

令和7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。

Fireworks. Hot dogs. Bands marching down Main Street. These are the pictures that come to many people's minds when they think of U.S. holidays. But the United States is a vast country made up of people from many different cultures, and the celebration of holidays reflects this diversity.

In the Chinatown section of San Francisco, rice and snow peas are a part of many holiday meals. In New Mexico, one might enjoy chili peppers, piñatas, and Mexican music on the Fourth of July. In Hawaii, one popular way to celebrate a holiday is with a feast, or *luau*, which has been a Hawaiian tradition for centuries. When celebrating Thanksgiving, Hawaiians give it their own special flavor. They might place pumpkins by the door, but there may also be a turkey or a pig cooking in the underground oven, or *imu*.

Cooking in an *imu* is an ancient Hawaiian custom that requires much work and cooperation among family members. Preparations begin several days before Thanksgiving, when the family goes down to the beach to find smooth, rounded lava stones. They choose the stones carefully for their shape and size. More importantly, they need to choose the stones that do not have holes to prevent from explosion when they are heated.

To prepare the *imu*, the men first dig a large hole in the shape of a bowl about three feet wide and two feet deep. They then put the lava rocks on the bottom and sides of the hole. Firewood is cut and collected, ready for the holiday morning when people start a fire inside the hole. Finally, the lava rocks get so hot that they become red and white. The fire is then put aside, and several of the hot rocks are placed inside the turkey or pig. The meat is then wrapped in the long, broad leaves of the *ti* plant and tied up tightly with wire.

Before the pig or turkey is placed in the *imu*, cut pieces of banana plant are put on the hot rocks. The white, juicy lining of this plant makes a lot of steam, but it can also cause a bitter taste, so *ti* leaves are layered over it. Finally, the pig or turkey is placed in the *imu*, along with sweet potatoes, pineapple, vegetables, and even fresh fish—all wrapped in *ti* leaves. More hot rocks are spread over the bundles of food, then more *ti* leaves, a layer of wet sacks, and a covering. People put dirt back into the hole and patted down smoothly.

Three to four hours later, the bundles of cooked food are taken out, uncovered, and placed on big plates, ready for a different kind of Thanksgiving meal, cooked and served Hawaiian style.

注) feast : ごちそう・祝宴	sack : 大きな袋
lava : 溶岩	bowl : 鉢
feet : フィート(長さの単位: 1フィート=約30センチ)	
firewood : 薪	tie up : 縛る
lining : (植物の)内層	steam : 蒸気
layer : 重ねる	bundle : 束
dirt : 土	pat down : 押し固める

1 Question: What is one of the reasons why American people celebrate holidays differently?

Answer : Because the country consists of people from diverse (①).

2 Question: In order to prevent explosion, what types of rocks are good to use for cooking in the *imu*?

Answer : Rocks without (②) are appropriate to be used for cooking.

3 Question: Why are *ti* leaves used with pieces of banana plant for cooking food in the *imu*?

Answer : Because the (③) taste of banana leaves can decrease thanks to *ti* leaves.

4 Question: What do Hawaiian people use to wrap different types of food when cooking in the *imu*?

Answer : They use (④) leaves to wrap food for cooking in the *imu*.

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。

July 9, 2005, was an important day at the Smithsonian National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C. The zoo had a new arrival that morning: Tai Shan, the first baby of Tian Tian and Mei Xiang, male and female giant pandas. Tai Shan's birth, like any panda's, was a cause for celebration. In the first three months that the cub was on public display following his birth, visits to the zoo increased by 50 percent over previous years.

Around the world, protection centers and zoos like the Smithsonian are working to make sure that pandas survive, whatever the cost. But what makes these animals so special? In addition to their cuteness, their scarcity makes them important: giant pandas are extremely rare. Even other endangered animals—tigers, gorillas, Asian elephants—exceed them, both in the wild and in captivity. Recently, China reported that about 1,590 of the pandas survive in the hills of Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu provinces. In captivity, there are only about 200: some are in the U.S. and a few others are in Mexico, Japan, Thailand, Germany, and Austria. Most captive pandas, however, are in zoos and research centers in their native China.

Their shortage makes pandas precious, but caring for them isn't easy. The cost of hosting a giant panda at each zoo can cost more than 2.5 million U.S. dollars a year, and that's without babies. Add a couple of cubs (nearly a half of all panda births produce twins), and the bill approaches four million dollars. Of course, at any zoo, the arrival of a panda or the birth of cubs brings an increase in attendance, but the crowds rarely mean sufficient revenue. Even with tickets and gift shop sales, no zoo has collected enough money to offset the costs of hosting one of these animals.

Why is taking care of the pandas so expensive? At most zoos, these animals get the best of everything: comfortable habitats, good doctors and keepers, tasty and nutritious food, and a variety of toys to play with. In the U.S. alone, this level of care costs millions of dollars a year. In addition, every year, each zoo in other countries sends China a million dollars for the protection of pandas and their remaining habitat. China uses these funds to create education programs for schools near protected areas, and to grow and protect the panda's bamboo forests.

Given the enormous cost of caring for these animals, what exactly are the benefits of raising pandas in captivity? For one thing, it has led to a number of successful births. In recent years, the captive-panda population has increased dramatically. Record numbers of cubs have been born, with much better chances for survival rates. A decade ago, at the Wolong Nature Reserve in China, at least half the twins and many of the single cubs died as babies. Today, new care and feeding methods, such as regular health checks for mother pandas and more nutritious food, have improved the chances for survival of captive pandas in zoos in China and around the world. All those cubs have pushed the captive population closer to a magic number: 300. With that many pandas, says population biologist Jon Ballou, "we can have a self-sustaining captive population and maintain 90 percent of giant panda genetic variation for a long time."

注) cub : (クマ・ライオン・キツネなど)動物の子

in captivity : 飼育されている状態

captive : 飼育された

nutritious : 栄養価の高い

feeding : 餌やり

- 1 タイシヤンの誕生後、動物園で一般公開された最初の3か月間に何が起こったか説明しなさい。
- 2 一つの動物園で飼育するパンダ一頭の費用はいくらかかるとされていますか。
- 3 世界中の動物園は毎年、中国にパンダとその生息地を保護するための資金として100万ドルを送っています。中国はこれらの資金を何に使用するか、2つ説明しなさい。
- 4 以前に比べて、子パンダの生存率が向上した理由を具体的に説明しなさい。

問3 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 私は家から遠すぎるのでその動物園にはめったに訪れない。(rarely を用いて)
- 2 ジャンクフードを食べすぎると、将来多くの健康問題を引き起こす可能性がある。(lead を用いて)
- 3 その会社の従業員の少なくとも 20%は自宅で勤務している。(employee を用いて)

問4 ハワイで経験してみたいことは何ですか。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。