

2025 年度
医学部医学科一般選抜試験問題
(英 語)

- 注意事項**
1. この科目の問題用紙は 15 ページ，解答用紙はマークカード 1 枚である。
 2. 解答用紙(マークカード)に，氏名・受験番号の記入および受験番号のマークを忘れないこと。
 3. マークは HB の鉛筆，シャープペンシルで，はっきりとマークすること。
 4. マークを消す場合，消しゴムで完全に消し，消しくずを残さないこと。
 5. 解答用紙(マークカード)は折り曲げたり，メモやチェックなどで汚したりしないように注意すること。
 6. 各問題の選択肢のうち質問に適した答えを 1 つだけ 選びマークすること。1 問に 2 つ以上解答した場合は誤りとする。
 7. 問題用紙は解答用紙(マークカード)とともに机上に置いて退出すること。持ち帰ってはいけない。

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

【I】 The Ebola^{*1} Outbreak is a continuing problem in West Africa. Thousands have perished from Ebola while the region as a whole has experienced economic difficulties as a result of the outbreak. With all the media coverage and focus on the Ebola Virus, some may wonder who actually discovered it. In 1976, Dr. Peter Piot of Belgium and his colleagues were the first people to identify Ebola.

【II】 In 1976, 27-year-old Dr. Piot had just graduated from medical school and was training to be a clinical microbiologist^{*2}. While working in a lab at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium, Piot received a cheap plastic thermos^{*3} containing two vials^{*4} of blood and some melted ice. Also inside was a handwritten note from a Belgian doctor based in Zaire (presently the Democratic Republic of Congo). The note explained that the blood (1) a Belgian nun working in Zaire. She and two hundred others in a remote region of Zaire had become seriously sick with a mysterious illness. The thermos had been flown on a commercial flight from Zaire's capital city in one of the passenger's carry-on bags! Upon opening the thermos, Piot and his colleagues were greeted with a slushy^{*5} mix of melted ice and blood. (2) vials, only one had remained intact, while the other had shattered en route^{*6}.

【III】 Piot and his team suspected the unknown illness to be yellow fever^{*7}. The Institute of Tropical Medicine was qualified to handle yellow fever. (3) that the as-yet-to-be-named Ebola virus was lurking inside the thermos. In those days, biosafety protocols were not as strict as they are today. Wearing only thin latex^{*8} gloves, the scientists removed a blood sample from the undamaged vial and performed standard tests. The blood sample was screened for known microbes, yellow fever, and several hemorrhagic^{*9} fever viruses, such as Lassa^{*10}, Marburg^{*11}, and dengue^{*12}. None of the potential microbes or viruses were found in the blood. Piot also injected mice with samples of the nun's blood. After a week, all of the mice were dead.

【IV】 When the scientists examined the blood under a microscope, they were surprised (4). “We saw a gigantic worm-like structure — gigantic by viral standards,” explains Piot. The Marburg virus was the only other known virus of similar size and shape. Marburg first appeared in 1967 when 31 laboratory workers became sick with hemorrhagic fever after coming into contact with infected monkeys. In 1976, only three facilities outside of the Soviet Union were qualified to deal with fatal viruses safely: Porton Down near London, Fort Detrick in Maryland, and what is now the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta. The World Health Organization ordered the Belgian scientists to send their blood samples to the CDC lab, the world's reference center for hemorrhagic viruses. After analyzing the virus, the CDC confirmed that the sample contained a brand-new hemorrhagic virus. Dr. Piot says that he experienced a feeling of “incredible

excitement” with the discovery of Ebola.

【V】 Shortly after the CDC’s revelation, Piot and several other Belgian scientists were on their way to Zaire. Piot traveled to the epicenter^{*13} of the outbreak in rural Zaire, (5) an international group of scientists. “I was not scared,” says Piot about his work done in Zaire. “The excitement of discovery and wanting to stop the epidemic was driving everything.” The group of scientists decided that they needed a name for the virus that they were tracking down. Some wanted the name Yambuku after the village where the virus first appeared. However, there was worry that naming a deadly virus after a town would attach a stigma to that town. Instead, the scientists looked at a map of the affected region. They named the virus after the river closest to the village of Yambuku, the Ebola River. The name has stuck ever since.

【VI】 While researching Ebola in Zaire, the scientists first tried to determine (6) between people. They began to ask questions and map out where infected people had come from. After analyzing the data, the scientists realized that the cases clustered around the local hospital and that more women than men became ill. The illness mainly affected women in the 18 to 30 age group who were pregnant. Since pregnant women often visited the hospital for prenatal care and other medical procedures, they were more likely to come into contact with contaminated medical equipment. It turned out that the local hospital had been reusing soiled^{*14} needles and syringes^{*15}, which in turn caused the virus to spread amongst the villagers. In addition, scientists discovered that people were contracting the virus after coming in contact with bodies at funerals. After discovering how the virus was transmitted, the scientists’ next mission was to stop Ebola’s spread. The scientists (7) village to village, quarantining^{*16} infected persons. Those who had been in contact with a sick person were also quarantined, and villagers were instructed on how to bury those who had died from Ebola safely. The scientists’ containment efforts were successful. The outbreak concluded, (8) the death of 300 people.

Notes: ^{*1}Ebola 「エボラ出血熱」 Ebola hemorrhagic fever のこと

^{*2}microbiologist 「微生物学者」

^{*3}thermos 「魔法瓶, サーモス」保温・保冷用容器

^{*4}vial 「(液体等を入れるガラス製の)小瓶」

^{*5}slushy 「シャーベット状の」

^{*6}en route 「途中で」

^{*7}yellow fever 「黄熱病」

^{*8}latex 「ラテックス, 合成ゴム」

^{*9}hemorrhagic 「出血性の」

^{*10}Lassa 「ラッサ熱」(Lassa fever)

^{*11}Marburg 「マーブルク病」(Marburg disease)

^{*12}dengue 「デング熱」

^{*13}epicenter 「発生地」

^{*14}soil 「(表面を)汚す」

^{*15}syringe 「注射器」

^{*16}quarantine 「隔離する」

問 2 次の(9)～(11)の英語に続く下線に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(9) The phrase “biosafety protocols”, as used in paragraph III, is closest in meaning to .
(9)

- ① rules to ensure the proper disposal of hazardous biological materials in medical facilities
- ② guidelines for the safe disposal of chemical waste in laboratories
- ③ instructions for setting up secure computer networks
- ④ guidelines to ensure the safe handling and containment of hazardous biological materials
- ⑤ guidelines to ensure the safe handling of hazardous materials in any industrial setting

(10) The term “stigma”, as used in paragraph V, is closest in meaning to .
(10)

- ① a psychological condition that affects an individual’s ability to communicate effectively
- ② a mark of disgrace or negative association attached to a particular place, circumstance, quality, or person
- ③ a classification used in scientific research to categorize various types of social behaviors
- ④ a negative stereotype linked to individuals living in several rural areas in Africa
- ⑤ a favorable perception associated with certain medical conditions or infectious diseases

(11) The phrase “containment efforts”, as used in paragraph VI, is closest in meaning to .
(11)

- ① strategies designed to manage all kinds of diseases that have long been prevalent in specific geographic regions
- ② guidelines for controlling chemical reactions in laboratory settings
- ③ strategies used to improve public perception of scientific research
- ④ procedures aimed at reducing contamination levels in clean rooms and sterile environments
- ⑤ measures taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases or hazardous substances

問 3 次の(12)～(14)の英語の質問の答えとなるものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(12) Why was the CDC chosen among the three facilities?

- ① The CDC was chosen because it was the only lab that offered free testing services to the World Health Organization.
- ② The CDC was chosen because it was the only facility outside the Soviet Union with the equipment to analyze the Ebola virus. Porton Down and Fort Detrick lacked the necessary resources. Thus, the World Health Organization selected the CDC.
- ③ The CDC was selected because it was the closest facility to the outbreak in Africa, ensuring quicker transportation of samples.
- ④ The CDC was chosen as it functioned as the global reference center for hemorrhagic viruses. The World Health Organization directed the Belgian scientists to send their blood samples to the CDC for testing and confirmation.
- ⑤ The CDC was selected because it had previously dealt with Ebola outbreaks and had the most experience with the virus. Fort Detrick and Porton Down had never handled such viruses before.

(13) According to the passage, how did the virus spread, and why were there more female patients?

- ① The Ebola virus spread due to the reuse of contaminated medical equipment. More women were affected because they often worked as hospital staff administering care. Even so, pregnant women aged 18 to 30 were the primary victims.
- ② The Ebola virus spread primarily through contact with contaminated bodies at funerals. Women were more affected because they were often involved in transporting patients to the hospital. Still, pregnant women aged 18 to 30 were the most impacted.
- ③ The Ebola virus spread because the local hospital reused soiled needles and syringes. The role of caretakers for family members had a significant impact on women. Despite this, pregnant women aged 18 to 30 were not at risk.
- ④ The Ebola virus spread due to the reuse of contaminated needles and syringes at the local hospital. Additionally, people contracted the virus after coming into contact with infected bodies at funerals. Women were more affected because the hospital often treated pregnant women aged 18 to 30.
- ⑤ The Ebola virus spread at funerals where people came into contact with contaminated bodies. Women were more affected because they were often involved in funeral preparations and rituals. Even so, it was mainly pregnant women aged 18 to 30 who were impacted.

- (14) Which of the following details or descriptions of the passage is NOT correct?
- ① The scientists named the virus Ebola after the river nearest to the village of Yambuku. They did not opt for the village where the virus was first identified for this name.
 - ② Dr. Piot explained that he was not scared during his work in Zaire. Instead, the thrill of discovery and the determination to halt the epidemic motivated all his actions.
 - ③ Dr. Piot played a significant part in investigating the dreadful disease's first recorded outbreak in 1976 when he was 27. Piot discovered Ebola on his own.
 - ④ The text transitions between topics, including the initial discovery of the virus, the challenges faced in identifying it, the decision-making process regarding its naming, and the strategies implemented to control the outbreak.
 - ⑤ The text provides an account of the discovery of the Ebola virus and the response to the outbreak in Zaire.

Ⅱ 次の(15)～(24)の英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(15) Since traffic is expected to be heavy, you had better () as early as possible to avoid traffic jams.

- ① get back at ② put up with ③ play cat and mouse with
④ hit the road ⑤ break the deadlock

(16) After he took the painkiller, his headache () but he still felt dizzy and drowsy.

- ① subsided ② related ③ irritated
④ persisted ⑤ surrendered

(17) Bats feed on a large variety of insects, () caught while the bats are in flight.

- ① in which are ② which are ③ in that are
④ that ⑤ which

(18) A team of researchers has discovered a rare species of deep-sea creature, one () a type previously unknown to science.

- ① that believe to be ② they believe that is ③ that they believe it to be
④ that they believe is of ⑤ that believe to be of

(19) Of all the possible disasters that threaten wildlife, climate change ().

- ① is maybe the more difficult analyze
② is probably the easiest for challenge
③ presents the difficulty to analyze
④ presents the greatest challenge
⑤ is probably the most difficult for challenge

(20) It stormed the entire time we were in Australia, () our vacation.

- ① completely ruining
② completely ruined
③ completely been ruining
④ having been ruined completely
⑤ had ruined completely

(21) Ecological consciousness could be described as possessing a deep awareness of () here on Earth and holding a fundamental respect for the laws of Nature.

- ① humans are all the parts of the web of life
- ② how to be all the humans are the web of life
- ③ how humans are part of the web of life
- ④ whether the web of life is all humans
- ⑤ humans are whether a part of the web of life

(22) When direct-dial telephones became () in the 1980s, nationwide faxing was made possible.

- ① using widespread ② were used widespread ③ widely used
- ④ widely use ⑤ used widespread

(23) The present era is perhaps unique () both its problems and promises stem from the same source — the extraordinary achievements of science and technology.

- ① in which ② in that ③ that being
- ④ which being ⑤ which been

(24) () of cholera, which once devastated populations but is now rare in most developed countries, most people cannot understand its terrible effects that still plague certain parts of the world.

- ① Have had never seen the controversy
- ② Never ever seen the negligence
- ③ To never seen the conflict
- ④ To have seen the disaster
- ⑤ Never having seen the ravages

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(25)～(31)の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、①～⑩の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えず、また、すべて使うわけではありません。

As the Ice Age came to an end, and mile after mile of Europe recovered from frosty desolation^{*1}, the hunting people of the south came drifting northwards through the thick forests of beech^{*2} and oak, with their flint^{*3} arrows and spears, (25) game. Humans had entered upon their long struggle with nature. Peril and want (26) their wits and gave them a foundation of self-reliance. They learned to spin, weave, and clothe themselves against the cold. By degrees, they perfected their weapons against the wild beasts of the forests, while learning to exchange first stone for bronze, and then bronze for iron. The sail, the wheel, and the (27) of animals, which are among the most important (28) in human history, came about in this unrecorded period.

Gradually, the hunters acquired the arts of stock animal-keeping and farming, so that thousands of years before the dawn of history, peasantries^{*4} were settled upon and forming. Hence, for century after century, as people were bent to the unchanging cycle of the seasons, sowing, ploughing^{*5}, and (29), tending the ox, the goat, the sheep, and the pig, they were also practicing with specific sets of skills that allowed them to venture into the arts and crafts of weaving and building, carving and pottery. In trying to (30) the world, people began the foundations of religion, which, with time, became almost universal, and focused on the (31) of nature in its manifold forms.

Notes: ^{*1}desolation 「廃墟」

^{*2}beech 「ブナ」

^{*3}flint 「石製の矢じり(のある)」

^{*4}peasantry 「小作農」

^{*5}plough 「土地を耕す」

① worship

② inventions

③ domestication

④ sharpened

⑤ in comparison with

⑥ in pursuit of

⑦ make sense of

⑧ to be

⑨ reaping

⑩ plants

IV 次の TV Anchor の話に対する二人の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

TV Anchor: Recent research on age-related driving incidents indicates that the risk of being involved in a collision increases for people 65 years old and over. These statistics can be attributed to three factors in driving performance: inferior reaction times to a sudden change in situation; drifting into other lanes of traffic; and bad judgment when turning left. It also says the fatality rate for drivers over 85 is four times higher than that of teenagers.

Emi: Driving is not a right, it's a privilege. After a certain age, permission to drive should no longer be a given. Setting a maximum age for driving is an interesting concept.

Lily: No, I don't agree with you at all. All people age differently. (32)

Emi: I'm sure that motor skills such as movement and vision are very much affected by old age. (33)

Lily: Yeah, for some people, but not all of them. Making them give up driving is like taking away their freedom. Without cars, senior citizens have to rely on someone else to get them to stores, doctors, etc., especially in rural areas.

Emi: I get your point. (34) Irresponsible actions could be very dangerous to others. Therefore, it's the responsibility of drivers to decide when to give up their licenses for good even if they are still capable drivers for the time being.

Lily: Don't get me wrong. (35) I just disagree with the idea of setting a maximum age limit on drivers.

Emi: (36) Everyone wants to avoid traffic tragedies.

問 1 会話が論理的に意味が通るように(32)～(36)の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、

①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか使えません。

- ① I agree with having such types of driving tests.
- ② I support the idea of a driving test that checks their basic visual, mental, and reactive abilities.
- ③ Undoubtedly, these age-related impairments affect some seniors' driving skills.
- ④ What I mean is that driving is a responsibility that must be taken seriously.
- ⑤ So, I don't think setting a maximum age limit on drivers is fair.

問 2 次の(37)の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

(37) Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the information found in this conversation?

- ① Emi is more concerned about the overall safety problems created by allowing older people to continue driving than she is about the loss of personal freedoms.
- ② Lily disagrees with the idea that everyone over a certain age will end up with lowered driving skills.
- ③ Both speakers think that road safety is very important.
- ④ Visual ability in older people is one of the major contributing factors to age-related traffic incidents and accidents.
- ⑤ It is clear that both speakers agree on the value of maximum age limits for drivers.

V 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Female Reporter: Dr. Taylor, what can you tell us about the impact of this disaster?

Dr. Taylor: Well, the impacts are manifold, and will be gigantic in scale and scope.

Female Reporter: Why do you say that?

Dr. Taylor: Well, for one thing, we have years and years of experience dealing with such types of disasters. Let's keep in mind exactly what we're dealing with here. This is among the worst possible scenarios for an oil tanker disaster. We have multiple critical ecosystems located very close to the damaged tanker. These ecosystems are home to many endangered species of fish, turtles, birds, and mammals. And they will all — I mean, ALL — be harmed by the millions upon millions of gallons of oil leaking out of the tanker. The oil will harm these ecosystems directly and also indirectly for many years, perhaps even for generations to come.

Female Reporter: And what about the tourism industry? Visitors from all around the world prize this area for its beautiful beaches and waters. Many businesses rely, directly and indirectly, on this industry. Won't there be any impacts there?

Dr. Taylor: Well, sure, of course, there will be. Common sense tells us that until people can see that the oil is cleaned off the beaches and is no longer visible in the water, people are not going to want to come here. And there could be long-term health risks associated with the spill that may not be visible to the naked eye. But beyond that, I really have no specific expertise on the socio-economic impacts.

Female Reporter: I see. Well, thank you for your comments, Dr. Taylor.

問 次の(38)の英語の質問の答えとなるものと(39)の下線に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(38) Which of the following most accurately captures the situation described by the dialogue above?

- ① We can expect even more oil spills to keep happening in this region.
- ② Although Dr. Taylor has specific expertise on socio-economic impacts, we can not expect to see economic impacts from the disaster.
- ③ This oil tanker disaster will be disastrous for both the ecosystems in the region and for the local economy.
- ④ The reporter does not seem to be at all concerned about environmental dangers because she is far too focused on the local tourism industry.
- ⑤ The reporter did not mention the cause of the oil spill from the tanker, but Dr. Taylor pointed it out from the perspective of his area of expertise.

(39) The oil tanker spill will create _____.

- ① numerous consequences, such as purifying the ocean water
- ② many outcomes with extensive and far-reaching effects
- ③ fewer problems than expected
- ④ various beneficial ramifications for both wildlife and people
- ⑤ situations that everyone accepts as part of doing business

VI 次の(A)～(C)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を各空欄に一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、(40)～(48)の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(A) 原子爆弾を開発し、全世界を滅ぼす力と手段を手に入れた私たち人間は、自分たちが背負っている大きな責任を認識しなければならない。さまざまな文化、価値観、そして地球の同じ家族という意識を共有する経験を通じてのみ、私たちはこの本分を全うすることができる。

By developing the atomic bomb and acquiring the power and means to destroy the entire world, we humans must recognize the ()(40)()(). Only () the ()(41) cultures, values, and a () common family on Earth (42) we () this duty.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① fulfill | ② sense of | ③ responsibility |
| ④ we | ⑤ sharing | ⑥ immense |
| ⑦ bear | ⑧ experience of | ⑨ through |
| ⑩ can | | |

(B) マーティン・ルーサー・キング・ジュニアは、非暴力という主要な戦略に推進された新しい形の活動に依存し、絶対的に焦点を当てたにもかかわらず、成功を収めたガンジーの独立運動に特に惹かれていた。

Martin Luther King Jr. () particularly () Gandhi's successful () (43) independence despite ()(44) and ()() on a new type of activism, one (45) a principal strategy of ().

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| ① reliance | ② focus | ③ campaign |
| ④ non-violence | ⑤ driven by | ⑥ absolute |
| ⑦ drawn to | ⑧ was | ⑨ its |
| ⑩ for | | |

(C) 個人として、われわれの成長は人生の過程で出会う人々にかかっていることがわかる。これらの出会いから得られる利益は、互いの類似点によるものであるのと同様に相違点によるものである。また、人と人との共感によるものであるばかりでなく衝突によるものでもある。

As individuals, we find that our development () upon () (46) we meet in () of our lives. The benefit of these meetings () () () to the differences (47) (); to the conflict, (48) to the sympathy, between individuals.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ① as much | ② as well as | ③ due |
| ④ the resemblances | ⑤ is | ⑥ as to |
| ⑦ the course | ⑧ the people | ⑨ depends |
| ⑩ whom | | |