

2023年度 入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 開始の合図があるまで，問題用紙にふれてはいけません。
- 途中で提出したり，退室したりしてはいけません。
- 問題についての質問は一切受けつけません。
- 鉛筆を拾う等，用がある場合は，挙手して下さい。
- 終了の合図とともに鉛筆をおいて下さい。
- 解答用紙に，正しく記入・マークされていない場合は，採点できないことがあります。
特に，解答用紙の「科目」欄にマークがない場合，または複数の科目にマークされている場合は，0点になります。
- 解答は，解答用紙の解答欄にマークして下さい。例えば，

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は，次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークして下さい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	⊖ ⊕ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

- この注意事項に記載のないことは，監督者の指示に従って下さい。

受験番号		氏名	
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I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

A daughter is born

When I was born, people in our village *commiserated with my mother and nobody congratulated my father.... My father didn't have any money for the hospital or for a midwife so a neighbor helped at my birth. My parents' first child was *stillborn but I popped out kicking and screaming. I was a girl in a land where rifles are fired in celebration of a son, while daughters are hidden away behind a curtain, their role in life simply to prepare food and give birth to children.

For most Pashtuns it's a gloomy day when a daughter is born. My father's cousin Jehan Sher Khan Yousafzai was one of the few who came to celebrate my birth and even gave a handsome gift of money. Yet, he brought with him a vast family tree of our clan, the Dalokhel Yousafzai, going right back to my great-great-grandfather and showing only the male line. My father, Ziauddin, is different from most Pashtun men. He took the tree, drew a line like a lollipop from his name and at the end of it he wrote, 'Malala'. His cousin laughed in astonishment. My father didn't care. He says he looked into my eyes after I was born and fell in love. He told people, 'I know there is something different about this child.' He even asked friends to throw dried fruits, sweets and coins into my cradle, something we usually only do for boys.

I was named after Malalai of Maiwand, the greatest heroine of Afghanistan....

[Text omitted.]

Malalai was the daughter of a *shepherd in Maiwand, a small town on the dusty plains west of Kandahar. When she was a teenager, both her father and the man she was (16) (ア among, イ were, ウ marry, エ thousands, オ to, カ supposed) of Afghans fighting against the British occupation of their country. Malalai went to the battlefield with other women from the village to tend the wounded and take them water. She saw their men were losing, and when the flag-bearer fell she lifted her white veil up high and marched onto the battlefield in front of the troops.

'Young love!' she shouted. 'If you do not fall in the battle of Maiwand then, by God, someone is saving you as a symbol of shame.'

Malalai was killed *under fire, but her words and bravery inspired the men to turn the battle around. They destroyed an entire *brigade, one of the worst defeats in the history of the British army....

[Text omitted.]

My father told the story of Malalai to anyone who came to our house. I loved hearing the story and the songs my father sang to me, and the way my name floated on the wind when people called it. ⁽¹⁰⁾

[Text omitted.]

Near us on our street there was a family with a girl my age called Safina and two boys similar in age to my brothers, Babar and Basit. We all played cricket on the street or rooftops together, but I knew as we got older ⁽¹⁷⁾ (ア be, イ girls, ウ stay, エ would, オ the, カ expected, キ inside, ク to). We'd be expected to cook and serve our brothers and fathers. While boys and men could roam freely about town, my mother and I could not go out without a male relative to accompany us, even if it was a five-year-old boy! This was the tradition. ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾

I had decided very early I would not be like that. My father always said, 'Malala will be free as a bird.' ...But, as I watched my brothers running across the roof, flying their kites and skilfully *flicking the strings back and forth to cut each other's down, I wondered how free a daughter could ever be.

【出典】 Yousafzai, M. (2013). *I am Malala: The girl who stood up for education and was shot by the Taliban*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

NOTES

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| * commiserate | 憐れむ |
| * stillborn | 死産の |
| * shepherd | 羊飼 |
| * under fire | 砲撃を受けて |
| * brigade | 旅団 |
| * flick | はじく |

問 1 英文を読み, 次の質問(1)~(5)の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ選択肢の中から 1 つ選
びなさい。

(1) Why is the birth of a daughter not usually celebrated in the Pashtun culture?

- ① Daughters are more expensive for the family.
- ② They think daughters are noisier during birth.
- ③ A daughter's role will be to stay in the home and cook.
- ④ They think daughters are not brave in battle.

(2) What unusual thing did Malala's father do after she was born?

- ① He put her name on the family tree.
- ② He gave money to his cousin.
- ③ He put fruits and sweets in her cradle.
- ④ He gave her the name of her grandfather.

(3) Why did Malalai go to the battlefield?

- ① To give water to the other women
- ② To take care of injured soldiers
- ③ To fight against the British
- ④ To give the army a white flag

(4) In Malala's hometown, what did women need to do when going out?

- ① Wear a veil covering their face
- ② Wash their hands and face first
- ③ Come back home before dark
- ④ Go with a male family member

(5) What did Malala and her father think about the traditional role of women in their
society?

- ① They resisted it.
- ② They agreed with it.
- ③ They prayed about it.
- ④ They avoided thinking about it.

問 2 本文中にある語句(6)~(10)の反意語をそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (6) gloomy: ① careful ② fluffy
③ joyful ④ brave
- (7) vast: ① tiny ② plain
③ complex ④ slow
- (8) destroyed: ① crashed ② created
③ cancelled ④ continued
- (9) defeats: ① victories ② contracts
③ voyages ④ constructions
- (10) floated: ① died ② lost
③ rose ④ sank

問 3 本文中にある単語(11)~(15)と同じ意味の語句をそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (11) rifles: ① fireworks ② guns
③ bombs ④ decorations
- (12) astonishment: ① disappointment ② anger
③ surprise ④ sympathy
- (13) cradle: ① bed ② room
③ clothes ④ blanket
- (14) roam: ① play ② work
③ drive ④ wander
- (15) tradition: ① habit ② custom
③ history ④ punishment

問 4 (16)と(17)のカッコ内の単語を正しく並び替えなさい。正しい順番を選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

(16)

16

- ① オーウーアーエーイーカ
- ② カーイーアーエーオーウ
- ③ オーウーイーカーアーエ
- ④ カーオーウーイーアーエ

(17)

17

- ① クーウーオーイーキーエーアーカ
- ② クーウーキーオーイーエーアーカ
- ③ オーイーエーアーカークーウーキ
- ④ オーイーカーウーエーアークーキ

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Loneliness in children and young people in the UK

Children are often surrounded by people—other children, teachers, and family—and so the concept of children feeling lonely is not something we might think about. Often considered an issue impacting adults, the first statistics reported...were a surprise. The age group who were the loneliest were those aged 16-24 years. In addition, 11% of children aged 10-15 years and 14% of those aged 10-12 years said they were often lonely.

“Loneliness in children is really interesting because they are often constantly surrounded by other children. And so the idea of being alone or (18) is challenging, as they themselves recognise loneliness doesn’t mean that there’s no people around. It just means that you don’t feel you’re connecting with them and that you are not having good relationships with them”, explained Richard Crellin, Policy Manager at The Children’s Society.

[Text omitted.]

In terms of which groups of children are more impacted, research points to those with lower socioeconomic status. “Data in England show that [restricted] family financial resources seem to be related to higher levels of loneliness”, explained Pamela Qualter, Professor in Psychology for Education, University of Manchester... “This is likely to be because [low] socioeconomic status stops you from doing some of the things your friends are doing, [such as] going to the cinema or coffee shop. It probably also means you don’t have the (19) things your friends have...”

[Text omitted.]

Loneliness is also linked to poor physical and mental health and poor personal well-being. The health impact of loneliness has been described as being *on par with other public health issues, such as obesity or smoking. A growing body of research indicated that loneliness predicts increased *morbidity and mortality. Loneliness has been associated with several health issues including high blood pressure, *coronary heart disease, and poor mental health and cognitive functioning...

“There’s also evidence linking loneliness with poor sleep among children and adolescents”, said Qualter. “And of course, that’s really important for school outcome, engagement, and

academic achievements. ...Qualter thinks schools and teachers are key to tackling this problem.

*Social prescribing is part of the UK's 2018 loneliness strategy; patients can be connected to groups or services in the community. Social prescribing is something that mostly comes via *general practitioners (GPs) and primary care in the UK. "I don't think we have really *cracked social prescribing for children and young people in the UK yet. Relationships with GPs are actually the relationship the parent has rather than children themselves", says Crellin.

Qualter thinks it is important to consider school-based approaches. "The main force of loneliness for adolescents and children is actually school. It's their peers", explains Qualter. "So for me it seems absolutely appropriate to get them talking about those experiences where they are experiencing them, and where it is more heightened. I think teachers aren't well equipped; we need to work with teachers and adolescents to come up with an intervention that's most (20) for them."

Key reasons for loneliness that have been identified involved (21) in life, such as moving from primary to secondary school, going to university, or moving back home after university. Children and adolescents reported embarrassment about admitting to loneliness and saw this as a possible "failing". Multiple issues could trigger loneliness, such as bullying, disability, and *bereavement. Children who are not satisfied with the relationships with their family and friends report experiencing loneliness more often.

[Text omitted.]

Social media has been attributed as a significant factor in loneliness in children, with issues of cyberbullying and isolation through social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter. However, recent research is starting to show that social media and modern communication can also help with loneliness. The report by Action for Children found that "nearly half of 11-16 year olds find it easier to be themselves online than face-to-face and three in five said they would be lonely if they couldn't talk to their friends via technology". (22), in a 2017 survey of more than 1000 young people aged 11-25 years in the UK, 4% said they had been bullied online in the last month.

[Text omitted.]

And the situation is becoming more important, set to impact more people, whatever their circumstance, as the world finds itself in the midst of a new normal of quarantined life.

New survey results published on June 8, 2020, by the *ONS looked at coronavirus and

loneliness and described a phenomenon of “lockdown loneliness”. Collecting more than 5000 individual responses during the UK’s lockdown period (April 3–May 3, 2020), the survey found that the lockdown affected everyone asked. 31% reported that their well-being had been impacted by loneliness....

[Text omitted.]

Experts think that the momentum of the government’s loneliness strategy has slowed down, but they hope that the pandemic will re-engage efforts in tackling loneliness, especially in children and adolescents. Government funds have been made available for interventions for loneliness since lockdown started; however, these have been allocated to adult services, says Qualter. The government’s initial engagement with academics to help with the loneliness strategy has now stopped. “I hope they will re-engage us so that suitable interventions can be funded to support the UK population as we come out of lockdown”, says Qualter.

【出典】 Siva, N. (2020). Loneliness in children and young people in the UK. *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health*, 4(8), 567–568.

NOTES

*on par with	～と同様である
*morbidity	罹患率
*coronary heart disease	冠状動脈性心疾患
*social prescribing	社会的処方(患者の健康とウェルビーイングの向上のために薬ではなく社会参加や地域とのつながりの機会を処方すること)
*general practitioner	家庭医・総合診療医
*crack	～の解決法を見つける
*bereavement	(近親者との)死別
*ONS	英国国家統計局 (Office for National Statistics)

問 1 本文中の空所 (18) ~ (22) に入れるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (18) ① irresponsible ② immersed ③ incapable ④ isolated
- (19) ① nearest ② latest ③ final ④ similar
- (20) ① inconvenient ② time-consuming ③ appropriate ④ predictable
- (21) ① evaluations ② completions ③ transitions ④ propulsions
- (22) ① And yet ② Moreover ③ In addition ④ For example

問 2 英文を読み、次の質問(23)~(25)の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

(23) According to the article, why did researchers find loneliness in children surprising?

- ① Children usually have good relationships with everyone they meet.
② Children's brains have not yet developed enough to feel loneliness.
③ Children tend to be with other children rather than spending time alone.
④ Children tend to be happier spending time on their own than adults.

(24) Why does Richard Crellin think social prescribing is still more common for adults than young people?

- ① Because the cost of creating social programs for younger people is too high.
② Because many parents are reluctant to accept non-medical solutions for their children.
③ Because GPs tend to communicate with the parent rather than with the child directly.
④ Because there are few social programs available for GPs to prescribe to young people.

(25) What best describes the UK government's response to loneliness since the Covid pandemic started?

- ① The initial response was slow, but momentum and funding have been increasing recently.
② Funds for loneliness-related projects have gradually been increasing month by month.
③ Government loneliness interventions targeted children rather than adults.
④ They initially increased funding for loneliness-related projects, but their efforts have decreased.

問 3 英文を読み、次の質問(26)、(27)の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

(26) According to the article, which of the following sentences is true?

26

- ① Loneliness tends to affect lower income children more because their parents work, so children are home alone.
- ② Loneliness tends to affect lower income children more because they have less money to spend on social outings.
- ③ Loneliness tends to affect lower income children more because there are few cinemas or coffee shops in deprived areas.

(27) According to the article, which of the following sentences is true?

27

- ① Technology can be used to help loneliness in younger people because that is where they feel the most comfortable.
- ② Technology shouldn't be used to help loneliness in younger people because of the potential for cyberbullying.
- ③ Technology must be used to help loneliness in younger people because it costs less than face-to-face interventions.

III

以下の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句をそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (28) Matthew () rare coins since he was a child. 28
- ① collecting ② is collecting ③ was collected ④ has been collecting
- (29) Hanna is experiencing some side effects after getting her booster vaccination. She has a headache and her nose is (). 29
- ① enviable ② dreary ③ distilled ④ congested
- (30) Almost every segment of society reported that their mental health was () by the quarantine measures. 30
- ① impacted ② connected ③ suspended ④ located
- (31) I know that person () because we worked together on a project last year, but we didn't spend any time together outside of work. 31
- ① socially ② educationally ③ professionally ④ reactively
- (32) Young people have much less embarrassment () sharing pictures of themselves online than older generations. 32
- ① under ② about ③ for ④ to

大問番号	設問番号	解答番号	正解	
I	問1	(1)	1	3
		(2)	2	1
		(3)	3	2
		(4)	4	4
		(5)	5	1
	問2	(6)	6	3
		(7)	7	1
		(8)	8	2
		(9)	9	1
		(10)	10	4
	問3	(11)	11	2
		(12)	12	3
		(13)	13	1
		(14)	14	4
		(15)	15	2
	問4	(16)	16	4
		(17)	17	3
II	問1	(18)	18	4
		(19)	19	2
		(20)	20	3
		(21)	21	3
		(22)	22	1
	問2	(23)	23	3
		(24)	24	3
		(25)	25	4
	問3	(26)	26	2
		(27)	27	1
III		(28)	28	4
		(29)	29	4
		(30)	30	1
		(31)	31	3
		(32)	32	2

2023 年度 聖路加国際大学 看護学部 一般選抜 A 方式
出典一覧

【英語】

I

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II

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