

## 英文問題

**第1問** 以下の英文を読んで、後の問い(問1～6)に答えなさい。

People who are good at understanding others imagine another person's feelings. They are able to relate to how that person reacts to things. Understanding how others feel, act, and react helps us build better relationships.

People who are 【 あ 】 at understanding others are usually good listeners. Research shows that the better someone listens, the more connected that person feels with the person who is talking. (ア)This produces a feeling of bonding and closeness.

Most of us rate ourselves as good listeners — after all, listening 【 い 】 like such a simple, basic thing to do. But (イ)often we're so busy thinking of what we want to say that we don't listen as much as we'd like. Here are some ways to build good listening skills.

Practice listening well in everyday conversations. Really 【 a 】 to what the other person is saying. Train yourself to think of listening as more important than talking.

Tune in to feelings as well as story. When a friend tells you about something, try to imagine how he or she might have felt. Make statements that show (ウ)あなたが、友達の経験を理解しようとしている, like: “Oh, that must have felt amazing!” or “That must be upsetting for you.” You'll probably notice that you feel closer to the person. You might find you can 【 う 】 what your friend will say next.

【 b 】 to listen to someone in depth. Interview a friend or family member about a special time in his or her life. For example, ask your parents about their wedding day or get your grandparents to tell you about having their first child. Try to imagine what the experience was really like for them. Ask them to tell you more about how they felt and why.

After building your skills in understanding others, how do you use that knowledge? If you're like most people, you use it to help and support the people you 【 c 】. This is compassion, and compassion helps us form relationships. Try (エ)these three ways to be more compassionate.

Ask others what they need. If a friend is going through a difficult time, ask what you can do to help. If your friend says, “I don't know,” think about what you'd want in the same situation, then offer to do something similar.

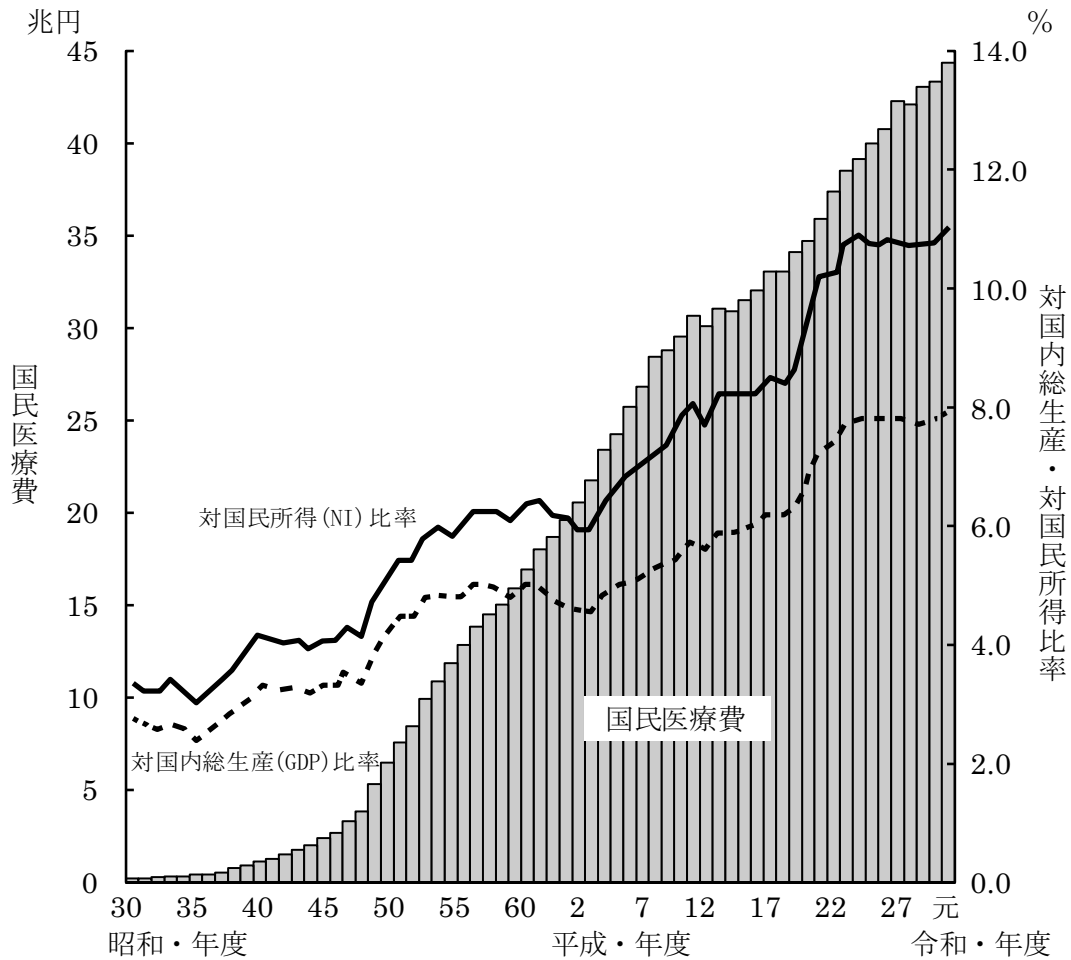
Show a sincere interest in others. Be curious about the people you know — not in a fake way, but in a way that shows you want to understand them a little better. For example, ask about the kinds of things they like to do, or about their feelings, ideas, and opinions.

Act with kindness. When you hear gossip, ridicule, or unkind teasing, make it your first reaction to imagine how it would feel to be on the receiving end. That can help you tune in to other people's feelings and refuse to join in.



# 看護学科図表問題

第2問 以下の問い(問1, 2)に答えよ。



NI : National Income      GDP : Gross Domestic Product

図1 国民医療費，対国内総生産・対国民所得比率の年次推移

出典 厚生労働省「令和4年6月27日 元（2019）年度国民医療費のオープンデータ」

「令和元（2019）年度 国民医療費の概況」（厚生労働省）

(<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/k-iryohi/19/dl/data.pdf>)

問1 図1から国民医療費，対国内総生産・対国民所得比率の年次推移について，300字以内で説明せよ。

問2 問1で読みとった年次推移を基に，令和2年度以降の予測と，それに伴い今後国民はどのような行動をすることが望ましいか，以上2点について考えを300字以内で説明せよ。

## リハビリテーション学科図表問題

第3問 以下の問い(問1～3)に答えよ。

図1～4のグラフは母集団が合計77万人(男性40万人,女性37万人),2009年1～12月に身体各部位別の骨折で医療機関に受診した男女別の受診率を示す。

問1 以下の問いに答えよ。

- 1) 図1の肩及び上腕の骨折の受診者数は,6-18歳男性が6,960人,6-18歳女性が2,050人であった。男女それぞれの受診率を算出せよ。ただし,答えは少数第4位を四捨五入し,少数第3位まで答えよ。
- 2) 16-18歳男性の受診率は0.306%,16-18歳女性の受診率は0.044%であった。男女を比較すると6-12歳では,男性は女性の2倍,13-15歳では男性は女性の5倍の受診率であった。6-12歳と13-15歳の男女の受診率を算出せよ。ただし,答えは少数第4位を四捨五入し,少数第3位まで答えよ。

問2 図1～3のグラフを比較し,それらから読み取れる特徴と原因を考察し,300字以内で論述しなさい。

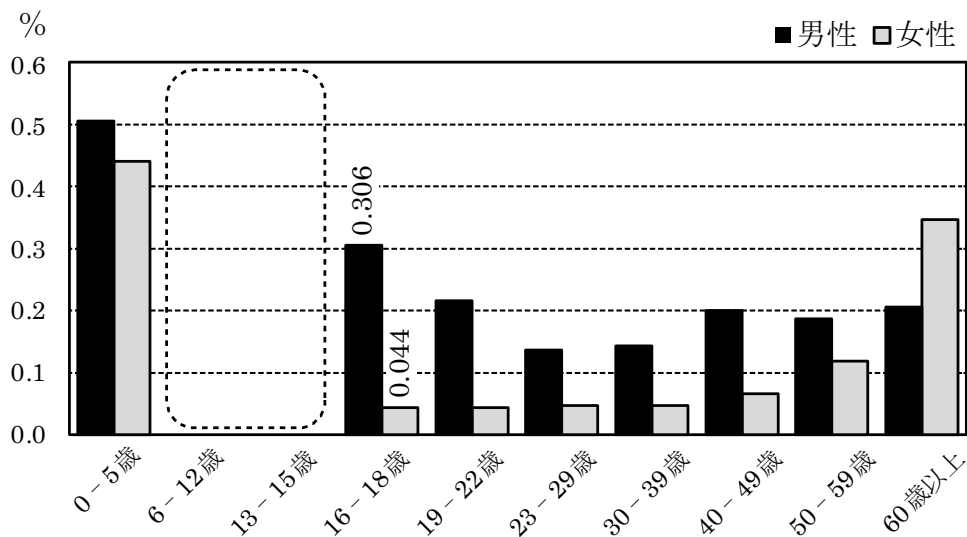


図1 肩及び上腕の骨折

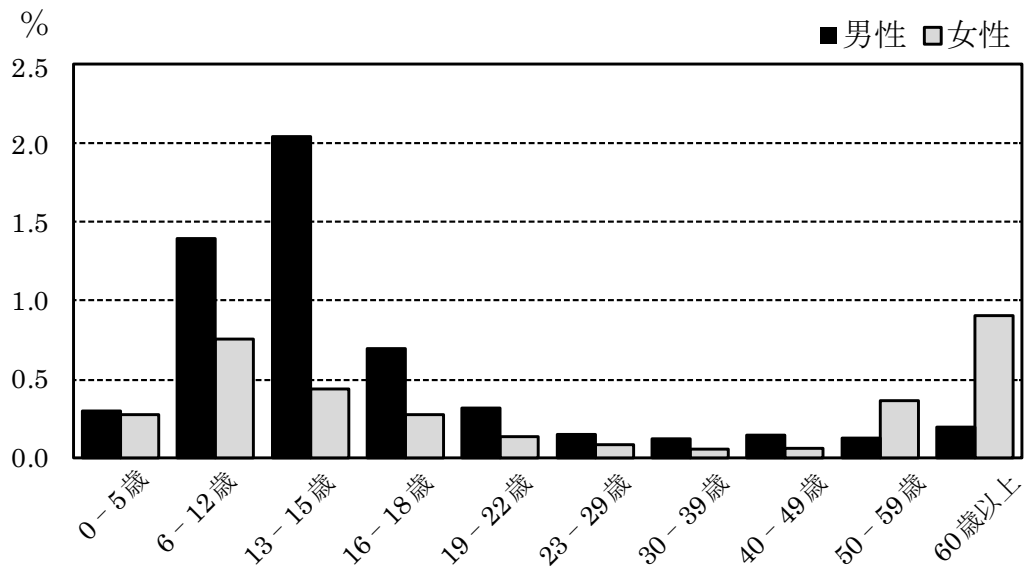


図2 前腕の骨折

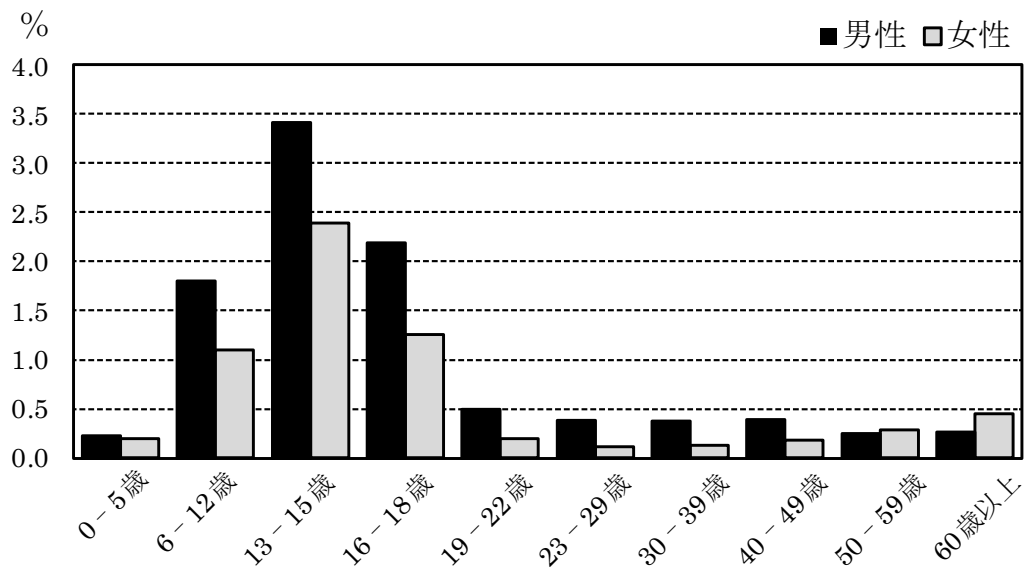


図3 手首及び手の骨折

出典： 日経メディカル Online 2011年4月8日掲載  
<https://medical.nikkeibp.co.jp/leaf/mem/pub/series/recept/201104/519289.html>より、一部改変

問3 以下の問いに答えよ。回答の際には回答欄の順不同に注意すること。

- 1) 図4は身体の中のどの部位の骨折のグラフと考えられるか、推測し身体の中の部位の名称を答えよ。
- 2) 60歳以上の女性が特に高い割合になった原因について簡潔に述べよ。
- 3) この部位を骨折しないために日常生活で注意することについて簡潔に答えよ。

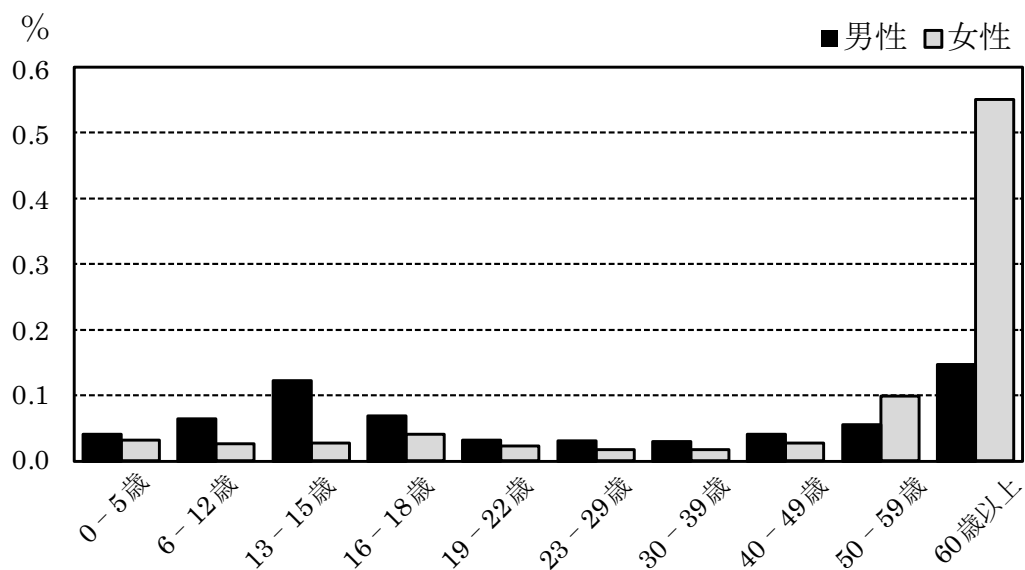


図4 1) \_\_\_\_\_の骨折

出典 <https://medical.nikkeibp.co.jp/leaf/mem/pub/series/recept/201104/519289.html>  
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