

独立行政法人国立病院機構 附属看護(助産)学校

令和8年度 入学者選抜試験問題

英 語

実施日時：令和8年1月20日(火) 10:15~11:05

*下記の〈注意事項〉をよく読み、監督者の指示を待ちなさい。

〈注意事項〉

— 開始前 —

1. 監督者の〈開始〉の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開けない。
2. 解答用紙には、解答欄のほかに下記3つの記入欄がある。その説明を読み、3項目の全てに記入する。
 - ・ 受験校欄 受験校を記入する。
 - ・ 受験番号欄 受験番号を記入する。
 - ・ 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入する。
3. 解答用紙に汚れがある場合には、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
4. この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を左詰めで記入する。

— 開始後 —

1. 問題は2ページから11ページまでの各ページに印刷されており、第1問～第3問の3題で構成されている。
開始後確認してページの落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明等がある場合は、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
2. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定の欄への記入によって行う。たとえば、

1

と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答欄に2と記入する。

〈例〉

	問1				
	1	2	3	4	5
解答	2				

3. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、解答用紙に消しくずを残さないこと。
4. 質問等がある場合は、挙手で監督者に知らせる。
5. 試験開始後の途中退室はできない。

受験番号				

※左詰めで記入する

(問題は次のページから始まる)

第1問 次の英文（問1～問10）の空所に入れるものとして最も適当なものを、後の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

（配点 20 点（各 2 点））

問1 There some milk in the refrigerator.

- ① is
- ② are
- ③ have
- ④ has

問2 I heard your family went to see the cherry blossoms. I wish I there.

- ① can be
- ② could be
- ③ can have been
- ④ could have been

問3 A reward will be given to finds the missing cat.

- ① whichever
- ② whoever
- ③ wherever
- ④ whenever

問4 the heavy rain, the football game was held.

- ① Although
- ② But
- ③ In spite of
- ④ Instead

問5 is the population of this town?

- ① How large
- ② How long
- ③ How about
- ④ How often

問6 Do you know what languages they in Switzerland?

- ① talk to
- ② speak
- ③ say
- ④ tell

問7 Please yourself to some snacks and beverages.

- ① do
- ② take
- ③ help
- ④ make

問8 The two sisters look very .

- ① like
- ② liking
- ③ likely
- ④ alike

問9 It was careless you not to check the weather report before going out.

- ① for
- ② with
- ③ from
- ④ of

問10 I have a brother who is two years younger me.

- ① than
- ② by
- ③ as
- ④ to

第2問 次の英会話文の空所 (1) ~ (5) に入れるものとして最も適当なものを、後の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(B=Bruce, Y=Yui)

(配点 30 点 (各 6 点))

B : Yui, did you see the *notice about the *evacuation drill on Friday?

Y : Yes. It was on the *bulletin board this morning.

B : Actually, I'm a little nervous.

Y : Why?

B : (1)

Y : True. Our classroom is on the third floor, so getting out quickly might not be so easy.

B : I'm not sure where the *emergency exits are.

Y : Yeah, we can ask about that in homeroom tomorrow.

B : That's a good idea. I want to be prepared just in case something happens.

Y : I've actually read that (2) if they haven't practiced.

B : That makes sense. It's easy to panic when you don't know what to do.

Y : Exactly.

B : (3)

Y : Yes, once, back in elementary school. There was a small fire in the science room.

B : Really?

Y : It wasn't serious, but we all had to leave the building. I remember my hands were shaking.

B : (4) I guess that experience has made you take drills more seriously now.

Y : You're right. Ever since then, I've tried to take every drill seriously. (5)

(注)

*notice : 通知 *evacuation drill : 避難訓練 *bulletin board : 掲示板

*emergency exit : 非常口

(1) 11

- ① We've had so many evacuation drills.
- ② Because the school festival is coming up soon.
- ③ This school is huge, so it'll take a long time to leave.
- ④ I forgot to bring my gym clothes today.

(2) 12

- ① everyone enjoys drills
- ② many people freeze during emergencies
- ③ a few students feel drills are boring and not necessary
- ④ students often forget to bring items to treat injuries

(3) 13

- ① Have you ever experienced a real evacuation?
- ② What do you think about evacuation drills?
- ③ Are you going to join the science club?
- ④ Where will our homeroom be held tomorrow?

(4) 14

- ① That might have been exciting.
- ② You must have been scared.
- ③ It sounds like fun.
- ④ That's why I like science class.

(5) 15

- ① It really helps me stay calm.
- ② It sometimes feels so tiring.
- ③ It helps us change our lives.
- ④ It often causes some problems.

第3問 次の英文を読んで、後の問い（問1～問8）に答えなさい。

（配点 50 点）

On June 26, 1974, a *checkout employee at a Marsh supermarket in Troy, *Ohio became the first person to scan a grocery item — a pack of Wrigley’s Juicy Fruit chewing gum — using a Universal Product Code (UPC) . Better known as a barcode, UPCs soon became *ubiquitous, used everywhere from grocery and retail stores to hospitals and Mars *rovers.

The (a)innovation arose as a way to solve the manual, time-consuming processes that *plagued grocery stores, but (X)it *transcended its original purpose, changing not only the way people shop (1) also how they share information.

Paul V. McEnroe, (P)[①created ②the team ③who ④that ⑤led] the barcode, expected the invention to *take off but says he couldn’t have imagined its long-lasting impact. “We didn’t have a real feel that it would be as big as it was for as long as it was,” he says.

While the UPC code (b)launched in 1974, it was not the first attempt to create a system that could identify and classify products and get shoppers through checkout lines more efficiently. Back in 1949, Norman Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver *filed a patent application for a “classifying *apparatus and method.” Known as the bull’s-eye code, their invention featured *concentric circles.

One day, (Q)[①fingers ②running ③his ④while ⑤through] sand at the beach, Woodland realized that lines of (c)varying width could represent data in the same way that dashes and dots do from *Morse code. While it was a great concept, it required a 500-watt light and a special tube to convert light (2) code.

“It’s an interesting example of a technology invented before its time,” says Jordan Frith, Pearce Professor of Professional Communication at Clemson University and author of *Barcode*. “(i)The problem was it needed two things. It needed computers to be cheaper. But most importantly, there was no easy way to read it.”

Meanwhile, others tried to (3) similar systems work. For example, the KarTrak system launched in 1967 to help identify and track freight on trains. This system, Frith explains, featured colored barcodes that could be scanned to identify trains and their cargo as they were moving.

“They went by fixed-laser scanners. They would *detect the cars in real time,” Frith says. KarTrak ultimately failed, however, due to a range of factors, including a lack of *integration with computer systems, and the fact that snow or mud could (d)obscure the code and lead to faulty readings.

Two years (4), in 1969, *IBM was looking to expand its business in new areas by buying startups. However, according to McEnroe, who was an IBM employee at the time, employees of these smaller companies would often (e)quit because (Y)they didn’t want to work for a business that was so *rigid, one where, as McEnroe says, “you have to wear a white shirt and blue suit every day.” So IBM decided to *look within.

As McEnroe explains, a top IBM executive was looking (5) someone who could “do their thing without the *oversight that would kill the project, without ... having to make a certain profit the first year.” *Fresh off getting a business degree at Stanford University and working out of Silicon

Valley, McEnroe was eager to take on (ii)this vague *initiative.

(出典 How the Barcode Was Invented, *History* by Yara Simón)

本文中の明らかな誤植と思われる箇所は修正した。

(注)

*checkout : レジ *Ohio : オハイオ州 *ubiquitous : どこにでも存在する *rover : 探査車
*plague : 悩ます *transcend : 超える *take off : うまくいく
*file a patent application : 特許を申請する *apparatus : 装置 *concentric circle : 同心円
*Morse code : モーリス符号 (モーリス信号で使われる符号) *detect : 検知する
*integration : 統合 *IBM : IBM 社 (アメリカのテクノロジー企業) *rigid : 厳格な
*look within : 社内に目を向ける *oversight : 監視 *fresh off : ~したばかりで
*initiative : 構想

問1 下線部(a)~(e)の意味として最も適当なものを、後の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(配点 各2点)

(a) innovation

16

- ① simulation
- ② pollution
- ③ revolution
- ④ association

(b) launched

17

- ① suspended
- ② closed
- ③ finished
- ④ started

(c) varying

18

- ① thin
- ② different
- ③ strange
- ④ funny

(d) obscure

19

- ① hide
- ② discover
- ③ ship
- ④ wash

(e) quit

20

- ① join
- ② complain
- ③ leave
- ④ continue

問2 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入れるものとして最も適当なものを、後の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(配点 各2点)

(1)

- ① but ② that ③ then ④ and

(2)

- ① on ② of ③ with ④ into

(3)

- ① make ② allow ③ force ④ get

(4)

- ① over ② ahead ③ later ④ ago

(5)

- ① under ② for ③ in ④ back

問3 下線部(X)(Y)の内容として最も適当なものを、後の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(配点 各3点)

(X) it

- ① a checkout employee
② a Marsh supermarket
③ a pack of chewing gum
④ a Universal Product Code

(Y) they

- ① startups
② employees of the startups
③ barcodes
④ fixed-laser scanners

問4 下線部(P)[①created ②the team ③who ④that ⑤led] の [] 内の語(句)を並べかえて正しい英文にするとき、4番目にくる語を、次の①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。 28
(配点 3点)

- ① created ② the team ③ who ④ that ⑤ led

問5 下線部(Q)[①fingers ②running ③his ④while ⑤through] の [] 内の語を並べかえて正しい英文にするとき、4番目にくる語を、次の①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。 29
(配点 3点)

- ① fingers ② running ③ his ④ while ⑤ through

問6 下線部(i)The problem の具体的な内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 30
(配点 3点)

- ① モールス符号を理解できる人がいなかったこと。
- ② スーパーに並ぶ人の列が長かったこと。
- ③ コードを読み取る装置が高価で実用的でなかったこと。
- ④ 開発者たちが特許を出願しなかったこと。

問7 下線部(ii)this vague initiative の具体的な内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 31
(配点 3点)

- ① スタンフォード大学での講義
- ② 監視や利益目標のない開発構想
- ③ 食品業界に参入する経営計画
- ④ 効率的に輸送する交通網の確保

問8 本文の内容に合うように、(1)~(3)の英文の空所を補うものとして最も適当なものを、後の①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(配点 各4点)

(1) The UPC is widely known as a barcode (). 32

- ① but it was limited to a few stores in 1974
- ② but it took many years to be used everywhere
- ③ and it is said not to have worked well
- ④ and it is used in various locations

(2) The patent filed in 1949 was for a system that used (). 33

- ① the Internet to process data
- ② numbers printed on packages
- ③ circle-shaped patterns to show information
- ④ smartphone-based scanning

(3) The KarTrak system was used to (). 34

- ① keep trains from crashing
- ② identify trains and their freight
- ③ record the prices of groceries
- ④ track customer behavior

英語 (実施日 1月20日) 【解答】

受験校		受験番号		フリガナ	
				氏名	

/ 100

第1問 (配点20点)

	1	2	3	4	5
解答	1	4	2	3	1
配点	2	2	2	2	2

	6	7	8	9	10
解答	2	3	4	4	1
配点	2	2	2	2	2

第2問 (配点30点)

	11	12	13	14	15
解答	3	2	1	2	1
配点	6	6	6	6	6

第3問 (配点50点)

	問1				
	16	17	18	19	20
解答	3	4	2	1	3
配点	2	2	2	2	2

	問2				
	21	22	23	24	25
解答	1	4	1	3	2
配点	2	2	2	2	2

	問3		問4	問5	問6	問7
	26	27	28	29	30	31
解答	4	2	4	1	3	2
配点	3	3	3	3	3	3

	問8		
	32	33	34
解答	4	3	2
配点	4	4	4