routines, and the use of appropriate protective equipment.

［注］ blood clot　血栓　　prolonged immobility　長時間動かないこと

問３

Despite the potential risks, the benefits of participating in sports usually outweigh the disadvantages, especially when compared to the negative effects of leading a sedentary lifestyle. ①Those who consider intense exercise are wise to start with light exercise and gradually progress to more intense exercise. ②However, participating in sports at a young age does not always mean that one should engage in intense physical activity playing sports at an older age. ③This gradual approach can help maximize the physical and mental benefits associated with sports participation while minimizing the risk of injury. Ultimately, incorporating sports into one's schedule can lead to a healthier, more fulfilling life, providing opportunities for personal growth, social interaction, and overall well-being.

［注］ sedentary　身体を動かさない