

2023 年度 聖路加国際大学 看護学部 第3年次学士編入学者選抜

英 語

受験番号 _____ 氏名 _____

- (9) Have you () the types of treatments offered at the spa? You can find this information on their website.
1 looked into 2 looked up to 3 looked out 4 looked down on
- (10) Lack of attention to detail is an () quality in an auditor. An auditor needs to be able to give precise reports on the status of a business.
1 unfathomable 2 unimportant 3 undesirable 4 unaffordable
- (11) A: I think we should all set an example for the new recruits by making sure that we follow the dress code strictly.
B: I see your point, and I agree with you to a certain degree. (), it will be difficult to persuade some of the senior staff to wear a tie in summer.
1 Therefore 2 In contrast 3 Additionally 4 Nevertheless
- (12) A: We need to start preparing for our end-of-term performance. What theme do you think we should go with?
B: It isn't up to (). We need to discuss this with the board of directors. They have a list of approved themes.
1 we 2 us 3 ourselves 4 our

II *Read each passage and then choose the best answer for each question from among the four choices. Then, mark your answer on the answer sheet.*

WHO today announces the 2022 global campaign for World No Tobacco Day—“Tobacco: Threat to our environment.” The campaign is aimed to raise awareness among the public on the environmental impact of tobacco—from cultivation, production, distribution and waste. It will give tobacco users one extra reason to quit.

[Text omitted.]

[T]he tobacco industry contributes to climate change and reduces climate resilience, wasting resources and damaging ecosystems. Around 3.5 million hectares of land are destroyed for tobacco growing each year. Growing tobacco contributes to deforestation, especially in the developing world....

[Text omitted.]

The environmental burden falls on countries least able to cope with it, but the profits are made by transnational tobacco companies that are based in higher-income countries. With about 90% of all tobacco production concentrated in the developing world, tobacco has an immensely uneven impact on different socioeconomic groups. In low- and middle-income countries, many farmers and government officials see tobacco as a cash crop that can generate economic growth; however, the short-term cash benefits of the crop are offset by the long-term consequences of increased food insecurity....

The tobacco industry has also invested heavily to “*greenwash” their environmentally damaging practices by reporting environmental impact and funding environmental *corporate social responsibility projects and organizations. Their *smoke screen is only able to work due to lack of objective data....

[Text omitted.]

The campaign calls on governments and policy makers to step up legislation, including implementing and strengthening existing schemes to make producers responsible for the environmental and economic costs of tobacco product waste.

【出典】 WHO. (2021, December 13). *Protect the environment, World No Tobacco Day 2022 will give you one more reason to quit*. <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-12-2021-protect-the-environment-world-no-tobacco-day-2022-will-give-you-one-more-reason-to-quit>

NOTES

*greenwash	環境保護活動をしていると世間に（不誠実に）うたう
*corporate social responsibility	企業の社会的責任
*smoke screen	偽装

(13) Tobacco production negatively affects climate change mainly through:

- 1 Use of carbon fuels
- 2 Land clearances
- 3 Air pollution
- 4 Plastic waste

(14) Why is tobacco such a popular crop in developing countries?

- 1 It is subsidized by governmental agencies.
- 2 It offsets the risk of food insecurity.
- 3 It is resistant to many common pests.
- 4 It can be sold commercially for high profit.

(15) In addition to raising awareness, what is the goal of the *World No Tobacco Day* campaign?

- 1 Reduce the amount of tobacco product waste that is produced in major cities.
- 2 Persuade the government to make cigarettes and other tobacco products illegal.
- 3 Make tobacco companies shoulder the burden of the environmental damage they cause.
- 4 Discourage people in low- and middle-income countries from quitting smoking.

Single mother in Malawi caring for kids, handling HIV

[Text omitted.]

Agnes Paulo sits on a mat with her back against a wall of her home, and gazes at the view absent-mindedly. She's holding her infant son, Ulemu, in her lap. Her expression is somber. Ulemu was born in August, and is her fifth child. The other four—two boys and two girls—are 5 to 14.

Paulo, 35, breastfeeds Ulemu while talking about the struggles facing the entire community, and her immediate family. She's a single mother and living with HIV. All four of her older children are HIV-negative, but Ulemu had not yet been tested, meaning his status remained unknown.

Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a vital goal for Partners In Health (PIH), which has worked in Neno District since 2007, as a partner to Malawi's Ministry of Health. Nearly 1 in 10 adults—and more than 70,000 children—are living with HIV across Malawi, an East Africa nation facing some of the world's most dire challenges in HIV, maternal health, malnutrition and other health areas.

Neno's arid flatlands and rugged mountains increase the barriers to health care for its roughly 170,000 residents. PIH is working to bridge those gaps, one home at a time, through a network of community outreach and regular, one-on-one visits, like this morning's checkup with Paulo and Ulemu.

Paulo is one of nearly 8,000 people in Neno who are living with HIV and enrolled in antiretroviral therapy, or ART, programs supported by PIH. Her commitment to treatment dramatically increases Ulemu's chances of being HIV-negative. Mothers without ART have a significantly higher rate of transmitting HIV to their children—up to 45 percent—than mothers like Paulo, who are able to access and stay dedicated to ART, and have a much lower risk.

Paulo has taken a pill every evening for several years, regularly getting free refills at PIH-supported health facilities, including Neno District Hospital, more than an hour's walk away on rugged dirt roads.

Additionally, she has a team of PIH staff supporting her. Several members of that team are sitting with Paulo this morning, including Rose Zingwani, a senior community health worker....

Zingwani...has worked with Paulo and her family for more than three years. Zingwani visited frequently in recent months while Paulo was pregnant with Ulemu, to provide education, support, and access to care.

Today's visit is a regular monthly checkup for Paulo and little Ulemu. Zingwani kneels on the mat beside Paulo while talking about danger signs for infants, such as diarrhea and *jaundice, and the importance of breastfeeding, ideally for six months after childbirth. It's crucial to remain on ART and keep a low viral load during breastfeeding, Zingwani says, as mothers can transmit HIV to newborn children through breastmilk.

[Text omitted.]

John Kaiya, a community health worker supervisor, and Benson Chabwera, a community health worker program officer, talk with Paulo about other needs, such as the *upkeep of her home—because supporting someone's right to health means supporting their right to healthy living conditions. Food is her greatest challenge, she says....

Also joining the visit is Sam Msiska, Malawi coordinator for PIH's Program on Social and Economic Rights.... The program provides support including financial, food, home, and education assistance to patients who have needs beyond health care.

...Chabwera promises to *advocate for housing help, and Msiska discusses the potential for immediate food assistance.

[Text omitted.]

With the team supporting his mother and family, Ulemu's chances of living a healthy life are strong, whatever the results of his HIV tests.

As the morning's visit concluded, Paulo stood up, Ulemu still in her arms and wrapped in a bright green, patterned cloth. Zingwani embraced Paulo as good-byes

were said, and then Zingwani and the PIH team departed—they were off to the next home.

【出典】 Partners In Health. (2018, November 7). *Single mother in Malawi caring for kids, handling HIV*. <https://www.pih.org/article/single-mother-malawi-caring-kids-handling-hiv>

NOTES

*somber	陰気な
*dire	悲惨な
*arid	乾燥した
*antiretroviral therapy	抗レトロウイルス療法
*jaundice	黄疸
*upkeep	良い状態に維持すること
*advocate	主張する

(16) Which people in Agnes Paulo's family have been confirmed as HIV-positive?

- 1 Just Agnes herself
- 2 Just Agnes's husband
- 3 Agnes and her daughter
- 4 Agnes and her son

(17) Which of these is mentioned as a barrier to accessing health services?

- 1 Low income
- 2 Increasing temperatures
- 3 Difficulty traveling
- 4 High crime rate

(18) Approximately how many people in Neno District are on antiretroviral therapy?

- 1 10% of the population
- 2 45% of the population
- 3 170,000
- 4 8,000

(19) How does Agnes get her antiretroviral medication?

- 1 She walks a long way to a regional hospital.
- 2 She rides a bus to the local community health center.
- 3 The government sends it to her by post.
- 4 A community health worker brings it to her home.

(20) In addition to medicine and health information, what other types of aid does PIH provide?

- 1 Transportation expenses
- 2 Food and housing support
- 3 Education and career advice
- 4 Employment assistance

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小論文

受験番号 _____ 氏名 _____

次の文章を読み、下記の問に答えなさい。

NHK では、1973 年から 5 年ごとに「日本人の意識」についての調査を行い、各回とも全国の 16 歳以上の国民 5,400 人を対象としている。この中で、日常生活の生活目標に関する調査では、日々の生活の目標として何を最も重視しているかを把握するために、2 つの基本軸を設定している。1 つは現在の生活に重点をおくのか、それとも未来の生活に重点をおくのかという時間的な軸、もう 1 つは自己の生活に力点をおくのか、それとも他者との関連に力点をおくのかという社会的な軸である。実際の調査では、その組み合わせから成る以下の 4 つの選択肢から 1 つを選んでもらっている。

1. その日その日を、自由に楽しく過ごす《快志向》
2. しっかり計画をたてて、豊かな生活を築く《利志向》
3. 身近な人たちと、なごやかな毎を送る《愛志向》
4. みんなと力を合わせて、世の中をよくする《正志向》

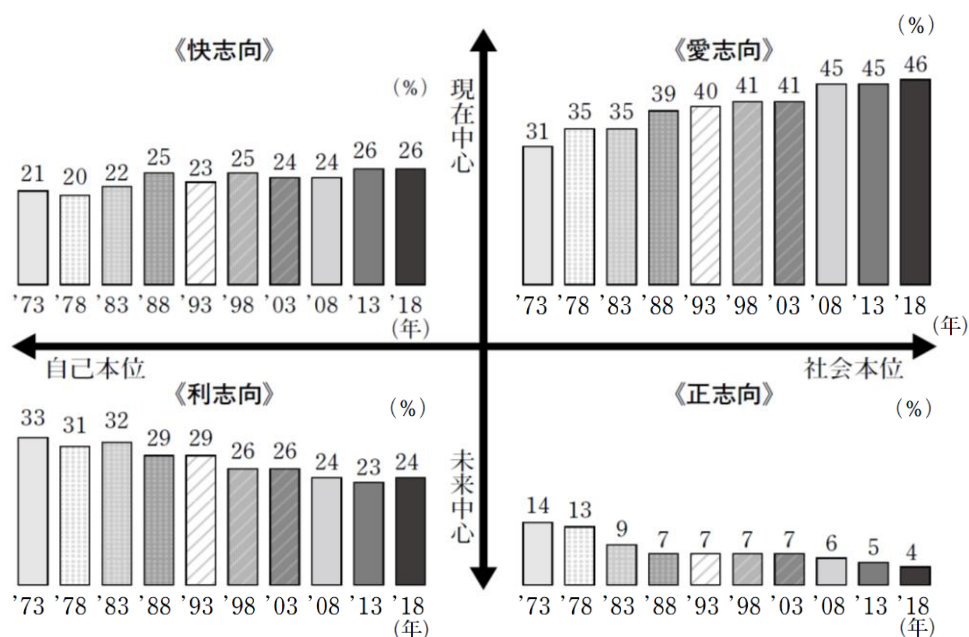
出典：荒牧央，村田ひろ子，吉澤千和子，45 年で日本人はどう変わったか (2) ～第 10 回「日本人の意識」調査から～，放送研究と調査，p.74-75，2019 年 6 月。

問 1.

図 1 は、上記の 4 つの選択肢における、各調査回での回答者割合を示したものである。1973 年から 2018 年までの 45 年間にわたる、人々の生活目標の経年的な変化の傾向や特徴について、図 1 から読み取れる内容を 4 つ以上、箇条書きで記せ。

図 1 生活目標

(45 年で日本人はどう変わったか (2) ～第 10 回「日本人の意識」調査から～より引用し一部改変)



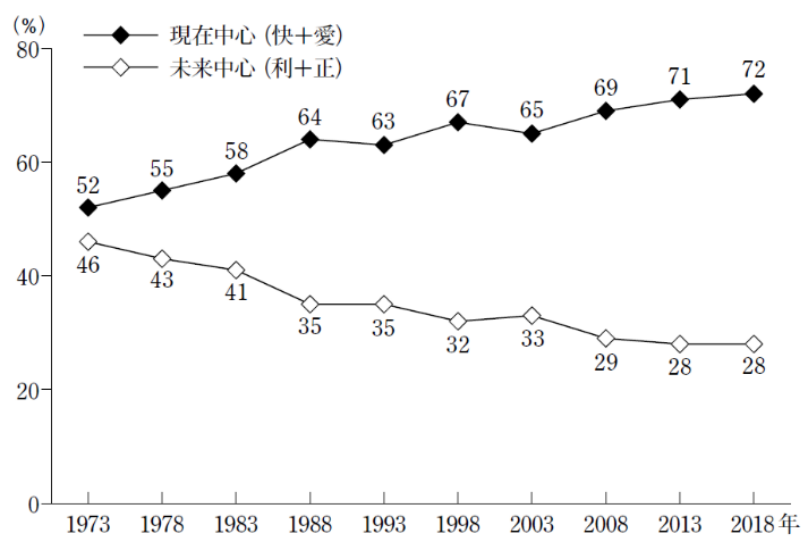
問2.

図2は、図1の上側部分の《快志向》と《愛志向》を合わせて「現在中心」、下側部分の《利志向》と《正志向》を合わせて「未来中心」とし、それぞれの回答者割合の45年間の推移をみたものである。1973年には「現在中心」が「未来中心」をやや上回っている程度だったが、徐々に「現在中心」が増えていき、2018年には大きな差が開いている。

このような差をもたらした原因としてはどのようなことがあるだろうか？ 理由とともにあなたの考えを述べよ。(500字以上、600字以内)

図2 生活目標 現在中心と未来中心

(45年で日本人はどう変わったか(2)～第10回「日本人の意識」調査から～より引用し一部改変)

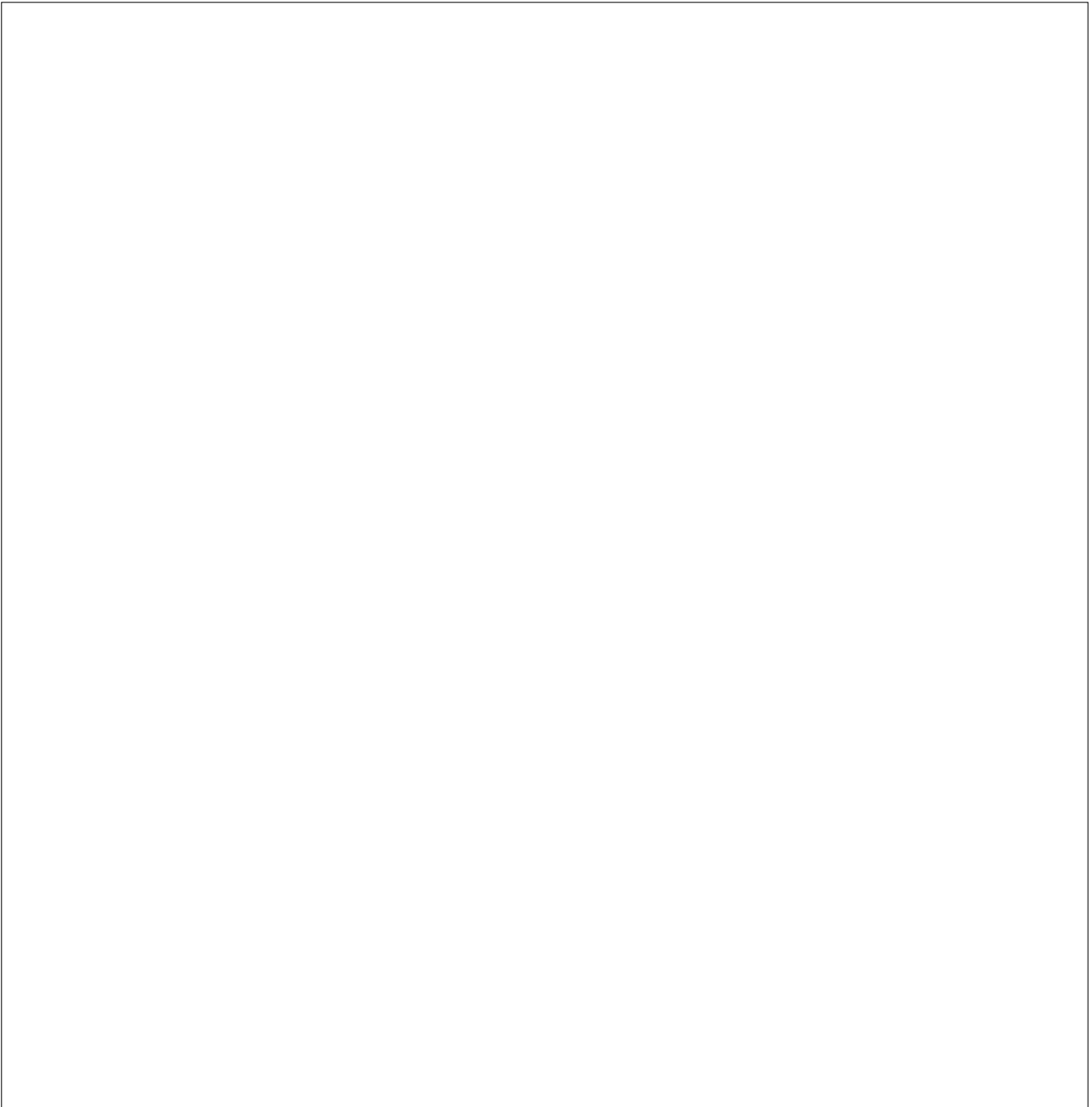


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小論文(解答用紙)

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問1.



2023 年度 聖路加国際大学 第 3 年次学士編入学試験
出典一覧

【英語】

II.

WHO. (2021, December 13). Protect the environment, World No Tobacco Day 2022 will give you one more reason to quit. <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-12-2021-protect-the-environment-world-no-tobacco-day-2022-will-give-you-one-more-reason-to-quit>

Partners In Health. (2018, November 7). Single mother in Malawi caring for kids, handling HIV. <https://www.pih.org/article/single-mother-malawi-caring-kids-handling-hiv>

【小論文】

・ 荒牧央, 村田ひろ子, 吉澤千和子, 2019, 45 年で日本人はどう変わったか (2) ~ 第 10 回「日本人の意識」調査から~, 放送研究と倫理, p.74-75.