

# 平成 30 年度 入学者選抜試験問題

## 英 語

実施日時：平成 30 年 1 月 16 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の 2 つの記入欄がある。その説明と解答用紙の「注意事項」を読み、2 項目のすべてに記入またはマークする。
  - ・ 受験番号欄 上段に受験番号を記入し、下欄にマークする。
  - ・ 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記入する。

#### — 開始後 —

1. 問題は 2 ページから 10 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. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行う。たとえば、

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と表示のある問いに対して 2 と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号 3 の解答欄③をマークする。

#### 〈例〉

1	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

3. マークする際は HB の鉛筆でマーク欄を適切にマークすること。
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 30 分間および試験終了 5 分前は退出できない。

受 験 番 号

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(問題は次のページから始まる)

**第1問** 次の英文を読んで、後の問い（問1～問8）に答えなさい。

Have you ever heard the word “triage”? The term triage <sup>(a)</sup>refers to the process of determining the priority of injured or sick people according to their need for emergency medical attention. The term comes from the French verb *trier* for “separate,” “shift” or “select.” It may be that the term was originally used when Napoleon conquered the European continent. During the wars there were huge numbers of injured soldiers. Managing the <sup>(p)</sup>[ ① to ② made ③ necessary ④ injured ⑤ it ] \*<sup>1</sup>differentiate them. Some soldiers’ injuries were survivable and other soldiers’ chances of survival were the \*<sup>2</sup>slimmest. During World War I the French doctors treated the battlefield wounded at the aid stations behind the front. They divided the <sup>(b)</sup>victims into three categories; (1) those who are likely to live. (2) those who are unlikely to live. (3) those for ( 1 ) immediate care might make a positive outcome.

Over time, triage systems have evolved into a very well-defined medical process. Specific medical training is required for making use of the <sup>(c)</sup>multiple types of triage systems available. ( 2 ) mass injuries or \*<sup>3</sup>casualties are present, the triage process is <sup>(d)</sup>critical for the highest rate of recovery and treatment of patients. Triage can be performed in a number of locations and circumstances. For example, in Japan, there were many natural disasters such as Great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake, Great East-Japan earthquake, 2016 Kumamoto earthquakes and so on. In a casualty situation such as a large accident, or on the battlefield or in great earthquakes, <sup>(i)</sup>triage color-system is effective. Triage color-system consists ( 3 ) four colors, and each color shows how severe the injured are. Colors can be easily recognized and require no language skills to decide the condition of the injured. The most common color system is as follows. Red: Immediate attention needed. Critical life-threatening injuries/illness. Transport first. Yellow: Immediate attention needed. Serious injuries. Transport as soon as possible. Green: Less serious minor injuries. Non-life threatening condition. Delayed transport. Black: Deceased or mortally wounded. Delayed transport. According to the condition of the injured, one of the color tags is put on <sup>(x)</sup>them.

Now, let’s take the case of children. Many deaths in hospital occur within 24 hours of \*<sup>4</sup>admission. Some of these deaths can be prevented if very sick children quickly identified on arrival and treatment is started without delay. In many hospitals around the world, children are not checked before a senior health worker examines them;

( 4 ), some seriously ill patients have to wait a very long time before they are seen and treated. It is (Q) [ ① die ② that ③ children ④ of ⑤ known ] a treatable condition when waiting in the (e) queue for their turn. The idea of triage is to prevent (Y) this from happening. Rapid examination is important when children first arrive in hospital. (ii) Triage should be performed in order to place them into one of the following categories. <E> Emergency Signs: those with emergency signs, who require immediate emergency treatment. <P> Priority Signs: those with priority signs, indicating that they should be given priority in the queue, so that they can rapidly be \*<sup>5</sup>assessed and treated without delay. <Q> Queue: those who have no emergency or priority signs and therefore are Non-Urgent cases. These children can wait their turn in the queue for assessment and treatment. These categories are called 3 EPQ Categories.

It is obvious ( 5 ) important triage is for sick children too. It is all the more important because small children can hardly explain their conditions to their parents, doctors or nurses. People who are going to work in the medical field should keep the term triage in mind.

- (注) \*1 differentiate 違いを区別する \*2 slim 少ない  
\*3 casualty 負傷者；不慮の災難 \*4 admission 入院  
\*5 assess 診療する

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

- (a) refers to   
① remembers      ② means      ③ explains      ④ considers

- (b) victims   
① people treated late      ② people carried home  
③ people warned not to move      ④ people killed or injured

- (c) multiple   
① many different      ② some special  
③ some surprising      ④ many difficult

- (d) critical   
① stupid      ② important      ③ worthwhile      ④ useful

- (e) queue   
① cord      ② hall      ③ line      ④ room

問 2 空所( 1 )~( 5 )に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1)   
① who      ② which      ③ what      ④ whom

- (2)   
① Whatever      ② However      ③ Wherever      ④ Whoever

- (3)   
① in      ② of      ③ for      ④ with

(4)

- ① As a result      ② For example      ③ None the less      ④ On time

(5)

- ① that      ② which      ③ what      ④ how

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

(X) them

- ① different categories  
② injured people  
③ natural disasters  
④ many deaths

(Y) this

- ① that children are not checked at all  
② that a doctor doesn't check children  
③ that triage isn't understood well  
④ that children waiting for their turn die

問4 下線部 (P) [① to ② made ③ necessary ④ injured ⑤ it] の [      ] 内の語を並べかえて正しい英文にすると, 4 番目にくる語を, ①~⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① to      ② made      ③ necessary      ④ injured      ⑤ it

問5 下線部 (Q)[① die ② that ③ children ④ of ⑤ known] の [ ] 内の語を並べかえて正しい英文にすると、4 番目にくる語を、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。 14

- ① die      ② that      ③ children      ④ of      ⑤ known

問6 下線部 (i) triage color-system の具体的な説明として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 15

- ① 回復の見込みのない負傷者には赤のタグをつける。
- ② 黄色のタグをつけられた負傷者は至急移送する。
- ③ 黒のタグをつけられた負傷者は移送されない。
- ④ 緑のタグをつけられた負傷者はまったく問題がない。

問7 下線部 (ii) Triage should be performed in order to place them into one of the following categories. の説明として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 16

- ① 3EPQ のカテゴリーに子供を分けるためにトリアージを行うべきだ。
- ② 3EPQ のカテゴリーに従って子供用の場所をトリアージすべきだ。
- ③ 3EPQ のカテゴリーに従えば子供のトリアージはうまくいくはずだ。
- ④ 3EPQ のカテゴリーを選ぶために、子供のトリアージを用意すべきだ。

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

(1) The term triage probably was used for the first time ( ).

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- ① when World War I occurred in Europe
- ② when French doctors treated sick people
- ③ when the base of the term was made
- ④ when Napoleon conquered the European continent

(2) Some sick children transported into hospital die within 24 hours because  
( ).

18

- ① there are very few senior health workers who can treat them
- ② they must wait for a long time before they are seen and treated
- ③ they arrive in hospital too late to be treated by doctors
- ④ there is a very difficult examination for them to solve

(3) Children showing priority signs must be treated so that ( ).

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- ① they can be given immediate emergency treatment
- ② they will be able to stand at the top of the queue
- ③ they may be checked better than any other children
- ④ they should be examined and treated after a long wait



**第2問** 次の会話文の空所 ( 1 ) ~ ( 5 ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを, ①~④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(M=Mathew, J=Jackson)

M : I'm so glad the weekend's finally here.

J : Me too. Imagine. It's a long weekend. ( 1 ).

M : So, where're you going?

J : I don't have any plans yet. I'll just travel without any plans. ( 2 )?

M : We're going to go hiking and camping in the mountains.

J : ( 3 )!

M : Don't you like to join us?

J : Well, ( 4 )?

M : My brother Tom and his friend Antonio.

J : I don't know Antonio.

M : Oh, he's a nice boy, and you know, he has a lot of skills and knowledge about camping.

J : Really? Then, ( 5 ) in camping, right? OK. I'll go with you.

(1) 

20
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- ① We've already spent three days
- ② We've got three days in a row
- ③ We've experienced a nice weekend
- ④ We've finished our school life

(2) 

21
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- ① What's wrong with you
- ② When are you going
- ③ Why don't you tell me
- ④ How about you

(3) 

22
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- ① That sounds exciting
- ② That seems tiresome
- ③ That looks like a dream
- ④ That becomes me very well

(4) 

23
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- ① why are you going with them
- ② how are you going there
- ③ who's going with you
- ④ who has told you about them

(5) 

24
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- ① there are some other people
- ② there will be no trouble
- ③ there aren't any other plans
- ④ there will be a lot of food

**第3問** 次の英文（問1～問10）の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1 Even kindergarten children know that the sun rises 25 the east.

- ① in                      ② from                      ③ on                      ④ at

問2 I'm not quite sure 26 the distance from here to the lake is.

- ① how                      ② where                      ③ which                      ④ what

問3 We won't go hiking if it 27 rainy tomorrow.

- ① is                      ② will be                      ③ is to be                      ④ is going to be

問4 I met a girl in the library, 28 mother was a famous novelist.

- ① who                      ② whose                      ③ whom                      ④ which

問5 I miss you very much. I'm looking forward to 29 you again.

- ① see                      ② seeing                      ③ will see                      ④ will have seen

問6 He left home two hours ago, but he hasn't arrived yet. He 30 have got involved in a traffic jam.

- ① should                      ② can't                      ③ would                      ④ must

問7 Keep quiet, boys! 31 I won't let you use this room any longer.

- ① Neither                      ② However                      ③ Unless                      ④ Otherwise

問8 It began to rain last Friday, so it 32 for almost a week now.

- ① is raining                      ② was raining  
③ has been raining                      ④ had been raining

問9 Will you speak a little more loudly? I can 33 hear what you are saying.

- ① clearly                      ② mostly                      ③ hardly                      ④ really

問10 You ought to know 34 than to believe such a stupid thing.

- ① better                      ② more                      ③ less                      ④ longer