

2025 年度 入学試験問題(前期日程)

英 語

試験時間 120 分

医学部：医学科

問題冊子 問題…… 1 ～ 5 ページ…… 1 ～ 13

記述用解答用紙… 4 枚

マークシート…… 1 枚

配 点……表記のとおり

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図まで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 試験中に、問題冊子・解答用紙（記述用、マークシート）の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び下書用紙の不備等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 各記述用解答用紙の上に受験番号を記入する欄があります。試験の合図後、表紙と 4 枚の解答用紙すべてに受験番号を記入してください。また、マークシートの番号欄にも受験番号を右詰で記入し、該当番号をマークしてください。なお、記述用解答用紙、及びマークシートには、必要事項以外は記入しないこと。
4. 設問によって、記述用解答用紙に記入する場合とマークシートにマークする場合があります。解答は、必ず記述用解答用紙、及びマークシートの指定された箇所に記入、マークすること。
5. 記述用解答用紙の各ページは、切り離さないこと。
6. 配付された記述用解答用紙、マークシートは持ち帰らないこと。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
8. 試験終了後、指示があるまでは退室しないこと。

(30 点)

- 1 —

2

次の 1. ～ 5. が適切な意味になるように()内の語句を正しく並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で示している。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。(30 点)

1. 彼にはよくあることだが、学校に遅刻した。

(is often / him / case / as / the / with), he was late for school.

2. 彼が学校に時間通りに来ることはめったにない。

Hardly (he / to / ever / come / does / on / school) time.

3. あなたの助けがなかったら、私は成功していなかっただろう。

(been / your / had / it / if / not / for / help), I could not have succeeded.

4. その写真を見せていただけますか。

Will you please (take / at / look / the / picture / let / a / me)?

5. いったいどうして私にそんな嘘をついたの？

(a / tell / to / made / what / you / on / lie / such / earth) me?

3 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(80 点)

Do you ever have trouble seeing the big picture when you are trying to solve a problem? If so, you're not alone. In fact, psychologist Alison Gopnik, PhD, has found that when it comes to problem-solving, adults are wired to find a solution rather than create a solution.

Gopnik, author of "The Philosophical Baby," has found that "grown-ups are more focused on making things happen and getting things done, so we tend to have a somewhat narrow, focused view. We weed out everything else."

(11) this emphasis on efficiency, she argues, babies and young children sometimes have the advantage when it comes to discovery and creativity. Unlike adults, babies and young children are not as focused on planning or decision-making; instead, they're figuring out everything that is going on around them," Gopnik says. "Kids are much, much smarter than you think."

"There are times when it's very helpful to put yourself in that baby mode of being open to lots of possibilities and not being so focused on the thing you need to do next," she says.

Gopnik's findings are challenging ^(A) traditional beliefs about the minds of babies and young children, for example, the notion that very young children do not understand the perspective of others—an idea philosophers and psychologists have defended for years.

① Gopnik and colleague Betty Repacholi, PhD, conducted an experiment more than 10 years ago to counter this belief. ② In the "broccoli-goldfish study," the psychologists gave 14- and 18-month-old babies bowls of raw broccoli and Pepperidge Farm® goldfish crackers. ③

The psychologists then tasted food from each bowl and made either a disgusted or happy face. ④ Half of the time the researchers matched the babies' reactions to the food; the other half of the time, the experimenters demonstrated (12) reactions. ⑤ Gopnik and Repacholi found that when the experimenter put her hand out to the babies and asked for some, the 18-month-old babies would give her the food that the experimenter liked, rather than the food that the babies liked.

According to Gopnik, this simple experiment demonstrated that ^(B) (doing, children, adults, capable, even for, were, difficult, these, something, of) —recognizing that someone else has a different perspective and taking that perspective into account when deciding how to deal with them.

Babies and young children have a very different way of interacting with the world than adults. They're much worse at focusing on just one thing and better at paying attention to new or unexpected things. While this broad view of the world may not be the most efficient approach to getting things done, Gopnik's research suggests there are times that adults

should change their framework—during brainstorming sessions, for example—and enter into baby mode and open up to new possibilities.

Whether or not adults begin to take in the world through the perspective of young children, Gopnik suggests that society should give babies more credit for their intelligence.

“(C) are incredibly smart, but the way that their intelligence expresses itself is through their everyday exploration and interactions with the people around them and with everyday objects, not through being in structured classes or having explicit kinds of teaching,” says Gopnik.

出典：PSYCHOLOGY: Science in Action. American Psychological Association

設問 1. 本文中の (11) ～ (12) にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを①～⑤から選び、マークしなさい。

11

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① Instead of | ② Unless | ③ Because of |
| ④ Before | ⑤ Hopeless of | |

12

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① various | ② uncertain | ③ adverse |
| ④ same | ⑤ opposite | |

設問 2. 下線部 (A) は何を指すか日本語で説明しなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

設問 3. 13 以下の文章が入る最も適切な本文中の場所を①～⑤から選び、マークしなさい。

The babies tasted the food and made faces or gestures indicating whether they liked or did not like the vegetable or crackers.

設問 4. 本文の内容を踏まえ、下線部 (B) が最も適切な意味になるように () 内の単語を並べ替えなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

設問 5. 14 (C)に入る最も適切な表現を①～⑧から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① Babies should appreciate that parents
- ② Young children should appreciate that babies
- ③ Parents should appreciate that parents
- ④ Babies should appreciate that babies
- ⑤ Young children should appreciate that parents
- ⑥ Parents should appreciate that babies and young children
- ⑦ Babies should appreciate that young children
- ⑧ Young children should appreciate that young children

設問 6. 15 本文に基づき、子供の特性を最も適切に表しているものを①～⑥から選び、マークしなさい。

- ① make a decision
- ② try not to understand the perspective of others
- ③ pay attention to unexpected things
- ④ have a narrow view
- ⑤ focus on one thing
- ⑥ try to get things done

4 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(80 点)

The Supreme Court^(注) heard arguments on Monday in a case that involves the Biden administration's efforts to communicate with social media sites about posts officials believed made false or misleading claims about Covid-19 vaccines and the pandemic. While the case has primarily focused on a debate around free speech, it also has put a spotlight ([16]) the potential harms of medical misinformation—which experts say has become increasingly complex and difficult to identify.

“It’s all changing really fast, and it’s even harder for the average person to filter ([17]),” said Dr. Anish Agarwal, an emergency physician in Philadelphia.

Health hacks not backed ([18]) science have spread widely on social media platforms. The same kinds of conspiracy^(注) theories that helped to fuel vaccine hesitancy^(注) during the Covid-19 pandemic are now undermining trust in vaccines ([19]) other diseases, including measles^(注), as more people have lost confidence in public health experts and institutions. And [developments / people / rapid / true / harder / it / in / even / and what’s false / tell /
(1) artificial / have made / intelligence / to / for / what’s] online.

“(2) We’re understanding more that it’s not just a poisoned stream of information that people are getting, but a feedback loop where we have loss of trust, and we have misinformation, and the misinformation can lead to loss of trust,” said Tara Kirk Sell, a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security.

Here’s how to recognize and respond ([20]) misleading health claims online.

Look out for unsubstantiated^(注) health hacks, cures and quick fixes, Dr. Agarwal said. “Validate it with your doctor, with local public health agencies, with longer-term trusted resources,” he said.

Keep ([21]) out for instances where claims online jump to conclusions without evidence, or appeal to your emotions, Dr. Sell advised. When you see a piece of medical content online, ask yourself: Does any aspect of the message seem designed to hook you? Does the message seem engineered to make you upset or concerned? Does the source correct itself when it makes a mistake?

Misinformation commonly includes “([22]),” according to Sander van der Linden, a professor of social psychology in society at Cambridge who researches misinformation. These are either people making health claims who do not have any medical credentials^(注), or doctors making statements about topics that they are not experts in. “You wouldn’t want to go to an ear and nose doctor to do a heart operation,” he said. “Is this a vaccine expert, or is this a doctor who actually does no research and has no expertise on vaccinations?”

Sometimes, misleading posts will mention an expert without naming them or quote “([23])” without giving specifics, he added.

Misinformation also often uses ([24]), he said. “Bad actors leverage^(注) intense and extreme emotional reactions, like fear and outrage, an ‘us versus them’ type of mentality and scaring people” he said. Images and videos designed to provoke concern, like footage^(注) of crying babies and massive needles, are likely to be used.

Some of the most common forms of health misinformation include old images that are presented as more recent ones, snippets^(注) of quotes that are taken out of context, cherry-picked^(注) statistics and misleading graphs. Whenever possible, try to track down the original source of information and check to see if key details were omitted or altered, said Irving Washington, a senior fellow for health misinformation and trust at KFF, a nonprofit organization focused on health policy.

He also recommended validating a claim with multiple other sources of trusted information, like health agency websites.

(A) If someone you know seems to be repeating false or misleading health information, it’s important to be empathetic, Dr. Sell said. A tool kit released by the U.S. Surgeon General recommends using phrases like, “I understand,” and “it’s so hard to know who to trust,” rather than shutting someone down or shaming them.

“Hear them out, but ask questions,” Dr. Agarwal said. He suggested asking how a person found the source, and whether the information matches what that person has heard from doctors. You should also point them toward trusted resources. “Maybe they don’t trust the CDC^(注), but could you go to a local public health site? Could you go to a university website?” Dr. Sell said. “But sometimes,” she added, “you can have a conversation and you’re not going to convince that person. But you save that relationship for the next time you have that conversation, and you just can keep moving forward.”

出典 ; Dani Blum. Health Misinformation Is Evolving. Here’s How to Spot It. The New York Times. March 16, 2024 より

(注) The Supreme Court : 最高裁判所 conspiracy : 陰謀 hesitancy : 躊躇
measles : 麻疹 unsubstantiated : 根拠のない credential : 信任状
leverage : を利用する footage : 映像 snippets : 断片
cherry-picked : 自分の気に入ったものだけをつまみ食いする
CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) : 疾病予防管理センター

設問 1. 本文中の(16)～(20)にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを①～⑤から選び、マークしなさい。

16

- ① with ② on ③ off ④ into ⑤ from

17

- ① out ② from ③ of ④ at ⑤ to

18

- ① by ② away ③ from ④ on ⑤ up

19

- ① into ② over ③ with ④ down ⑤ against

20

- ① down ② on ③ at ④ to ⑤ for

設問 2. 下線部(1)の[]内の単語を文意に合うように適切に並び替えなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

設問 3. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。feedback loop は「フィードバックループ」と訳すこと。
解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

設問 4. 本文中の(21)～(24)にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを①～⑤から選び、マークしなさい。

21

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| ① a hand | ② a mouth |
| ③ an eye | ④ an ear |
| ⑤ an arm | |

22

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① fake experts | ② fact-based information |
| ③ quantitative analyses | ④ positive impacts |
| ⑤ authorized documents | |

23

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① anonymous youtubers | ② renowned scientists |
| ③ second-generation politicians | ④ unknown singers |
| ⑤ senior lawmakers | |

24

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| ① positive words | ② negative words |
| ③ diplomatic language | ④ constructive language |
| ⑤ polarizing language | |

設問 5. 本文の(A)以降で述べられている、健康に関する誤情報を信じている人に対する対応を、句読点を含めて160字から180字の日本語で答えなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

5 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(80 点)

Did you get enough sleep last night? A typical American ([25]) an average of 7.5 hours in bed every night but sleeps only 6.1 hours, 1 hour less than the national average from 1970, and between 2 and 3 hours less than 1900. In addition, only a third of Americans ([26]) naps. Most people sleep alone or with a single partner in soft, warm beds ([27]) several feet off the ground, and we often ([28]) our babies and children to sleep like adults in an isolated or nearly isolated state in their own rooms with as little sensory stimulus as possible: little light, no sounds, no smells, and no social activity.

You may ([29]) such sleeping habits, but they are modern and comparatively bizarre^(注). A compilation of reports on the sleeping customs of hunter-gatherers^(注), pastoralists^(注), and subsistence farmers^(注) ([30]) that, until recently, humans rarely ([31]) in solitary, isolated conditions, not sharing their beds with children and other family members; people usually napped every day; and they normally got more sleep than we do. A typical Hadza hunter-gatherer ([32]) up every morning at dawn (always between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m. at the equator), ([33]) a one- to two- hour nap at midday, and goes to bed around 9:00 p.m. People also didn't usually sleep in a single bout but ([34]) it normal to wake in the middle of the night before having a "second sleep." In traditional cultures, beds are usually hard, and bedding is negligible to minimize fleas, bedbugs, and other parasites. People also slept in much more complex sensory environments, usually with a fire nearby, listening to the sounds of outside world, and tolerating one another's noises, movements, and occasional sexual activities.

Many factors account for how and why we sleep so differently than we used to. One is that the Industrial Revolution transformed time and provided us with bright lights, radio, television shows, and other fun things to entertain and stimulate us well beyond an evolutionarily normal bedtime hour. For the first time in millions of years, much of the world can now stay up late, encouraging sleep deprivation. On top of that, many people today suffer from insomnia^(注) because they experience more stress from some mix of physical and psychological factors, such as too much alcohol, poor diet, lack of exercise, anxiety, depression, and various worries. It is also possible that the unusual stimulus-free environments in which we now like to sleep further promote insomnia.

Falling asleep is a gradual ([47]) in which the body goes through several stages of light sleep and the brain ([48]) progressively less aware of outside stimuli ([49]) entering a deep stage of sleep in which one is ([50]) of the outside world. For most of human evolution, this slow process may have been an adaptation to help ([51]) falling into

deep sleep in ([52]) circumstances, such as when lions are prowling nearby. Having a first and second sleep ([53]) the night may have also been adaptive. Perhaps insomnia sometimes ([54]) because by isolating ourselves in insulated bedrooms we don't hear evolutionarily ([55]) sounds such as the hearth crackling, people snoring, and hyenas barking far in the ([56]), reassuring subconscious parts of the brain that everything is okay.

Whatever the causes, we sleep less and less well than we used to, and at least 10 percent of the population in developed countries regularly experiences serious insomnia. Lack of sleep rarely kills you, ⁽¹⁾ [from / working / but / properly / sleep / your brain / deprivation / prevents / chronic] and whittles away^(注) at your health.

出典：Lieberman, Daniel. *The Story of the Human Body: Evolution, Health, & Disease*. Penguin Books. 2014.

(注) bizarre：奇妙な hunter-gatherers：狩猟採集民 pastoralists：牧畜民
subsistence farmers：自給自足の農耕民 insomnia：不眠症
whittles away：削り取る

設問 1. 本文中の ([25]) ~ ([34]) にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを①～⑩から選び、マークしなさい。ただし重複はしない。

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| ① slept | ② wakes | ③ raised | ④ suggests | ⑤ prefer |
| ⑥ considered | ⑦ enjoys | ⑧ force | ⑨ spends | ⑩ take |

設問 2. 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の2つの英語の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを①～⑦から選び、マークしなさい。

35

Which of the following sentences best describes the differences between modern sleeping habits and the sleeping habits of humans who lived in traditional cultures in the past.

- ① In contrast to people living in the past, modern humans take longer naps, sleep alone or with a single partner, and sleep in a soft, warm bed.
- ② In contrast to people living long ago, modern humans often sleep in an isolated state, sleep in harder beds, and don't take naps so often.
- ③ In contrast to people living long ago, modern humans take naps more often, sleep alone or with a single partner, and sleep in soft, warm beds.
- ④ In modern times, humans sleep with as little sensory stimulus as possible, sleep alone or with a single partner, and take naps less often than people living in traditional cultures.
- ⑤ In traditional cultures, people usually shared their beds with children and other family members, took naps most every day, and slept in less complex sensory environments, often with a fire nearby.
- ⑥ In traditional cultures people often shared their beds with children and other family members, slept with more bedding as they were outside, and listened more to the sounds of the outside world.
- ⑦ In traditional cultures, people slept with more sensory stimulus, often with a fire nearby but were less tolerant of one another's noises than we are today.

36

Which of the following three factors have allowed modern humans to stay up late?

- ① hard beds, bright lights, and radio
- ② insomnia, sleep deprivation, and stress
- ③ less bedding, complex sensory environments, television
- ④ television shows, daily naps, bright lights
- ⑤ toleration of another's noises, soft, warm beds, radio
- ⑥ anxiety, bright lights, television shows
- ⑦ television shows, less bedding, insomnia

設問 3. 本文に基づき、次の 1. ～ 10. の内容について、①～③の中で該当するものを選び、マークしなさい。

- ① 本文で述べられている内容と一致している。
- ② 本文で述べられている内容と一致していない。
- ③ 本文で述べられている内容では判断できない。

- | | |
|----|--|
| 37 | 1. Insomnia can be caused by bright lights, radio, and television shows. |
| 38 | 2. Humans sleep in more complex sensory environments today due to factors such as television, radio, and bright lights. |
| 39 | 3. If we could hear evolutionarily normal sounds such as animal cries these days, it is possible that we might sleep better. |
| 40 | 4. Insomnia is the result of physical more than psychological factors. |
| 41 | 5. Lack of sleep in our modern world may be common but it rarely has serious consequences for our health. |
| 42 | 6. Traditional cultures slept with fewer coverings than we usually use today. |
| 43 | 7. Taking daily naps has scientifically proven benefits for our health. |
| 44 | 8. The places we choose to sleep nowadays are better for sleeping than the noisy conditions that pastoralists and subsistence farmers experienced. |
| 45 | 9. Falling asleep in stages is a result of isolating ourselves in insulated bedrooms. |
| 46 | 10. People in developing countries today get more sleep than people living in developed countries. |

設問 4. 本文中の([47])～([56])にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを①～⑩から選び、マークしなさい。ただし重複はしない。

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ① distance | ② occurs | ③ before | ④ process | ⑤ normal |
| ⑥ becomes | ⑦ unaware | ⑧ during | ⑨ avoid | ⑩ dangerous |

設問 5. 下線部(1)の[]内の単語を文意に合うように適切に並び替えなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

設問 6. 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。解答は記述用の用紙に記載すること。

Humans do not sleep as well nowadays as they did in the past. Explain in your own words in one paragraph consisting of at least four sentences.

