

1 A 2025 年度 英 語

医療・保健系統（医学部医学科受験者用）

問 題 冊 子 （1 ～ 8 ページ）

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ないこと。
- (2) 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配付する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙上部に印刷してある受験系統コード、受験番号、氏名(カタカナ)を確認し、氏名欄に氏名(漢字)を記入すること。もし、印刷に間違いがあった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。

〔解答用紙記入例（選択式の場合）〕

例 1. 〔語群〕が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

問 X	A		B		C	
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	/	2	/	4	/	/

A の解答が佐賀の場合 ↑

B の解答が東京の場合 ↑

C の解答が大阪の場合 ↑

例 2. 〔語群〕が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

問 X	a	b	c
	51	52	53
	/	4	2

a の解答が大学の場合 ↑

b の解答が小学校の場合 ↑

c の解答が中学校の場合 ↑

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

To begin at the beginning: what is *rationality*? As with most words in common usage, no definition can express its meaning exactly, and the history of the word just leads us in a circle: most dictionaries define *rational* as “having reason,” but *reason* itself comes from the Latin *ration-*, often defined as “reason.” A definition that is more or less faithful to the way the word is used is “the ability to use knowledge to attain goals.” *Knowledge* in turn is typically defined as “justified true belief.” We would not believe someone to be rational if they acted on beliefs that were known to be false, such as looking for their keys in a place they knew the keys could not be, or if their beliefs could not be justified.

注 Latin ラテン語の
attain 達成する

[出典：“Chapter 2. Rationality and Irrationality” from RATIONALITY:WHAT IT IS, WHY IT SEEMS SCARCE, WHY IT MATTERS by Steven Pinker , copyright © 2021 by Steven Pinker. Used by permission of Viking Books, an imprint of Penguin Publishing Group, a division of Penguin Random House LLC. All rights reserved.]

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合致するものを下の 11～20 の中から四つ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

Living with strangers? Always-occupied toilets, unwashed dishes in the kitchen, and people playing loud music in the room next to yours when you're trying to sleep? Maybe it doesn't have to be that way. As housing and rental costs remain high, and after the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared loneliness to be a global health concern, communal living — sharing a living space with a group of people you are not related to — is gaining popularity and media attention. Maybe making a home with others is more good than bad. The question is whether society is ready.

Rosie Kellett, 30, is a food writer based in London. In 2020, she needed a new place to live after a breakup, and on social media found a group living in a warehouse — an old industrial building — with space for one more person. Kellett estimates that in Hackney Wick, where she lives, there are close to 100 different warehouse communities.

Kellett lives with six other people in their late 20s and early 30s. Every week, they each put £25 into a shared bank account to cover the cost of household and cooking materials, garbage bags, cleaning products and everyone's dinner. Every night, one person cooks. On an online group chat, people confirm if they'll be in for dinner, if they want a meal saved for when they come home later, or if they are bringing a guest.

There are household tasks and house meetings. "It takes multiple online group chats to find half an hour when everyone's in," Kellett says, "but we try to do them as regularly as possible in case anyone's unhappy with their household jobs or there's anything anyone wants to discuss."

The best thing about living communally, she says, is that there's always someone around. The housemates feel like a family. "I've never felt that way, really, about people I've lived with before." In London, she adds, the housing crisis makes it very hard to find a home. "I think it's becoming increasingly

difficult to live a good life here, but we have found a little solution.”

There are negatives, too. Kellett has to work hard to ensure she gets some time alone. “I can find it quite difficult to go away from a big table full of people,” she says, “and even if you leave the party, you will still hear it. There are two showers and two toilets, which the housemates share without too many problems, but one washing machine isn’t quite enough.”

There is a wide range of communal living arrangements in the Western world, and they have emerged for various reasons — in the UK, according to *The Guardian*, the Covid-19 pandemic contributed to the increase of interest in communal living. More people may be turning towards communal living because the housing market is so pressured, Penny Clark, a specialist in a community-living organisation, says. Some seek it out because they want to be more environmentally sustainable. Clark also points out that in today’s atomised society, where family members may be spread far and wide from the town where they were born, social connection is a big attraction. In fact, research shows that people who live communally have a quality of life as high as the happiest people in society.

Is this way of living for everyone? “There are definitely compromises,” says Clark. “The work that goes into community life can be a bit overwhelming — sometimes it becomes too difficult, and people leave very upset.”

It is also difficult to create a new co-housing community. It’s hard to find land, the financial risks are big, and banks are hesitant to lend money. “We’re in a system that has certain assumptions about what a good life is, and a good home. And communal living doesn’t fit into those assumptions,” Clark says. “In society we have this belief that privacy is good, and that owning things is good.” Sharing your living space, she says, is not what people traditionally want. “The idea of a good home is a big house that you own by yourself.”

However, existing communities get regular inquiries from people wanting to move in. In London, after Rosie Kellett shared two Instagram videos about

her way of living, many people contacted her asking if they could move in. “I felt terrible because we were not taking in new roommates,” she says. “Definitely there is a desire for there to be more spaces like this, but you have to organise it for yourself.”

注 breakup 別れ

atomised 細分化された

[出典：Welin, Matilda. “Why Communal Living Can Make Us Happier.” *BBC Online*. 2024. <https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20240429-why-living-with-strangers-can-make-us-happier> に基づく]

11. Inconvenient situations are rarely associated with communal living.
12. The WHO has stated that feeling alone is not good for one’s health.
13. Rosie Kellett searched for her apartment with her work friends and found an ideal location.
14. At the warehouse where Kellett lives, the cost for preparing evening meals is included in the weekly contributions from the residents.
15. Kellett is trying to solve problems using online chats with other communal-living groups.
16. Kellett feels she needs more washing machines along with one more shower.
17. According to Penny Clark, environmental consciousness is one reason some people are looking for communal living.
18. Though it is difficult to find land for co-housing communities, banks are eager to lend money to those who are hoping to set them up.
19. It is challenging to create communal spaces because it is expensive and there is no demand.
20. Kellett is not planning to open a new communal house for people who have contacted her about her apartment.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに適していないものを 1 ~ 4 の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) When they bought a new sofa, they had no idea that it () so easily.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. would get a damage | 2. could be damaged |
| 3. would damage | 4. could suffer damage |

(b) () in Paris, France, the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics were broadcast live around the world.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Taking place | 2. When held |
| 3. Happened | 4. Having taken place |

(c) Among the key responsibilities of the media is () the facts of any news story before it is announced.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to investigate | 2. an investigation of |
| 3. checking | 4. having checked |

(d) Visitors to the art gallery were eagerly waiting to see the famous painting which was () there.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. hanging | 2. hanged |
| 3. hung | 4. to be hung |

(e) The ultimate sacrifice made by soldiers who fought to defend their country is ().

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a matter of honor | 2. a matter to be honored |
| 3. an honorable matter | 4. honoring a matter |

(f) It is virtuous to help others who need our help () expecting a reward for our effort.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. but not | 2. without |
| 3. instead of | 4. rather than |

(g) The atmosphere of the wage negotiations () tense.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. had become | 2. were |
| 3. became | 4. is becoming |

(h) Wonders of nature () in documentaries.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. educate us | 2. are revealed |
| 3. can be featured | 4. has explanation |

〔Ⅳ〕 次の(a)～(f)の各組の語について、最も強く発音する音節の母音がA欄と同じものをB欄の中から一つ選んで、その番号を記入せよ。

A 欄	B 欄
(a) bur-i-al	1. man-u-fac-tur-er 2. de-cent 3. in-tense 4. com-mu-ni-ty 5. re-sist
(b) Aus-tral-ia	1. our-selves 2. vig-or-ous 3. rack-et 4. safe-ly 5. con-ti-nent
(c) pas-sion-ate	1. Cath-o-lic 2. spe-cial-ist 3. de-cay 4. sen-sa-tion 5. prob-a-bil-i-ty
(d) pos-i-tive	1. in-ter-na-tion-al 2. con-se-quence 3. sub-stance 4. min-i-mum 5. fro-zen
(e) u-nique	1. sis-ter 2. ex-cuse 3. e-qual-ly 4. di-rec-tor 5. mis-un-der-stand
(f) o-cean	1. Oc-to-ber 2. ug-ly 3. crick-et 4. read-er 5. sto-ry

〔V〕 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の(a)～(f)の空欄に1～7の語(句)を入れ、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。また、文頭に入る語(句)も小文字で始めてある。

A. ランプをもう一つ取り付ければ、その照明システムを改善する一つの方法になるであろう。

(a) (b) (c) would be (d) (e) (f) the lighting system.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. one method | 2. installing | 3. other | 4. improving |
| 5. lamp | 6. of | 7. another | |

B. すばらしい店の立地を活かすことにより、ブルーコーヒーは利益を増大させることを目指している。

(a) (b) (c) of its excellent shop locations, Blue Coffee (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. use | 2. its profits | 3. by | 4. aims |
| 5. advantage | 6. to increase | 7. taking | |

C. 駐車場が不足しているので、従業員は、相乗り通勤するようながされている。

Employees (a) (b) (c) to work as parking spaces are (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. short | 2. a car | 3. ride | 4. to share |
| 5. supply | 6. are encouraged | 7. in | |

D. 各コースの詳細と旅程表のサンプルを含むパンフレットを添付しています。

(a) (b) a pamphlet that (c) (d) (e) (f) and sample trip plans.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. the courses | 2. what | 3. attached | 4. the details |
| 5. is | 6. of | 7. includes | |

②

A

2025年度

英

語

問題冊子（1～7ページ）

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Aの解答が佐賀の場合

Bの解答が東京の場合

Cの解答が大阪の場合

例 2. 〔語群〕が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

問 X	a	b	c
	51	52	53
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aの解答が大学の場合

bの解答が小学校の場合

cの解答が中学校の場合

〔Ⅰ〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

The ability to map modern family names using electronic databases and software is one of the most important advances in recent English family-name research, leading to vastly improved accuracy in explaining names and identifying name variants. It has confirmed beyond doubt that the majority of English family names have moved relatively short distances over the centuries, in some cases staying remarkably close to their places of origin. If they moved further away, it was usually by a succession of short-distance migrations over several generations within the same region.

注 variant 変異形
migration 移住

[出典：Parkin, Harry (2021). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain*. Oxford University Press に基づく]

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Science is something that we usually think of as progressing in a straight line. That is, scientists identify a problem, then perform experiments, and finally, maybe after many failures and small successes, they find a solution. Even if it takes many years, even many lifetimes, the solution will be found eventually, and then the problem is gone. At least, that is how it is often taught in school. The reality is often different. Take, for example, the case of the disease called “scurvy.”

Scurvy was once a big problem, and millions of people have died from it over the centuries. It is most famous as a sailor’s disease, because in the days

when sailing ships were the only way to travel long distances, the sailors would often run out of fresh food and become affected by scurvy. Scurvy is a vitamin-deficiency disease. Today, we know that certain vitamins cannot be produced by the human body — instead, we must consume them in food or drink. If we don't, we can get very sick. Scurvy is what happens when humans don't consume enough vitamin C for a few weeks. People with scurvy become tired and start to bleed around their teeth. They experience pain in their joints, such as their elbows and knees, and even worse things happen. Eventually, they die.

Vitamins were not discovered until the early 20th century, so the cause of scurvy was a mystery. As early as the 15th century, however, some people were noticing that sailors who could eat fresh food rarely suffered from scurvy, and that people who had scurvy, if they were given fresh vegetables and even meat, would quickly recover. There was no agreement about why this worked, or even if it really did work. In 1747, a British Navy doctor, James Lind, performed an experiment on twelve men who had scurvy, trying various foods and medicines. The ones who recovered were the ones who ate oranges and lemons. This was one of the first controlled experiments in the history of medicine.

Students are often taught that this experiment led directly to the British Navy adopting a rule requiring all sailors to drink lime juice every day, and suddenly scurvy became a rare and easily prevented disease around the world. The truth is not so simple. It was not until 1795, the year after Lind's death, that the Navy made that rule. Even then, some mistakes were made. At first, the Navy gave sailors lemon juice, which has four times as much vitamin C as lime juice, but later they switched to limes because they could get them more easily. (This is why British sailors began to be called "Limeys.") They also tried different ways of preparing the juice, many of which broke down the vitamin C and made the juice useless.

Thus, from the late 19th century, the idea that lemon or lime juice prevented scurvy was rejected by many in the medical community. One popular theory was that scurvy was caused by eating food that had gone bad, and so food was thoroughly cooked and canned for long journeys of exploration, such as to the North or South Pole. Since such processing of food destroys vitamin C, many people on these journeys suffered and died. In addition, the process of heating cow's milk to make it safe also destroyed vitamin C, resulting in the suffering and deaths of babies who were nursed on that milk.

Vitamin C was finally discovered in 1932, and the reason for scurvy and other vitamin-deficiency diseases was discovered—or, we could say, rediscovered. We also learned that vitamin C exists in many vegetables and even meat, so as long as people can eat a varied diet with lots of fresh foods, they won't have to worry about scurvy. The story of how scurvy was cured, and then how the cure was lost for decades before it was found again, should be a reminder that progress is not always linear: it can go backwards if we are not careful.

注 deficiency 欠乏

linear 直線的な

11. Scientists prefer to use straight lines, not curved ones, to describe the results of experiments.
12. Only people who go on long ocean voyages need to worry about scurvy.
13. Failing to eat foods that have vitamin C in them puts you at risk of death.
14. Methods to prevent scurvy have existed for more than 500 years, although the reason they were effective was not understood.
15. James Lind gave twelve sailors scurvy so he could experiment on them.
16. Lind's discovery created immediate changes in the diet of British sailors.
17. Although they are not as effective against scurvy as lemons, the British Navy used limes for convenience.
18. New technologies for preparing lime juice helped make it more effective for fighting scurvy.
19. Babies who drank heat-treated cow's milk were likely to suffer from scurvy.
20. The main idea of this passage is to warn about the dangers of not listening to scientists.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を1~4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) I passed the entrance exam, () was a great relief for me.

1. it 2. what 3. which 4. that

(b) He is well known among scholars, but not to the public at ().

1. length 2. last 3. least 4. large

(c) At the airport, I was made () my suitcase and show all the contents inside.

1. opening 2. of opening 3. open 4. to open

(d) If you don't live within your (), you will get into serious debt.

1. meanings 2. meant 3. means 4. mean

(e) There was no opposition to the construction of the new station on the part of () present at the meeting.

1. who 2. those 3. whom 4. whose

(f) () having very little money, people in this area enjoyed their life.

1. Despite 2. In spite 3. At 4. Altogether

(g) The house that they had promised us turned () to be a small flat.

1. off 2. out 3. away 4. on

(h) My husband called the police because all of my jewelry () gone.

1. was 2. have been 3. were 4. to be

〔Ⅳ〕 次の(a)～(f)の各組の語のうち、最も強く発音する音節の位置が他と異なるものがある場合はその番号を、すべて同じ場合は6を記入せよ。

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) | 1. re-new | 2. pen-cil | 3. for-get |
| | 4. a-buse | 5. pur-sue | |
| (b) | 1. con-ven-tion | 2. gal-ler-y | 3. res-tau-rant |
| | 4. ex-cel-lent | 5. Af-ri-ca | |
| (c) | 1. re-cruit | 2. in-vent | 3. com-pare |
| | 4. ab-sorb | 5. com-pose | |
| (d) | 1. which-ev-er | 2. pos-ses-sion | 3. care-ful-ly |
| | 4. per-for-mance | 5. dra-mat-ic | |
| (e) | 1. cab-i-net | 2. sev-en-ty | 3. ea-ger-ly |
| | 4. un-der-go | 5. prin-ci-pal | |
| (f) | 1. in-ter-est-ed | 2. pre-vi-ous-ly | 3. var-i-a-ble |
| | 4. an-y-bod-y | 5. su-per-vi-sion | |

〔V〕 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の(a)～(f)の空欄に1～7の語(句)を入れ、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. 去年の博多どんたくは晴天に恵まれ、のべ230万人の観光客が集まった。

Last year's Hakata Dontaku (a) (b) (c) fine weather and attracted 2.3 million (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1. blessed | 2. in | 3. of | 4. total |
| 5. tourists | 6. was | 7. with | |

B. この暑さにはうんざりだけど、こんな暑い日には冷えた飲みものが一番だね。

This heat is (a) (b) (c) me, but (d) (e) (f) on such a hot day.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. a cold drink | 2. beats | 3. best | 4. for |
| 5. much | 6. nothing | 7. too | |

C. このスープおいしそうだけど、少し冷ましてからでないと。私、猫舌だから。

This soup looks delicious, but I (a) (b) (c) cool a bit. My tongue is very (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. have to | 2. heat | 3. it | 4. let |
| 5. sensitive | 6. to | 7. weak | |

D. あなたのエッセイは全く申し分がない。スペルミスも全くないね。

Your essay (a) (b) (c) be desired. There are (d) (e) (f) at all.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| 1. leaves | 2. mistakes | 3. no | 4. perfect |
| 5. nothing | 6. spelling | 7. to | |