令和４年度　秋田県立衛生看護学院　看護科一般入学試験問題

コミュニケーション英語 I・II

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

問１　以下の英文を読み、その内容に沿って**英文内に使用されている数字または英単語を適する形を用いて**次の各問に答えなさい。（　）内には一語を使用すること。

No one enjoys getting a vaccine because needles hurt. However, doctors need to use needles all the time to give life-saving vaccines as well as other kinds of medicines. In fact, the use of a needle for vaccines is a technology that has not changed much since it was invented over 150 years ago.

However, one man has changed the way people may soon receive vaccines. He has created the Nanopatch. It is a small, square patch about the size of a stamp. This patch has 4,000 bumps that are so tiny that people can't see them. These bumps are covered with just a little bit of vaccine and the patch is then applied to the skin. There are several advantages to the patch. First and most obvious is that it has no needle and it causes no pain. Second, because there is no needle, there is no risk of germs or bacteria going from person to person. Third, this technology allows for just one-hundredth of the vaccine to be used and still be effective. This means that the amount of the vaccine needed for one person with a needle could be used for 100 people with the patch. Fourth, the technology is cheap to produce. Finally, unlike liquid vaccines that need to be kept cold in a refrigerator, the vaccine used on the patch is dry. That means there is no need to keep it cold.

This new technology could have great benefits for everyone. However, it is even more valuable for athletes because athletes usually receive more shots than the average person. It is not unusual for an athlete to travel to different countries for competitions and games. With every trip, they usually receive anywhere from 8 to 10 kinds of vaccines to protect them from various diseases. That is a lot of painful shots just to keep a person healthy for one trip. In addition, athletes who are injured are often given medicines through shots to help reduce muscle or body pain. The fact that these patches could be used to give vaccines and provide medicine safely and cheaply seems a great benefit. Another, as mentioned before, is that the patches can be carried around without the need to keep them in a refrigerator like current liquid vaccines.

The only question now is when the patch will be available. As soon as it becomes widely produced, doctors all over the world can start using it.

注)　liquid：液体の　　bump：突起

1 Question : What does the Nanopatch look like?

Answer : This patch has many little (①), and a (②) amount of vaccine is on each bump.

2 Question : What is one of the advantages of the dry vaccine technology?

Answer : A (③) is no longer necessary to keep the vaccine cold.

3 Question : Why will athletes benefit from the Nanopatch more than ordinary people?

Answer : Because this patch will help reduce the number of (④) that athletes need to (⑤).

問２　以下の文を**与えられた単語を用いて、一文で**英語に訳しなさい。

1　私は今朝あまりにも遅く起きたので、朝食を食べる時間がなかった。（so～that を用いて）
2　あなたがいつも正しいわけではないということを、あなたは受け入れなければならない。（the fact を用いて）
3　誰かを待つときは、５分間でさえとても長いような気がする。（seem を用いて）

問３　以下の英文を読んで、その内容に沿って次の各問に**日本語で**答えなさい。解答は**主語と述語を備えた文の形で**書きなさい。

Now, more than 100 years after being built, the Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris, France. Visitors from all parts of the world come to see it.

In 1889, the French government hosted a huge world's fair in Paris. The fair would mark the first 100 years since the French Revolution. For the fair, France built what was then the world's tallest structure. The tower was about three hundred meters high. In honor of its builder, Gustave Eiffel, it was called the Eiffel Tower. The tower was built to show the greatness of France. The French hoped the tower would act as a symbol of the country.

Work on the tower began in 1887. Nothing like it had been built before. Some builders were not happy with the plans. One professor said that the tower should not be more than seven hundred feet high. If it were higher, he claimed, it would fall. Eiffel felt sure that would not happen. He even offered to pay from his own pocket for any damage caused by such a fall.

Other people disliked the tower for different reasons. Many artists and writers hated it. They wrote a letter of protest. It said that the tower looked like a big black chimney that would damage views of churches and museums.

The complaints were ignored, and work continued. The tower had three platforms, or decks. By the spring of 1888, the first deck was finished. By July, the second deck was done. And by March 1889 in time for the fair, the whole tower was finished.

Eiffel threw a party to show off the new tower. He asked 50 Paris leaders to go with him to the top. Because the elevators were not yet working, they had a long, long climb. Forty guests made it to the first platform. It was 360 steps above the ground. But only 20 people climbed to the top—a total of 1,652 steps. During a show of fireworks, he raised the French flag. Everyone could see it waving high above the city.

The Eiffel Tower is made of iron and weighs more than ten thousand tons. Two and a half million rivets hold it together. The tower needs periodic maintenance. Every seven years, painters use fifty tons of paint to keep it look beautiful. The crisscross pattern of iron within the framework keeps the structure steady in strong winds. Eiffel made the tower so strong that it never sways more than ten centimeters. But it does grow! On hot days, the tower is fifteen centimeters taller than on cold days. That's because heat makes metal expand.

Most people want to reach the top of the Eiffel Tower for a great view of Paris. On a clear day, they can see as far as eighty kilometers away. Some visitors are happy to climb the stairs to get this view.

For a few people, however, a good view is not enough. They want an extra thrill. Over the years, the tower has inspired a lot of crazy acts. Some people have climbed the tower from the outside. Others have jumped off the top of it, using a parachute.

As a symbol of Paris, the Eiffel Tower draws millions of tourists each year. The man who designed the Eiffel tower has not been forgotten. At the base of it, there is a statue of Gustave Eiffel. His famous landmark stands for Paris itself.

注）

fair：博覧会	mark：～を記念する	protest：抗議
chimney：煙突	rivet：鉄製の締め釘	crisscross：十字型の
sway：揺れる	thrill：スリル	

1　エッフェル塔は何を記念して建設されたものですか。

2　多くの芸術家と作家が書いた抗議文の内容を具体的に説明しなさい。

3　エッフェル塔の状態を維持するために、七年ごとに行われていることは何ですか。具体的に説明しなさい。

4　どのような時にエッフェル塔の高さが変わるのでしょうか。状況と理由を合わせて説明しなさい。

5　エッフェル塔で行われたことのある命知らずの離れ技を**２つ**説明しなさい。

問４　献血 (blood donation) をより多くの人にしてもらうために、何をすべきだと思いますか。70 語から 100 語程度の**英文で**説明しなさい。

次の観点から採点を行います。

（１）語数制限（最低語数）を満たしているかどうか。

（２）質問に対する答えになっているかどうか。

（３）内容を説明するための適切な具体例が使われているかどうか。

（４）自分の言葉で表現しているかどうか。（長文の内容をコピーしていないかどうか）

（５）正確な文法と適切な語彙が使われているかどうか。

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コミュニケーション英語 I・II　解 答 用 紙

受験番号	

問１

1　①＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿　②＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

2　③＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

3　④＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿　⑤＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

問２

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受験番号	

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問４