

英語 (全7の1)

I 各文の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- I went to that new coffee shop downtown and bought some freshly made coffee beans. The shop was well () with many types of coffee and the staff were very friendly.

(a) faced (b) stocked (c) mangled (d) looped
- My son got injured playing soccer last week. He was tackled hard by another player and () as if he twisted his right knee quite badly.

(a) it seems (b) maligns (c) followed (d) it lasted
- His sister scored very well on the test, so I imagine she must () all the way through her summer vacation.

(a) study (b) studied (c) been studying (d) have studied
- The structure of Thompson Company has not changed over the past 10 years, () Battleford Company has changed drastically over the same time frame.

(a) against (b) excluding (c) whereas (d) notwithstanding
- The police in Carson City had a difficult time controlling the crime rate last year () the fact that they had a new police commissioner who promised to crack down on serious crime.

(a) although (b) despite (c) albeit (d) upon
- The weather was unseasonably mild last winter. It only () three times during the winter months.

(a) been snowing (b) snowing (c) will snow (d) snowed
- Kathy chose to work at that company because the salary was competitive and the benefits really () her needs as a single working mother.

(a) talented (b) proficient (c) competent (d) suited

英語 (全7の2)

II 各英文の()の部分に、下記の(ア)~(キ)の語句を入れて、それぞれの日本語と対応するように、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、マークシートには、(X)と(Y)に入る語のカタカナのみをマークしなさい。

- お薬手帳は人が服用している薬の名前やその使い方を知りたいときに役に立つ。

A medication record is useful to know the () (X) () () (Y) () () how to use them.

[ア] medicines (イ) take (ウ) the (エ) and (オ) people (カ) names (キ) of]
- お薬手帳は、服用した薬で過去のアレルギーや副作用の有無を記録している。

A medication record records any past () (X) () () (Y) () () taken.

[ア] side (イ) or (ウ) with (エ) medications (オ) effects (カ) allergies (キ) the]
- 従来の紙のお薬手帳に加えて、最近はスマホで使用できる電子版のものが登場した。

In addition to the traditional paper medication record, () (X) () () (Y) () () a smartphone has recently been introduced.

[ア] version (イ) used (ウ) that (エ) can (オ) an electric (カ) with (キ) be]
- 明治時代から140年後、日本の民法は成年年齢を20歳から18歳に変更した。

One hundred forty years after the Meiji Era, () (X) () () (Y) () () from 20 to 18.

[ア] changed (イ) the (ウ) age (エ) adult (オ) civil (カ) Japan's (キ) law]
- しかしながら、18歳になってしまっても、飲酒や喫煙の制限は20歳のまま制限される。

However, even if people become 18 years old, the () (X) () () (Y) () () at 20.

[ア] for (イ) and smoking (ウ) will (エ) unchanged (オ) drinking (カ) remain (キ) restrictions]
- 2022年にウィル・スミスはアカデミー賞の式典での彼の振る舞いがスキャンダルとなり、その結果今後10年間は出席できないことになる。

In 2022, () (X) () () (Y) () (), and as a result, he will not be able to attend for the next ten years.

[ア] ceremony (イ) caused (ウ) Will Smith's (エ) at (オ) a scandal (カ) behavior (キ) the Academy Awards]

英 語 (全7の3)

III 英文が文法上自然なものとなるように、本文中の空所〔 1 〕～〔 3 〕に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

For many years, people in Japan have been going to hot springs in order to heal their minds and bodies from the stresses of daily life. While it may seem that getting into a hot bath is merely a nice way to relax, there are many more benefits to visiting a hot spring. It is believed that the [1] in a hot spring can help heal tired muscles in the body and make people's bodies feel much better after exiting the bath.

Indeed, some of the [2] of hot springs include sulfur, carbon dioxide, salt and iron, which are all useful in soothing sore muscles and joints. Another benefit of going to a hot spring is the ability of the water pressure to improve one's blood [3].

1. (a) healing properties
(b) fixing homes
(c) housing settlements
(d) regaining ailments
2. (a) causes
(b) components
(c) cogs
(d) curricula
3. (a) malfunction
(b) application
(c) trepidation
(d) circulation

英 語 (全7の4)

IV 各英文が日本語と対応するように()の部分に入る単語のつづりを完成し、マークシートには、①と②の箇所に入る文字に対応するカタカナのみを(ア)～(キ)から選んでマークしなさい。ただし、_はそれぞれ1文字とし、(ア)～(キ)の文字をすべて並べかえれば完成できるとは限らない。

(例) 明日の朝、仕事へは車で行く。

I will go to work by car tomorrow (m _ ① _ _ ② _).

[(ア) a (イ) e (ウ) f (エ) g (オ) i (カ) n (キ) r]

完成すべき単語は morning ので、①の箇所は r の(キ)を、②の箇所は n の(カ)をマーク。

1. 薬の投与と管理にはスキルが必要だ。

Skills are required for drug administration and (m _ ① _ _ ② _ _).

[(ア) a (イ) n (ウ) e (エ) o (オ) m (カ) g (キ) t]

2. 私たちは他人に対する批判的な怒りの感情を克服しなければならない。

We have to (o _ ① _ _ ② _) critical, angry feelings towards others.

[(ア) a (イ) c (ウ) e (エ) v (オ) s (カ) r (キ) m]

3. インターネットで利用できる多くの古着屋がある。

There are many second-hand clothing stores (a _ ① _ _ ② _ _) on the Internet.

[(ア) b (イ) c (ウ) v (エ) o (オ) i (カ) l (キ) e]

4. 総経費は最終的に一千万円を超えました。

The total expenses (e _ ① _ _ ② _ _) passed 10 million yen.

[(ア) n (イ) i (ウ) l (エ) e (オ) x (カ) u (キ) v]

5. 友人はゲームが研究の妨げになることを決して許さなかった。

My friend never let playing games (i _ ① _ _ ② _ _) with his studies.

[(ア) t (イ) t (ウ) n (エ) r (オ) p (カ) s (キ) e]

英語 (全7の5)

V 会話文を読んで、本文中の空所(1)～(8)に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

Pharmacist: How can I help you today?
 Patient: I have this (1) from my doctor that I would like to get filled.
 Pharmacist: Ok. Is this for high blood pressure medication?
 Patient: Yes, it's the first time my doctor (2) that I use it.
 Pharmacist: I see. Did your doctor give you any lifestyle advice to follow?
 Patient: Not really. She seemed to have other (3) to tend to when I was in her office.
 Pharmacist: I'll give you a list of things you can try to help with your high blood pressure.
 Patient: Thank you. That would be very (4).
 Pharmacist: To start, one thing you can do is to try to exercise more.
 Patient: Yes, my doctor also (5) that this might help.
 Pharmacist: Another thing you can do is to try to eat (6) food.
 Patient: Ok. I will try to do this as well.
 Pharmacist: Lastly, I think it would be best if you (7) smoking.
 Patient: I was afraid you would say that.
 Pharmacist: Smoking is a (8) cause of high blood pressure.
 Patient: Ok, I understand. Thank you for the advice.
 Pharmacist: Here is the list I was talking about. Also, don't forget to take this medication once a day!
 Patient: Oh, I will do that for sure. Thank you for your help.

1. (a) letter	(b) advice	(c) prescription	(d) receipt
2. (a) recommended	(b) told	(c) parlayed	(d) locked
3. (a) lackeys	(b) followers	(c) utensils	(d) patients
4. (a) lackluster	(b) helpful	(c) rough	(d) tedious
5. (a) enlightened	(b) mellowed	(c) mentioned	(d) educated
6. (a) stronger	(b) detrimental	(c) fiercer	(d) healthier
7. (a) close	(b) quit	(c) keep	(d) possess
8. (a) major	(b) deprived	(c) trivial	(d) little

英語 (全7の6)

VI 英文を読んで、以下の問い合わせに答えよ。

End-of-life care in the United States has been undergoing a significant paradigm shift. (1) alleviating the pain and suffering of people in the terminal stages of illness remains a priority, there is increasing awareness of the harm done (2) such patients are denied the right to self-determination about how they die. This awareness has resulted in a nationwide "death with dignity" movement and a call for state laws that legalize and regulate aid-in-dying services. The aim is to give terminally ill patients with a confirmed survival prognosis of six months or less the option of obtaining medication from a provider that will hasten their death.

Medical aid in dying (also called assisted dying, physician-assisted death, and physician-assisted suicide) (3) not be confused with euthanasia. While both have the goal of relieving great suffering, there are key differences; the issue is also complicated by a lack of consensus on definitions. That said, *aid in dying* generally refers to the act of assisting a terminally ill person who is capable (4) decision-making to die by providing prescribed life-ending medications. *Euthanasia* generally refers to the direct administration by a physician of life-ending medication to a terminally ill patient. Neither fall under the purview of ⁽⁴⁾*palliative care*, which can include accepted interventions (5) palliative sedation, voluntary cessation of eating and drinking, and stopping curative treatments.

While euthanasia remains illegal in the United States, that isn't necessarily the case for medical aid in dying. Indeed, 11 U.S. jurisdictions have legalized it. Internationally, aid in dying is legal in at least nine countries. This article provides an overview of aid in dying in the United States, discusses the nurse's role, offers an illustrative case report, and addresses nursing implications.

(Kaveri (2022), *American Journal of Nursing* より一部抜粋)

1. 本文中の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1) (a) When	(b) Nevertheless	(c) Although	(d) Meanwhile
(2) (a) who	(b) hence	(c) until	(d) when
(3) (a) would	(b) should	(c) might	(d) could
(4) (a) about	(b) of	(c) at	(d) for
(5) (a) such as	(b) in case	(c) far from	(d) due to

英 語 (全 7 の 7)

2. 各問い合わせの答えを、それぞれ (a) ~ (d) より 1 つずつ選びマークせよ。

(1) What is the problem in the United States according to the passage?

- (a) Medical and nursing care are struggling to find better pain killing medication.
- (b) Alleviating pain sometimes can lead to terminal stages in seriously ill patients.
- (c) Palliative care has been losing its status as of the utmost importance at hospitals.
- (d) Terminally ill patients do not have the initiative to end their own lives.

(2) Which of the following statement is true about the "death with dignity"?

- (a) People's awareness of the issue is still low despite the nationwide movement.
- (b) Terminally ill patients can receive a survival prognosis from their doctors.
- (c) Patients with limited living time may receive prescribed drugs to shorten their lives.
- (d) It is a social movement to acknowledge the right to prolong patients' lives.

(3) What is a crucial difference between "aid in dying" and euthanasia?

- (a) a patient's own will
- (b) offering medical assistance
- (c) a lack of consensus among medical doctors
- (d) providing medication to end a patient's life

(4) Which definition best describes the underlined words, 'palliative care'?

- (a) providing life-ending care to patients suffering from a terminal illness
- (b) relieving great suffering by offering a choice to end life
- (c) direct medical interventions by physicians without a patient's consent
- (d) managing symptoms such as pain to improve a patient's quality of life

(5) What is the purpose of this passage?

- (a) to encourage an amendment to the law
- (b) to inform about the current situation
- (c) to call for further action
- (d) to educate readers about palliative care