

令和 7 年度  
佐賀大学医学部入学者選抜試験問題  
学校推薦型選抜Ⅰ  
(看護学科)

小 論 文

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、「問題資料」「解答用紙」は開いてはいけません。
- 2 小論文は、「問題資料」、「解答用紙」からなり、枚数は次のとおりです。

問題資料 表 紙 : 1 枚  
看 ・ 資料 : 4 枚

解答用紙 表 紙 : 1 枚  
看 ・ 解答 : 4 枚

下書き用紙 : 3 枚

- 3 「解答用紙」の表紙に受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに「解答用紙」1枚ごとに受験番号を記入してください。
- 4 試験終了後、「問題資料」と「下書き用紙」は持ち帰ってください。

令和 7 年度

学校推薦型選抜 I

(看護学科)

小論文

問 題 資 料

看 ・ 問 題      : 4 枚

以下の文章の著者は全盲の書き手である。

Once he is on it, a stairway is one of the safest places for a blind person. You never find a chair left on a stairway, or a bucket or a brick. There is never a stair missing from a stairway, and all the stairs are the same height. There is almost always a handrail or at least a wall to touch. There may be some uncertainty about the top step and the bottom step, but with the white cane, that problem is simplified.

This ( あ ) most sighted people, who tend to assume that stairs will be dangerous for the blind. Sighted people know that they sometimes fall on stairs, and they assume that, if a sighted person is likely to fall, a blind person is bound to.

(ア) It is very common, when I am going up or down stairs, for my sighted guide to count aloud the number of stairs, presumably for my benefit. Oddly enough, this is one of the few situations in which the additional knowledge is of little help. One can, of course, come upon a downward flight of stairs unexpectedly, and this would be as dangerous for a blind person as for a sighted one, and so the approach to a downward stair is an uncertain moment. To avoid the risk of an accidental fall, a blind person needs to know two things in advance: first, that he is approaching stairs and, second, that the stairs

go down. While most sighted guides usually disclose the first fact, they tend to forget about the second fact. The existence and the direction are always essential for a blind person, while the number is not. If I am descending a series of stairs interrupted by platforms, it is ( い ) to know when the last set of stairs has been completed, so that I can now set out confidently with my guide, not having to examine with my cane for the first stair of the next flight. In a way, a stairway can be a predictable structure for a blind person. The same is true of lifts and of escalators.

(イ) What the blind find far more difficult are smooth, open spaces. It is just these areas which are assumed by many sighted people to be best for the blind, because there is no danger of falling. From the blind point of view, however, a flat, open surface is not negotiable, especially when no useful signals exist there. In that case, it is not predictable at all, because it may end at any moment, and there is no way of telling where you are, once you are on it. The problem for a blind person is not the act of falling over, but the case where he does not know where he is. For this reason, it is ( う ) to find my way around a campus which is marked out by steps, little hills and valleys, low walls and lots of changes, because I can mark out my route with sections. The structure becomes a sequence when I am moving through it.

Let us take another example of an unpredictable structure. Sometimes my route is obstructed by, for instance, cars parked at different angles from each other. The danger in this case is not that I might walk into a car but that I will easily get lost. Blind people do sometimes walk into the edges of doors or into obstructions sticking out at head height, but it is unusual for a blind person to walk into a wall or a parked car. The white cane gives him sufficient ( へ ) of the presence of such a large object. The problem is rather that, having negotiated around three sides of a vehicle, it may end up difficult to pick up one's route again in the same direction. If, with the next step, a second parked car is discovered, lying at a different angle, and then a third, it is almost impossible to adapt oneself again to the original route. You must try to maintain in your mind a map showing all these angles and set it against the original direction. This kind of space is what I call an unpredictable structure.

When you are blind, a hand suddenly grabs you. A voice suddenly addresses you. There is no anticipation or preparation. There is no hiding around the corner. I am grasped and greeted. I am ( お ) in the presence of that which approaches me. I cannot escape it. A normal person can choose whom he wants to speak to, as he wanders around the streets or the marketplace. People are already there for him, and he can choose to (or

not to) turn their presence into a relationship on his own. For a blind person, people are always in motion. They come and go. Every one of them is like a bird which bursts into a large building, flies for a while, and then disappears. This idea of being visited seems to me to be quite important in the blind experience of other people.

(“Seeing with a Stick” by John M. Hull [*The Expanding Universe of English*, 東京大学

教養学部英語教室・編, 東京大学出版会, 1994, P100-109] より一部を改変して引用)

Notes on Blindness: A journey through the dark by John M. Hull, Profile Books Ltd, 2017. Copyright (c) John M. Hull 1990, 2013, 2017

受験番号		氏 名	
------	--	-----	--

令和 7 年度

学校推薦型選抜Ⅰ

(看護学科)

小論文

解 答 用 紙

看 ・ 解 答 : 4 枚

受験番号	
------	--

看・解答 1

問題資料を読み，次の問いに答えなさい。

問 1 （あ）から（お）までの五つの空欄にもっとも適するものを，それぞれ四つの選択肢の中から選び，その番号を解答欄へ記入しなさい。

（あ）

1: reminds    2: disappoints    3: puzzles    4: threatens

（い）

1: fearful    2: careful    3: hopeful    4: helpful

（う）

1: more difficult    2: easier    3: more complicated    4: simpler

（え）

1: warning    2: wisdom    3: acknowledgment    4: advantage

（お）

1: active    2: passive    3: visible    4: invisible

（あ）    \_\_\_\_\_    （い）    \_\_\_\_\_    （う）    \_\_\_\_\_    （え）    \_\_\_\_\_    （お）    \_\_\_\_\_



受験番号	
------	--

看・解答 2

問 2 下線部 (ア) (イ)をそれぞれ日本語に下さい.

(ア)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(イ)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

--

看·解答 3

問3 全盲の人がさらに暮らしやすくなるためには、どのような配慮がなおいっそう必要  
 だと思うか。著者の主な考えにできるだけ触れつつ、日本語（800字以内）で述べなさい。

[illegible]

受験番号

看・解答 4

500

600

700

800

【下書き用紙】