

令和5年度 秋田県立衛生看護学院 看護科推薦入学試験問題

コミュニケーション英語 I

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単語を必要に応じて適切な形に変え、次の各問に答えなさい。()内には一語を使用すること。

Don't be fooled by a cute-looking hippo resting quietly in a river. The hippopotamus is actually an extremely dangerous animal. When it opens its mouth really wide, it is not yawning as you might think. It is actually showing its sharp teeth to tell you to stay away. It is said that hippos kill more humans than any other wild animal. Why are they so dangerous? Hippos will do anything to protect their living space and their young. So, if they feel threatened, they become extremely angry. Hippos are also surprisingly fast. Weighing anywhere from 1,500 to 3,200 kilograms, you would not think they would be able to move very fast. But hippos can outrun humans. They can reach speeds of up to 30 kilometers per hour.

Hippos are social animals living in groups. The size of a group depends on the space available. One group may include anywhere from ten to forty hippos. Hippo society is made up of one male who is the leader of the group and many females with their young. There may also be a few other males around, but they are weaker than the leader, so the leader lets them stay.

Hippos are almost always found near a river or some other body of water. Hippos' skin is very sensitive to the sun and burns easily. Therefore, they spend almost the whole day completely underwater. One reason hippos can stay underwater all day is because their eyes, ears, and nose holes are on the highest part of their skulls. This allows them to keep as much of their bodies underwater as possible while still being able to see, hear, and breathe.

Once the sun goes down, it is safe for hippos to leave the water. This is when they come out of the water to eat. Hippos are herbivores, which means that they eat plants. A single hippo can eat up to 50 kilograms of grass in one night.

Adult hippos have no natural enemies, but baby hippos could be eaten by crocodiles that live in the water with them. Of course, hippos do not like the crocodiles, and they will actually help other animals that are usually eaten by crocodiles. For example, hippos will come to the rescue and not allow crocodiles to attack weak or dying zebra on the river bank.

注) hippo : カバ

skull : 頭蓋骨

1 Question : What is one of the reasons why hippos are considered a very dangerous animal for humans?

Answer : In spite of their huge weight, hippos can run (①) (②) humans.

2 Question : How do hippos keep themselves from getting sunburn?

Answer : They stay underwater (③) all the time.

3 Question : What do hippos do when crocodiles try to attack other animals in danger?

Answer : Hippos will (④) those animals being (⑤) by crocodiles.

問2 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。

Why do we yawn? People used to have various beliefs about yawning in the past. For example, around 400 B.C. Hippocrates believed that yawning cleared harmful air from the lungs before people got a high fever. Now, many people think that we yawn because we need fresh oxygen, but research shows there is much more going on.

First, let's look at what happens as we yawn. We open our mouths wide and our heads tilt back as we take air into our bodies. Then when we move our heads forward, we slowly breathe out. This action moves the mandible and the sphenoid bones. Twelve bones in the head connect to the sphenoid bone, so when it moves, they all move too.

Chiropractor Koji Nomagawa developed a yawning technique called Brainstem Therapy. He believes yawning helps the brainstem, which controls the nervous system, to function better. He found yawning helps energy to move smoothly through the spine.

Too much stress is particularly bad for the brain, says neuroscience expert Mark Waldman. Brain imaging shows that, when we think and worry, the right side of our prefrontal lobe becomes more active than usual, but when we yawn, that activity is greatly reduced. Waldman writes, "If you combine yawning with slow stretching and gentle stroking of your arms and hands, you'll enter a very deep state of relaxation in about 60 seconds."

So when you want to sigh and take a deep breath, yawn or laugh, go for it! They are all great ways to reduce stress!

注) yawn : あくびをする
B.C. : 紀元前
sphenoid bone : 蝶形骨
nervous system : 神経系
prefrontal lobe : 大脳皮質前頭葉

lung : 肺
mandible : 下顎骨
brainstem : 脳幹
spine : 脊髄
stroking : なでること

- 1 ヒポクラテスは、なぜ人々はあくびをすると考えていたのでしょうか。
- 2 カイロ療法士である Koji Nomagawa は、あくびが人体にどのような効果があると述べていますか。二つ説明しなさい。
- 3 神経科学者である Mark Waldman は、人が考えたり心配事があったりすると、脳にどのような影響があると考えていますか。
- 4 神経科学者である Mark Waldman は、あくびと静的ストレッチ・手や腕の軽擦を組み合わせることによって、人体にどのような効果があると考えていますか。

問3 以下の文を英語に訳しなさい。

- 1 ストレスのためすぎは健康に悪いと言われている。(your health を用いて)
- 2 カバは我々が考えている以上にかなり賢い。(intelligent を用いて)
- 3 試験が始まれば、あなたは教室の外に出てはいけません。(allow を用いて)

問4 ストレスを解消する (relieve) ために、あなたが心がけていることは何ですか。あなたが心がけている行動を二つ、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。(本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。