

令和5年度入学 看護学部 編入学（一般・推薦・助産師養成特別）試験問題の出典

種別	大問 番号	著者名	著作物名	書名等	版元
英語	—	The Guardian	"I'm pleased it is being used for people's safety': QR code inventor relishes its role in tackling Covid"	December 11, 2020 一部改変	The Guardian

令和5年度 編入学（一般・推薦・助産師養成特別）

看護学部
英語 (60分)

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この冊子は、3ページあります。なお、下書き用紙が1枚あります。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子及び解答用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの脱落などがあった場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせなさい。
- 4 解答は、必ず黒鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）で記入し、ボールペンや万年筆などを使用してはいけません。
- 5 解答用紙には、氏名及び受験票と同じ受験番号を忘れずに記入しなさい。
- 6 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入しなさい。
- 7 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

問題訂正

○訂正内容

教科名 英語 (一般・推薦・助産師養成特別)

頁・問題番号・行 2ページ 16行

誤) a renaissance 復

正) a renaissance 復活

次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。(配点 100 点)

The eureka moment that helped Masahiro Hara perfect the Quick Response, or QR code, sprang from a lunchtime game of *Go* more than a quarter of a century ago. He was playing the ancient game of strategy at work when the stones arranged on the board revealed the solution to a problem troubling the firm's clients in Japan's car industry – and which is now being repurposed as a weapon in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

[ア] an employee of the automotive components firm Denso Wave, Hara had been fielding requests from factories to come up with a better way to manage their inventories of an ever-expanding range of parts. Workers wanted a less labour-intensive way to store more information, including *kana* and *kanji* characters, but the barcodes then in use could hold only 20 or so alphanumeric characters of information each. In some cases, a single box of components carried as many as 10 barcodes that had to be read individually. Having helped develop a barcode reader in the early 1980s, Hara knew the method had its limitations. “Having to read so many barcodes in a day was very [イ], and workers were tired of scanning boxes multiple times,” Hara, now a chief engineer at the company, said in an online interview from its headquarters in Aichi prefecture, central Japan. “We [ウ] barcode readers for 10 years so we had the knowhow. I was looking at the board and thought the way the stones were lined up along the grids ... could be a good way of conveying lots of information at the same time.”

And so the theory behind the QR code was born. Twenty-six years later, the two-dimensional patterns of tiny black and white squares, [エ], have revolutionised the way we shop, travel and access websites. Once regarded as a minor inconvenience before the advent of camera-equipped smartphones, the humble QR code is now undergoing a renaissance during the coronavirus pandemic. Since early this year it has been deployed in everything, from customer check-ins at restaurants to digital menus and contactless payments, and is used in contact-chasing apps in several countries, including the system used by the NHS.

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In 2000 – the year the QR code received ISO certification – the technology began to find its way into daily life in Japan, first on betting slips at horse races to quickly identify winning bets. Though not a gambler, Hara recalled feeling a sense of pride whenever he spotted his invention on betting slips discarded on the street by disappointed punters. But it was the development of smartphone cameras that brought the QR code into widespread use, with in-built apps allowing people to quickly scan arrays of dots to access websites and claim discount coupons. Hara, 63, said he was “amazed” when cashless payments using the code caught on in China. “I never thought it would be used as a form of money.” The code's role in government efforts to contain a global public health emergency has also taken him by surprise. “I'm really pleased that it's being used to help improve people's safety,” said Hara, who scans up to 20 times at weekend,

mainly in newspapers and magazines. “Back in 1994 we were focused on its use in the economy ... we never thought it would be used for something like this.”

[オ] by the technology’s prominence, he has turned his attention to its potential to contribute to other areas of healthcare. (1) “I’ve been thinking about how to increase the amount of information that can be stored so that the code can handle images,” he said. “For example, it could be possible for people to carry around their x-rays and cardiograms in QR code form.” In the aftermath of a major earthquake or other natural disaster, aid workers could scan QR codes belonging to sick evacuees to make quick diagnoses and arrange for appropriate medical care.

Denso Wave’s decision to keep the code’s patents open from the outset – in part to encourage other firms to take the technology further – has fuelled its ubiquity and, this year, given health authorities around the world a chance of [カ] the virus’s spread. But its inventor – who named the code on his birthday, 8 August – has no desire to occupy the limelight. “It would be nice if more people knew about our company,” he said, adding that recognition of Japan as the birthplace of the QR code was highest in China, where it is used an estimated 1.8bn times a day for cashless payments alone. “We don’t receive a commission each time it’s used,” Hara joked. “If only that were the case.”

(*The Guardian*, “‘I’m pleased it is being used for people’s safety’: QR code inventor relishes its role in tackling Covid,” December 11, 2020 より, 一部改変)

field (requests) ・ ・ に対応する a renaissance 復 the NHS 略 National Health Service
cardiogram 心電図

問1 [ア] に入る最も適切な語句を以下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(a) for (b) as (c) because (d) to be

問2 [イ] に入る最も適切な単語を以下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(a) inefficient (b) trouble (c) infamous (d) invaluable

問3 [ウ] に入る最も適切な形を以下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(a) have been making (b) were making (c) have made (d) had been making

問4 [エ] に入る下記の語句を正しい順番に並べなさい。

200 times/ a standard barcode/ can/ information/ than/ which/ more/ handle

問5 [オ]に入る最も適切な語句を以下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(a) having encouraged (b) encouraged (c) encouraging (d) encourage

問6 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 [カ]に入る最も適切な形を以下から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(a) slowing (b) slowed (c) slowness (d) to slow