

2024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	
------	--	----	--

I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

[Text omitted.]

Lisa Allen, according to her file, was 34 years old, had started smoking and drinking when she was sixteen, and had struggled with obesity for most of her life. At one point, in her mid-twenties, *collection agencies were *hounding her to recover \$10,000 in debts. An old résumé listed her longest job as lasting less than a year. (6)

The woman in front of the researchers today, however, was lean and vibrant, with the toned legs of a runner. She looked a decade younger than the photos in her chart and like she could out-exercise anyone in the room. According to the most recent report in her file, Lisa had no outstanding debts, didn't drink, and was in her 39th month at a graphic design *firm. (11)

[Text omitted.]

The scientists in the room...had *poked and prodded Lisa and more than two dozen other former smokers, *chronic overeaters, problem drinkers, obsessive shoppers, and people with other destructive habits. All of the participants had one thing in common: they had remade their lives in relatively short periods of time. The researchers wanted to understand how... [Their] goal was to (16) (ア how, イ on, ウ work, エ figure, オ habits, カ out) a *neurological level—and what it took to make them change. (7)

...The doctor said to Lisa, "...Would you mind describing again how you gave up cigarettes?" (8)

"Sure," Lisa said. "It started in Cairo." ...A few months earlier, her husband had come home from work and announced that he was leaving her because he was in love with another woman.

[Text omitted.]

On her first morning in Cairo, Lisa woke at dawn.... It was pitch black inside her hotel room. Half blind and jet-lagged, she reached for a cigarette.

She was so *disoriented that she didn't realize—until she smelled burning plastic—that she was trying to light a pen, not a [cigarette]. She had spent the past four months crying, *binge eating, unable to sleep, and feeling ashamed, helpless, depressed, and angry, all at once. Lying in bed, she *broke down. "It was like this wave of sadness," she said. "I felt like everything I had ever wanted had *crumbled. I couldn't even smoke right.... I felt desperate, like I had to change (9) (12)

something, at least one thing I could control.”

She showered and left the hotel. As she rode through Cairo’s rutted streets in a taxi and then onto the dirt roads leading to the Sphinx, the pyramids of Giza, and the vast, endless desert around them, her *self-pity, for a brief moment, *gave way. She needed a goal in her life, she thought....

So she decided...that she would come back to Egypt and trek through the desert.

It was a crazy idea, Lisa knew. She *was out of shape, overweight, with no money in the bank.... None of that mattered, though. She needed something to focus on. Lisa decided (17) (ア year, イ herself, ウ give, エ to, オ would, カ she, キ one, ク that) prepare. And to survive such an expedition, she was certain she would have to make sacrifices.

(13) In particular, she would need to quit smoking.

[Text omitted.]

That one small shift in Lisa’s perception that day in Cairo—the conviction that she *had* to give up smoking to accomplish her goal—had touched off a series of changes that would ultimately *radiate out to every part of her life. Over the next six months, she would replace smoking with jogging, and that, in turn, changed how she ate, worked, slept, saved money, scheduled her workdays, planned for the future, and so on. She would start running half-marathons, and then a marathon, go back to school, buy a house, and get engaged. Eventually she was recruited into the scientists’ study, and when researchers began examining images of Lisa’s brain, they saw something remarkable: One set of neurological patterns—her old habits—had been *overridden by new patterns. They could still see the neural activity of her old behaviors, but those *impulses were crowded out by new urges. As Lisa’s habits changed, so had her brain.

It wasn’t the trip to Cairo that had caused the shift, scientists were convinced, or the divorce or desert trek. It was that Lisa had focused on changing just one habit—smoking—at first. Everyone in the study had gone through a similar process. By focusing on one pattern—what is known as a “keystone habit”—Lisa had taught herself how to reprogram the other routines in her life, as well. (15)

【出典】 Duhigg, C. (2014). *The power of habit: Why we do what we do in life and business*. Random House.

NOTES

* collection agency	債権回収代行会社
* hound	追い詰める
* firm	会社
* poke and prod	詳しく調べる
* chronic overeater	慢性的に食べ過ぎの人
* neurological	神経学的な, 神経学の
* disoriented	頭が混乱している
* binge eat	暴食する
* break down	気落ちする, 泣き崩れる
* crumble	崩れ去る
* self-pity	自己憐憫
* give way	退く
* be out of shape	健康状態がよくない
* radiate	波及する
* override	優先する
* impulse	衝動

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) What was similar about all of the participants in the scientists' research project?

- ① They had experienced sudden and life-changing tragedy.
- ② They had displayed great stability and self-control in their lives.
- ③ They had transformed their lives dramatically and quickly.
- ④ They had received help from someone to improve their lives.

(2) How did Lisa feel after accidentally lighting her pen instead of a cigarette in Cairo?

- ① Like her life had fallen apart
- ② Like she needed to get a lot of rest
- ③ Like something good would happen soon
- ④ Like she needed someone to talk to

(3) Why did Lisa decide to quit smoking?

- ① In order to get her husband back
- ② In order to get a job and save money
- ③ In order to reduce her body weight
- ④ In order to survive a long desert hike

(4) What did the scientists find when they looked at Lisa's brain?

- ① Her old behavioral patterns were no longer visible.
- ② New neural patterns were visible, but in a different part of the brain.
- ③ The old impulses were still dominant, but new ones were also visible.
- ④ The neural activity of the new behaviors was stronger than that of the old ones.

(5) What did the scientists conclude about the reason for Lisa's changing habits?

- ① They thought it was because she had experienced multiple problems at once.
- ② They thought it was because she had changed her environment dramatically.
- ③ They thought it was because she had worked on a single goal first.
- ④ They thought it was because she had focused on many habits at the same time.

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) <u>recover</u> : | ① lose | ② hate |
| <input type="text" value="6"/> | ③ fall | ④ open |
| (7) <u>former</u> : | ① declining | ② improved |
| <input type="text" value="7"/> | ③ regular | ④ future |
| (8) <u>gave up</u> : | ① included | ② relieved |
| <input type="text" value="8"/> | ③ corrected | ④ started |
| (9) <u>ashamed</u> : | ① embarrassed | ② nervous |
| <input type="text" value="9"/> | ③ proud | ④ excited |
| (10) <u>recruited</u> : | ① reminded | ② relocated |
| <input type="text" value="10"/> | ③ rejected | ④ relapsed |

問 3 本文中にある単語(11)~(15)の同意語をそれぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| (11) <u>lean</u> : | ① healthy | ② thin |
| <input type="text" value="11"/> | ③ tall | ④ pale |
| (12) <u>desperate</u> : | ① lonely | ② hopeless |
| <input type="text" value="12"/> | ③ nervous | ④ lazy |
| (13) <u>expedition</u> : | ① journey | ② event |
| <input type="text" value="13"/> | ③ tragedy | ④ punishment |
| (14) <u>remarkable</u> : | ① confusing | ② mysterious |
| <input type="text" value="14"/> | ③ clear | ④ impressive |
| (15) <u>routines</u> : | ① tasks | ② values |
| <input type="text" value="15"/> | ③ habits | ④ goals |

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

- (16)
- ① エーイーアーオーウーカ
 - ② エーカーアーオーウーイ
 - ③ ウーカーアーオーエーイ
 - ④ ウーイーアーオーエーカ

- (17)
- ① クーオーウーカーイーキーアーエ
 - ② クーカーオーウーイーキーアーエ
 - ③ エーウーキーアーイークーカーオ
 - ④ エーウーイーキーアークーオーカ

II 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Introduction

In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were (18) by the United Nations for the purpose of focusing global efforts on challenging but achievable development targets, including the following goals for health and nutrition:

Goal 1. “Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger,” calls for halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 4. “Reduce Child Mortality,” calls for reducing the under-five mortality rate by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 5. “Improve Maternal Health,” calls for reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three fourths between 1990 and 2015.

Goal 6. “Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases,” calls for *halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015; achieving by 2010 universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all who need it; and halting by 2015 and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

In spite of considerable progress in many countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for health and nutrition, progress is (19), *stalled, or even worsening in a number of countries, particularly in Africa. Community Health Workers (CHWs) are now recognized by the World Health Organization and the Global Health Workforce Alliance as an integral component of the health workforce needed for the progression of health-related MDGs.

CHWs are community members who provide health-related services in their communities. These workers are primarily based outside of fixed health facilities, but have some formal but limited training provided by the health system or health program which sponsors their work. Their training may be only a few days or as much as 6 months or more. They do not, however, receive any formal professional or *paraprofessional certificate or *tertiary education degree. They may receive a salary, receive some kind of incentive, or work entirely on a voluntary basis.

[Text omitted.]

National Examples of CHW Contributions to Progress in Achieving MDGs

Among the various countries with national CHW programs, there are three in particular that

have made remarkable progress in achieving the MDGs for health and in which the contributions of CHWs have been well-documented. These are Brazil, Bangladesh, and Nepal. All three are on track to achieve the MDGs for mothers and children. In Brazil, CHWs have been expanded (20) the past three decades and work as members of health teams providing services for populations of about 1,000 families within a defined geographic area. Brazil now has 222,280 CHWs, each of whom regularly visits on average 150 families per month and the program reaches 110 million people. Brazil has one of the most rapidly declining under-five mortality rates in the world (and in fact it achieved its MDG target for child mortality in 2010, five years ahead of schedule). Now, only 2% of children are underweight, [and] *immunization coverage is 99%....

[Text omitted.]

Bangladesh has one of the most vibrant NGO sectors in the world, many of which operate CHW programs. One NGO, *BRAC, has the largest private sector CHW program in the world, with over 80,000 workers. They provide comprehensive community-based maternal and child health and family planning services, they collect *sputum specimens at home from persons with symptoms suggestive of *TB, they observe the daily treatment of TB patients, and they carry out other activities. (21), the government has a strong *cadre of approximately 50,000 CHWs who provide family planning services, immunizations, and other basic health care. Bangladesh also reached its target for child mortality five years ahead of schedule, although its levels of coverage of key services are still not as impressive as Brazil's, where there are more resources to support health programs.

[Text omitted.]

Nepal is one of the least likely countries to be a leader in improving the health conditions of its people, given its mountainous terrain, the remote location of much of its population, and the history of political instability in the past two decades. Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) are widely seen as one of the most important contributors to Nepal having one of the fastest rates of decline of under-five mortality rates in the world and to achieving its MDGs for child and maternal health in 2010. FCHVs first gained widespread (22) for achieving high levels of coverage of vitamin A distribution. Now, with only 18 days of training, they provide family planning, *diagnose and treat child illnesses (including childhood *pneumonia), distribute

*misoprostol to pregnant women who plan to deliver at home, and provide home-based *neonatal care.

[Text omitted.]

【出典】 Perry, H., & Zulliger, R. (2012). *How effective are community health workers? An overview of current evidence with recommendations for strengthening community health worker programs to accelerate progress in achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals*. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

NOTES

*eradicate	撲滅する
*halt	停止する
*stall	失速する, 止まる
*paraprofessional	助手の, 専門職補佐員の
*tertiary education	高等教育
*immunization coverage	予防接種率
*BRAC	バングラデシュのNGO団体
*sputum specimen	喀痰検査のためのサンプル
*TB	tuberculosis (結核)
*cadre	組織, 構造
*diagnose	(病状を) 診断する
*pneumonia	肺炎
*misoprostol	ミソプロストール(薬)
*neonatal	新生児の

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 adopted ② affected ③ conducted ④ erupted

(19) ① excellent ② impressive ③ inadequate ④ unimportant

(20) ① from ② over ③ since ④ under

(21) ① However ② In addition ③ In short ④ As a result

(22) ① communication ② hospitalization ③ dissatisfaction ④ recognition

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) What was the MDG for maternal health?

- ① A 75% decrease in the maternal mortality ratio over a period of 25 years
- ② A reduction in the mortality rate of mothers by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015
- ③ Halving the number of women who die during home births
- ④ Providing universal health care access for all pregnant women by 2015

(24) According to the article, what is the definition of a community health worker?

- ① A person who treats patients in a hospital
- ② A person who provides health support services in their community
- ③ A person who has received at least 6 months of training in first aid
- ④ A person who works in a community health facility

(25) Why has Nepal been so successful in achieving its MDGs?

- ① Because of its mountainous terrain, remote location and political instability
- ② Because of the women who provide health support services in the community
- ③ Because of the money invested by the Nepali government in health programs
- ④ Because of the high levels of vitamin A in the Nepali diet

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 Bangladesh lags behind both Brazil and Nepal in child mortality rate reduction.
- ② Brazil, Bangladesh, and Nepal have seen a similar reduction in their child mortality rates.
- ③ Among Brazil, Bangladesh, and Nepal, only Brazil has reached its target for child mortality rates.

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

27

- ① Brazil has fewer female community health workers than male ones.
- ② Most community health workers in Bangladesh are employed by the government.
- ③ Female community health workers in Nepal get just over 2 weeks' training.

III

以下の英文の空所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。

- ⑳ The labelling on the medication bottles had been damaged by water, so it was impossible to () the expiration date.
- ① add up ② go under ③ make out ④ put out
- ㉑ Some of the medical treatment in the 1950s and 1960s seems horrifying to () nursing students.
- ① contemporary ② old-fashioned ③ preceding ④ tedious
- ㉒ The two countries signed a groundbreaking trade () to promote economic cooperation and mutual prosperity.
- ① bureau ② force ③ model ④ treaty
- ㉓ The glass vial () when the nurse dropped it on the floor, making a loud crashing sound.
- ① melted ② burned ③ shattered ④ tore
- ㉔ It is important not only to listen to patients, but also to observe their body language ().
- ① attentively ② carelessly ③ remotely ④ wearily

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

2024 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

The Power of Habit: Why We Do What We Do in Life and Business by Charles Duhigg, © 2012, 2014 by Charles Duhigg. Reproduced with permission of The Canadian Copyright Agency.

II

"How Effective Are Community Health Workers?" by Henry Perry, Rose Zulliger. Reproduced with permission of Henry Perry.