

令和 8 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 10 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

1

 ~

35

)

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 This writer is known () many young readers.

1

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| ① to | ② for |
| ③ as | ④ between |
| ⑤ due to | |

問2 If they () earlier, they wouldn't have missed the train.

2

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ① leave | ② had left |
| ③ left | ④ would leave |
| ⑤ would have left | |

問3 This is the park () we used to play in as kids.

3

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| ① where | ② which |
| ③ in which | ④ what |
| ⑤ there | |

問4 We were all () when we saw the beautiful sunset.

4

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| ① amazing | ② amazed |
| ③ amaze | ④ amazes |
| ⑤ amazingly | |

問5 He was tired because he () all day.

5

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ① has worked | ② was working |
| ③ works | ④ will have worked |
| ⑤ had worked | |

問 6 () of your town?

6

- ① How many people ② How is the people
- ③ What is the population ④ How population
- ⑤ What much people

問 7 This job requires () time than I expected.

7

- ① few ② fewer
- ③ little ④ less
- ⑤ least

問 8 You () touch these paintings. They are very valuable.

8

- ① must ② don't have to
- ③ mustn't ④ wouldn't
- ⑤ didn't

問 9 We left the theater () the movie ended.

9

- ① as long as ② as far as
- ③ as soon as ④ as well as
- ⑤ as much as

問 10 The weather () bad, the match was canceled.

10

- ① was ② were
- ③ had been ④ being
- ⑤ been

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 その書類はオンラインで確認することができる。

_____ 11 _____ online.
① checked ② can ③ the
④ documents ⑤ be

問2 悪天候のせいで、私たちは外出することができなかった。

The bad _____ 12 _____ us to go out.
① for ② impossible ③ it
④ made ⑤ weather

問3 パークさんはどうしても私をコンサートに連れて行きたかった。

Mr. Park _____ 13 _____ the concert.
① on ② to ③ me
④ taking ⑤ insisted

問4 父は私に彼の新しい車を使うことを許可してくれた。

My father _____ 14 _____ his new car.
① to ② gave ③ permission
④ use ⑤ me

問5 私は眠るためというよりむしろ考えるために横になっていた。

I lay down _____ 15 _____ as to think.
① so ② to ③ sleep
④ not ⑤ much

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。

On Campus

- A: Hey, Emma. How are your classes going this semester?
B: Not too bad, thanks. (1). How about you?
A: I'm doing fine. But my major classes are a bit challenging.
B: Oh, what's your major again?
A: Mechanical engineering. We have a lot of lab work and reports.
B: Sounds tough! Are you usually on campus all day?
A: Yeah, sometimes I stay on campus until 9 p.m.
B: That's late! Don't you also have a part-time job?
A: I do. I work at a convenience store near my dormitory.
B: Wow, you're really busy. (2)?
A: I study at night and try not to waste time during the day.
B: That's impressive. I can never concentrate that late.
A: It's not easy, but I'm used to it now. (3)?
B: I'm in the literature department, so we mostly write essays and do reading.
A: Sounds like a lot of writing. Do you have many group projects?
B: Sometimes. Actually, I have one next week. (4)?
A: Sure. What's the topic?
B: We're discussing how social media affects communication.
A: That's interesting! I did a similar project last year.
B: Really? That's great. (5)?
A: Of course. I'll send you my notes later.

(1)

16

- ① I've already finished all my classes
- ② I'm taking fewer classes than last year
- ③ I have too much homework every week
- ④ I've been skipping most of my lectures
- ⑤ I failed most of my exams

(2)

17

- ① When do you usually get home
- ② Do you often take long vacations
- ③ How do you find time to study
- ④ Did you finish the report
- ⑤ Isn't studying just a waste of time

(3)

18

- ① What kind of books do you like
- ② What classes should I take
- ③ What's your favorite convenience store
- ④ What's your major
- ⑤ Where do you work part-time

(4)

19

- ① Would you like to help me with it
- ② Can you tell me where the library is
- ③ Do you know any good movies
- ④ Are you free this weekend
- ⑤ Will you give me a ride home

(5)

20

- ① Can I borrow your textbook
- ② Can you share your old presentation
- ③ Could you tell me your phone number
- ④ Will you come to our class
- ⑤ Do you remember my name

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こと。)

The term “robot” was first used in the 1920s, and today there are millions of robots in use throughout the world, according (1) the International Federation of Robotics. In the health industry, robots are being (2) more each day.

Increasingly, surgeons use robots for remote surgery, also called *telesurgery*. In other words, they operate on patients without having to be in the same physical location: in fact, they may be far away. Although it might seem scary to have a robot performing an operation on you, robotic surgery has many (3). Robots do not get distracted or become bored by repetitive tasks. In addition, they are much more (a)precise. Consequently, a patient may feel less pain during an operation and recover more quickly.

Medical students also use robots to learn about the human body. They practice on *human simulators*, mannequins* (b)equipped with the latest technology. These pieces of equipment not only resemble real people, (4) they also act like them. They can cry, sweat, produce saliva*, and open and close their eyes. They can make breathing and heartbeat sounds, and they can bleed* and respond to drugs. There are many (5) of these mannequins: male and female versions, teenage versions, and even pregnant and baby versions. Because they are so lifelike, these robotic patients can prepare future doctors for the real-life scenarios they might face in their careers. (i) They can “suffer” from almost any emergency situation possible, like a heart attack or epileptic seizure*. This exposure* to realistic “emergencies” may help prevent medical errors, which unfortunately are all too common.

Robots can help nurses, too. A common problem in hospitals is that nurses constantly have to move people from one bed to another, pick them up, or put them into a wheelchair. Robots are strong, so they can help with tiring tasks like these. Because they do not get tired, they can help prevent injury, and in addition, (ii) they never get angry, bored, or frustrated.

Finally, robots can also improve life for people who have lost mobility. Robotic pants allow paralyzed* patients to move around independently instead of being (c)confined to a wheelchair. The pants have advantages that are not only physical. One patient commented: “I never dreamed I would walk again. I forgot what it’s like.” He continued: “I have a 3-year-old daughter. The first time she saw me walking, she was silent for the first few minutes and then she said: ‘Daddy, you are tall.’ It made me feel so good, like I was soaring.”

(Adapted from *Longman Academic Reading Series 2*)

(注) mannequins: 人体模型
bleed: 出血する
exposure: ～に触れること

saliva: 唾液
epileptic seizure: てんかん発作
paralyzed: 麻痺した

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 at | ② for | 21 |
| | ③ to | ④ on | |
| | ⑤ in | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|----|
| (2) | ① used | ② uses | 22 |
| | ③ using | ④ to use | |
| | ⑤ use | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|----|
| (3) | ① processes | ② doctors | 23 |
| | ③ chances | ④ problems | |
| | ⑤ benefits | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|----|
| (4) | ① if | ② but | 24 |
| | ③ that | ④ after | |
| | ⑤ more | | |

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------|----|
| (5) | ① varieties | ② people | 25 |
| | ③ viruses | ④ humans | |
| | ⑤ medicines | | |

問 2 下線部 (a) ～ (c) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の ① ～ ⑤ の中から一つ
ずつ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|
| (a) | precise | 26 |
| | ① surprising | ② shocking |
| | ③ imaginary | ④ wrong |
| | ⑤ accurate | |

(b) equipped with

27

① breaking

② having

③ running

④ competing

⑤ saving

(c) confined

28

① able

② known

③ limited

④ compared

⑤ likely

問 3 二重下線部 (i)と(ii)の内容として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の ① ～ ⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(i) They

29

① Careers

② The real-life scenarios

③ Future doctors

④ Robotic patients

⑤ Versions

(ii) they

30

① tasks

② robots

③ people

④ hospitals

⑤ nurses

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) The word “robot” was first used in ().

31

① the early 19th century

② the late 19th century

③ the early 20th century

④ the late 20th century

⑤ the 21th century

(B) Remote surgery doesn't need to be performed () the patient. 32

- ① with
- ② on
- ③ for
- ④ far from
- ⑤ near

(C) Robots medical students use to learn about the human body can't (). 33

- ① cry or sweat
- ② move like real people
- ③ respond to drugs
- ④ teach medical theory
- ⑤ open their eyes

(D) Robotic pants can offer (). 34

- ① paralyzed patients
- ② both physical and emotional benefits
- ③ wheelchairs
- ④ improvement in remote surgery
- ⑤ training for nurses

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。 35

- ① Robots can feel emotions and understand pain.
- ② Surgery with robots takes much longer than normal.
- ③ Robots are only used for teaching surgery to senior doctors.
- ④ Robots are only available in adult male versions.
- ⑤ Robots assist with physically demanding tasks.