

令和 7 年度
北九州市立看護専門学校
一般入学試験

英 語 問 題 用 紙
(50 分)

<注意事項>

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないでください。
- 2 この問題冊子には、問題用紙が 11 ページまであります。
- 3 落丁・乱丁のある場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - ① 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄の数字をマークしてください。
 - ② 氏名欄に氏名・フリガナを記入してください。
- 5 問題冊子は回収します。

受 験 番 号

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

第1問 次の英文(問 1～問 10)の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 The problem () by our team of engineers.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① solve | ② has solved |
| ③ are solved | ④ will solved |
| ⑤ was solved | |

問 2 She would travel around the world if she () enough money.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| ① have | ② has |
| ③ had | ④ will have |
| ⑤ having | |

問 3 The scientist discovered () seemed to be a new species of insect.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| ① that | ② what |
| ③ the thing | ④ which |
| ⑤ how | |

問 4 This machine is () to that one in every point.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| ① better | ② more |
| ③ superior | ④ good |
| ⑤ well | |

問 5 () the project is completed, we can celebrate our success.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| ① But | ② So that |
| ③ Unless | ④ In order that |
| ⑤ Now that | |

問6 He has been working at the company () two months now.

- ① since ② for
③ to ④ while
⑤ last

問7 I need something to (). Can I use your pencil?

- ① write ② wrote
③ writing ④ write with
⑤ written

問 8 You () Japan last night, but you didn't.

- ① should leave ② should have left
③ shouldn't left ④ shouldn't has left
⑤ should had left

問9 The time will come () we can travel freely again.

- ① when ② here
③ where ④ there
⑤ which

問 10 I'll be back () about three days.

- ① at ② between
③ to ④ on
⑤ in

第2問 次の日本文(問1～問5)に合うように、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語(句)を並べかえ、3番目に入る語(句)の番号を選びなさい。(ただし、大文字にすべき語(句)も小文字で表記してある。)

問1 昨晚からずっと雨が降っている。

It _____ 11 _____ night.
① last ② been ③ has
④ since ⑤ raining

問2 この町で最もおいしいピザを提供しているレストランを教えてください。

Please tell me the _____ 12 _____ pizza in town.
① serves ② restaurant ③ best
④ the ⑤ which

問3 競技に勝ったのは彼女であり、彼女の妹ではなかった。

It was _____ 13 _____, not her sister.
① won ② she ③ the
④ competition ⑤ that

問4 会議に遅れないほうがいい。上司が嫌うから。

You _____ 14 _____ to the meeting; the boss
doesn't like it.
① not ② had ③ come
④ late ⑤ better

問5 その重い箱を持ち上げられるほど彼は強くなかった。

He _____ 15 _____ the heavy box.
① lift ② wasn't ③ strong
④ enough ⑤ to

こ の ペ ー ジ 空 白

第3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、それぞれ下の①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

At the dentist's office

- A: Good morning. Can I help you?
B: I hope so. I have a terrible toothache.
A: (1)?
B: Yes. I just moved here a few days ago.
A: (2)?
B: No, I don't.
A: Well, we've been really busy this morning. We've already had two emergency cases.
B: I need to be treated as soon as possible. (3).
A: Have you tried any painkillers?
B: Yes, but (4).
A: I can see your face is starting to swell up. How bad is it?
B: It's really bad. I don't know what else to say.
A: (5)?
B: Yesterday afternoon.
A: Were you able to sleep last night?
B: Not really.
A: Just a minute. I'll ask the doctor.
B: Thank you.

(1) 16

- ① Is this your first visit here
- ② Do you have terrible pain
- ③ Have you ever come here
- ④ Could you tell me where you live
- ⑤ Could you tell me your phone number

(2) 17

- ① Do you have any brothers or sisters
- ② Do you have a fever
- ③ Do you have an appointment
- ④ Do you want to work here
- ⑤ Do you have any questions

(3) 18

- ① I will come here tomorrow
- ② I can't stand this pain much longer
- ③ I don't need any painkillers
- ④ I can't walk any more
- ⑤ This pain has made me delighted

(4) 19

- ① they didn't do much
- ② they are very effective
- ③ they are very cheap
- ④ I cannot afford to buy them
- ⑤ they will make me recover faster

(5) 20

- ① When did you move here
- ② When did the pain go away
- ③ When did it cause you to sleep well
- ④ When did you feel comfortable
- ⑤ When did it start to hurt

第4問 次の英文を読み、以下の問い(問1～問5)に答えなさい。(*印がつけられている語や句に関しては注を参考にする事。)

There isn't a person without a name. After all, it is the main (1) of identifying or addressing* a person. (2) given names have been common from the beginning of time, surnames* have not. In fact, some people do not have surnames even in the present day. For example, the people of Tibet, Myanmar, Java, and East Africa typically do not use a surname or family name.

According to legend, the Chinese were the first people to use a surname. It was Emperor Fu Xi in 2852 BC who began the use of surnames in order to count the number of people in his empire. However, other countries did not use surnames until much later. For example, Great Britain began using surnames only in the 13th and 14th centuries. Japan's use of surnames came even later in the 19th century.

Although the need for a surname became important at different times in different places, the reason for the surname across cultures is very (3). Before modern times, people lived in small villages or neighborhoods where everyone knew each other. There was no need to have a surname. However, when the population increased, people needed to be able to tell the difference between individuals with the same given name. A surname would (a)show who a person's parents were or what clan* they belonged to. For example, Jones is the common short form for John's son. The -s at the end of a surname like Jacobs or Andrews would also indicate that the person was someone's son. Place surnames were also common. A person who lived near a lake might have the surname Loch. Similarly, a person from Ness might have the surname Van Ness, which would mean "from Ness."

Sometimes, surnames (4) a person's looks. A person with the surname Reid would have red hair. Other such surnames are Young, Strong, or Little. Finally, a surname might be based on the work a person does. A person with the last name Miller would have worked at a mill. The surname Smith would have come from a person who worked with metals.

In Western cultures, the surname is usually (5) to the end of the given name. For this reason, many people in the West refer to the surname as the last name. However, in some Asian cultures, the surname is placed before the given name. This may be because the family or clan carries more importance than the individual in those countries. The (b)significance of the surname and whether women change (i)it or not after marriage differs around the world. Many women in Western countries will typically take their husbands' surnames after marriage. This is because when a woman gets married, she is

then considered a member of her husband's family. These days, women cite* love or family unity* in addition to tradition as reasons for changing their last name. On the other hand, there are a handful of countries where the idea of a woman taking the last name of her husband is a foreign concept. Greece, for example, made a law in 1983 requiring women to keep (ii)their own last name for reasons of gender equality. Belgium, the Netherlands, and France are some other countries where women must legally (c)retain their own surname. Though not a law, it is typical in some countries to retain one's surname. These countries include Malaysia, Spain, Chile, and Korea. In fact, in Korea, a woman will usually not even marry someone of the same surname unless the person has different roots.

The origin, meanings, order, and significance of the surname are both interesting and rich in history. To find out more about one's own family history, a person just needs to look at his or her surname.

(Adapted from *Reading for the Academic World 1*)

(注) address: ～を呼ぶ
clan: 一族, 血縁集団
unity: 団結

surname(s): 姓, 名字
cite: ～を引き合いに出す

問 1 英文中の空所 (1) ～ (5) に入れるのに最も適切なものを, それぞれ下の ① ～ ⑤ の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|----|
| (1) | ① means | ② reason | 21 |
| | ③ cause | ④ fact | |
| | ⑤ meanings | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------|----|
| (2) | ① Because | ② Almost | 22 |
| | ③ Though | ④ Unless | |
| | ⑤ By the time | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|----|
| (3) | ① different | ② similar | 23 |
| | ③ various | ④ rich | |
| | ⑤ unbelievable | | |

(ii) their

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- ① surnames'
- ② husbands' and women's
- ③ husbands'
- ④ countries'
- ⑤ women's

問 4 本文の内容に合うように、次の (A) ~ (D) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の ① ~ ⑤ の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(A) Emperor Fu Xi introduced surnames in China in ().

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- ① 13th century
- ② 14th century
- ③ 19th century
- ④ 2852 BC
- ⑤ 1983

(B) The primary reason for adopting surnames is ().

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- ① to be kind to others
- ② to marry someone
- ③ to distinguish individuals with the same given name
- ④ to follow a legal requirement
- ⑤ to celebrate family unity

(C) People probably place the surname before the given name in ().

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- ① the United States
- ② China
- ③ the United Kingdom
- ④ France
- ⑤ Germany

(D) It is typical for women to retain their own surname after marriage without any legal requirement in ().

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- ① Greece
- ② France
- ③ Malaysia
- ④ Great Britain
- ⑤ Belgium

問 5 本文の内容に最も合うものを、下の ① ～ ⑤ の中から一つ選びなさい。

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- ① All countries use a surname or family name.
- ② Japan started using surnames earlier than China.
- ③ The person with the surname Loch must have worked with metals.
- ④ In Japan, the individual is more important than the family or clan.
- ⑤ A person's surname might be related to his or her family's history.