

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2月17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 Don't come too close, you'll catch the flu!

- ① and
- ② or
- ③ so
- ④ then

問2 The dress she bought is to mine.

- ① interested
- ② indifferent
- ③ same
- ④ similar

問3 I have a toothache, so I am going to make to see the dentist.

- ① a command
- ② an appointment
- ③ a promise
- ④ a reservation

問4 My aunt was busy that she couldn't answer my call.

- ① such
- ② too
- ③ so
- ④ enough

問5 Do you know the girls at the corner?

- ① has stood
- ② stands
- ③ to standing
- ④ standing

問6 Kenji talks as if he everything.

- ① know
- ② knew
- ③ known
- ④ knowing

問7 I'm busy, so don't depend me too much.

- ① of
- ② in
- ③ on
- ④ at

問8 This printer sometimes stops suddenly, so I need to have it .

- ① fixing
- ② to fix
- ③ fix
- ④ fixed

問9 We are going to global warming with our teacher in class tomorrow.

- ① discuss
- ② discuss of
- ③ discuss about
- ④ discuss with

問10 A number of mistakes found in your composition.

- ① were
- ② is
- ③ was
- ④ being

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。(C=Cathy, T=Takashi)

(配点 30 点 (各 6 点))

C : (1)

T : Not really. The music from next door was so loud.

C : It felt like the sound was shaking my room. It continued until the middle of the night.

T : I thought it was just me! I even tried *earplugs, but they didn't help.

C : This has been happening more and more lately.

T : Yeah. I think they have parties regularly.

C : (2) But maybe they didn't read it.

T : That's *annoying. (3)

C : No, not yet. I hoped they would stop, but they haven't.

T : Honestly, I'm thinking about moving.

C : You too? (4)

T : Really? Did you see any good ones?

C : There's one about fifteen minutes from here. It's smaller, but it looks quiet.

T : That's good for me, too. I just want some peace and quiet.

C : Exactly. I don't mind paying a little more if I can sleep well.

T : Why don't we visit a *real estate office?

C : That sounds good.

T : (5)

(注)

*earplug : 耳栓 *annoying : いらいらさせる, 頭にくる *real estate office : 不動産屋

(1) 11

- ① Did you get any sleep last night?
- ② What did you eat for dinner yesterday?
- ③ Have you seen the news this morning?
- ④ Are you free this weekend?

(2) 12

- ① I played loud music, too.
- ② I visited their apartment for dinner.
- ③ I reported them to the police right away.
- ④ I put a note on their door last week.

(3) 13

- ① So, did you try calling them again?
- ② Have you told the building manager about it?
- ③ And, do you want to have a party too?
- ④ Was the music they played good?

(4) 14

- ① I can't believe they would still be awake then.
- ② I think I'll make some noise to annoy them, too.
- ③ I was looking at apartments on my laptop last night.
- ④ Maybe they wanted to cook something delicious.

(5) 15

- ① Let's find a quieter place together.
- ② Maybe staying here is still a good idea.
- ③ The neighbor won't make noise again.
- ④ The next house is a little far from the station.

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）

Many theories have *been put forth by Japanese psychologists, sociologists, businessmen, and others in an attempt to explain typical Japanese behavior and attitudes. They were particularly active during *Japan's bubble era. The (1) unusual of these theories was one advanced by Dr. Tadanobu Tsunoda, formerly a lecturer in *ontology and audiology at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University, and a professor at the Department of Auditory Disorders at the Medical Research Institute of TMDU.

Dr. Tsunoda, who published his theory in a book entitled *The Japanese Brain – Uniqueness and Universality*, presented data which he said proved that the Japanese use their brains differently than other people, and that this difference (a)accounts for the uniqueness of the Japanese way of thinking and acting.

Dr. Tsunoda *attributed the uniqueness of the Japanese to their language. He said the Japanese are “Japanese” because they speak the Japanese language, (X)which is processed by the right side of the brain where the emotions are situated.

He believed that the *prominence of *vowels in the Japanese language causes the Japanese to perceive and interpret natural and (b)man-made sounds with the right side of the brain, (2) English and most other languages are processed in the left side of the brain, resulting in fundamental differences in the way the Japanese think and behave.

He said this difference results in the Japanese generally not distinguishing (3) reason and emotion. He added that the only other people who think like the Japanese are the Polynesians, because their language is also rich in vowels.

Whether Dr. Tsunoda's theory that the nature of the Japanese language is responsible for the *distinctive features of Japanese culture *holds any truth, I fully agree with his *premise that the language, when used in the Japanese way, influences the thoughts and behavior of the Japanese. This seems *indisputable, and I have long used (c)key Japanese words in attempting to explain Japanese attitudes and actions.

Dr. Tsunoda went beyond the idea of the language influencing the mental processes of the Japanese. He said that when the Japanese use or hear a foreign language, their brain shifts *hemispheres, going from the right side, which he said is their normal operating mode, to the left side, because of basic differences in the sounds of the languages.

When (i)this automatic shift occurs, according (4) his theory, the Japanese are no longer able to think like Japanese and suddenly find themselves in an (d)alien world. Listening to and speaking a foreign language is thus a traumatic experience for the Japanese, he added, and the longer they remain in the left-brain (foreign) mode, (P)[①for ②it ③them ④takes ⑤the longer] to *revert back to the Japanese mode and recover from the experience.

In (ii)hearing-and-brain-activity response tests conducted on himself, Dr. Tsunoda said it took him *approximately seven days to return to normal after participating in an English language conference. He suggested that extensive exposure to foreign languages can *befuddle the Japanese to such a

degree that their right-brain hemisphere is *short-circuited, preventing them (5) being able to think creatively.

But (Q)[①is ②always ③this ④the case ⑤not] in practical application, since many of Japan's most creative thinkers and innovators speak some English and are regularly exposed to its sounds.

Whether Dr. Tsunoda's theory is right or wrong, it *is in line with the observations of one foreign linguist, *quoted earlier, who says that the Japanese have a tendency to (e)regard what they say in English or any other foreign language as unreal, as *having no bearing on what they really think or believe, thus *rendering (Y)it to be completely *unbinding.

(出典 Japan: A Guide to Traditions, Customs and Etiquette, *Tuttle Publishing*
by Boyé Lafayette De Mente)

(注)

*be put forth : 提唱される *Japan's bubble era : 日本のバブル経済期

*ontology and audiology : 存在論と聴覚学 *attribute ~ to ... : ~の原因が...にあると考える

*prominence : 顕著性 *vowel : 母音 *distinctive : 独特な *hold truth : 真実である

*premise : 前提 *indisputable : 議論の余地がない

*hemisphere : 脳半球 (ここでは右脳と左脳のこと) *revert back to ~ : ~に戻る

*approximately : およそ *befuddle : 混乱させる *short-circuit : ショートさせる

*be in line with ~ : ~と一致している *quoted earlier : (この文章よりも) 前に引用された

*have no bearing on ~ : ~とは関係がない *render ~ to be ... : ~を...にする

*unbinding : 拘束力のない

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) accounts for 16

- ① explains
- ② cleans
- ③ compares
- ④ protects

(b) man-made 17

- ① normal
- ② useful
- ③ artificial
- ④ wild

(c) key 18

- ① foolish
- ② polite
- ③ trivial
- ④ major

(d) alien 19

- ① uninteresting
- ② very interesting
- ③ unfamiliar
- ④ very familiar

(e) regard 20

- ① forget
- ② think
- ③ stay
- ④ hear

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 more ② most ③ many ④ much

(2)

- ① after ② when ③ because ④ whereas

(3)

- ① among ② above ③ between ④ below

(4)

- ① to ② up ③ as ④ by

(5)

- ① over ② with ③ into ④ from

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) which

- ① what Dr. Tsunoda said
② the uniqueness of the Japanese
③ the Japanese language
④ the right side of the brain

(Y) it

- ① the Japanese language
② the prominence of vowels
③ the theory of Dr. Tsunoda
④ what the Japanese say in foreign languages

問4 下線部(P)[①for ②it ③them ④takes ⑤the longer] 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 for ② it ③ them ④ takes ⑤ the longer

問5 下線部(Q)[①is ②always ③this ④the case ⑤not] 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。 29

(配点 3 点)

- ① is ② always ③ this ④ the case ⑤ not

問6 下線部(i)this automatic shift 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 脳の損傷の回復が早まること。
- ② 英語の音に十分に慣れること。
- ③ 文化の違いに追いつかないこと。
- ④ 無意識に左脳に切り替わること。

問7 下線部(ii)hearing-and-brain-activity response tests に関する内容として本文に書かれていないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 31

(配点 3 点)

- ① 角田博士自身に実施された。
- ② テストの過程で英語の会議が行われた。
- ③ 左脳がショートする程度まで混乱した。
- ④ 脳が正常に戻るまでおよそ一週間かかった。

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) Dr. Tsunoda believed that language affects (). 32

- ① only how people write
- ② how people think and act
- ③ people's body movements
- ④ both brain size and shape

(2) Dr. Tsunoda claimed that the Japanese use (). 33

- ① the right brain when speaking Japanese
- ② the left brain while sleeping
- ③ the right brain to study foreign languages
- ④ the left brain when solving math problems

(3) The author of the text pointed out that (). 34

- ① many creative Japanese people speak English
- ② Japanese has no vowel sounds
- ③ the left brain is not used in Japan
- ④ no one agrees with Dr. Tsunoda's ideas

英語 (実施日 2月17日) 【解答】

受験校		受験番号		フリガナ	
				氏名	

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第1問 (配点20点)

	1	2	3	4	5
解答	2	4	2	3	4
配点	2	2	2	2	2

	6	7	8	9	10
解答	2	3	4	1	1
配点	2	2	2	2	2

第2問 (配点30点)

	11	12	13	14	15
解答	1	4	2	3	1
配点	6	6	6	6	6

第3問 (配点50点)

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

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

	問8		
	32	33	34
解答	2	1	1
配点	4	4	4