

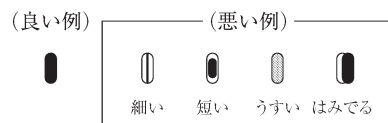
英 語

2025年度 看護学部 一般選抜試験

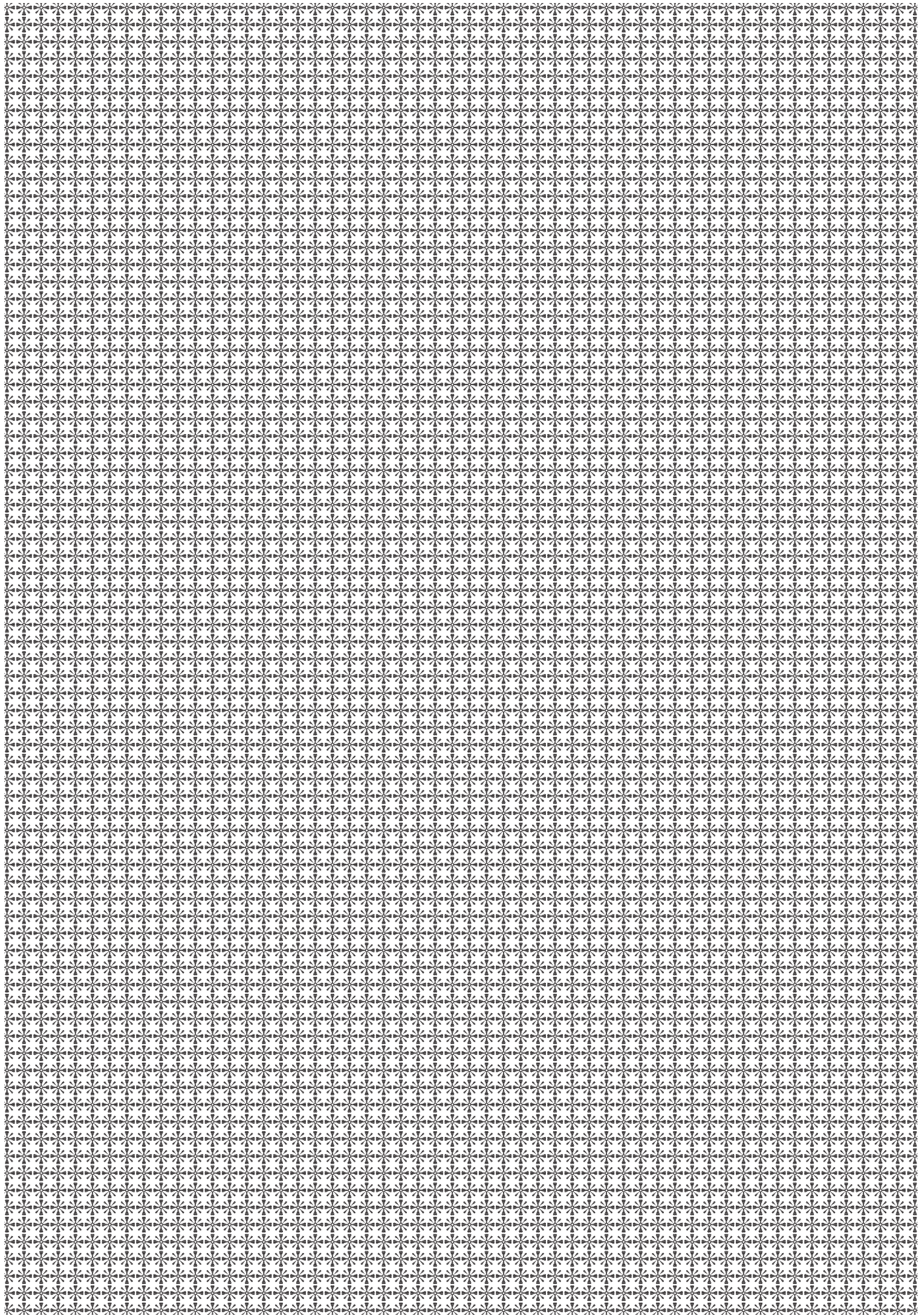
受験番号	N	N	C	1	1						氏名	
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【注 意 事 項】

1. 試験監督の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は60分です。
3. この問題冊子は1頁から11頁まであります。別に解答用紙(マークシート)が配付されます。
4. 解答は、全て解答用紙(マークシート)の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
5. 試験監督の指示により、問題冊子と解答用紙(マークシート)に**受験番号**、**氏名**を記入し、**受験番号**をマークしなさい。
6. 各問題の解答として最も適したものを一つだけ選んで、HBの黒鉛筆で濃くマークしなさい。



7. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、メモやチェック等で汚したりしてはいけません。
8. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて試験監督に知らせなさい。
9. 終了後、問題冊子は解答用紙とともに回収しますので、持ち帰ってはいけません。



試験問題は次ページからです。

I 次の [A] と [B] の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

[A]

The mind can trick you to believe that a ⁽⁷⁾fake treatment has real therapeutic results, a phenomenon known (1) the placebo effect. In some cases, placebos can have an influence powerful enough to mimic the effects of real medical treatments.

In this phenomenon, some people experience a benefit after being given an inactive lookalike substance, which has no known medical effect and can be in the form of a pill, injection, or consumable liquid.

In most cases, the people do not know that the treatment they're receiving is actually a placebo. Instead, they believe they've received the real treatment. The placebo is designed to seem exactly like the real treatment, yet the substance has no actual effect on the condition it is supposed to treat.

[B]

Your mind can be a powerful healing tool when (2) the chance. The idea that your brain can convince your body a fake treatment is the real thing — the so-called placebo effect — and thus stimulate healing has been around for thousands of years.

A

The placebo effect is more than positive thinking — believing a treatment or procedure will work. It's about creating a stronger connection between the brain and body and how they work together.

Placebos won't lower your cholesterol or shrink a tumor*¹. Instead, placebos work on symptoms modulated by the brain, like the perception of pain. Placebos may make you feel better, but they will not cure you. They have been shown to be most effective for conditions like pain management, stress-related sleep loss, and cancer treatment side effects like fatigue and nausea.

For years, a placebo effect was considered a sign of failure. A placebo is used in clinical trials to test the effectiveness of treatments and is most often used in drug studies. For instance, people in one group get the actual drug, while (3) receive an inactive drug, or placebo. The participants in the clinical trial don't know if they receive the real thing or the placebo. In this way, the researchers can measure if the drug works by comparing how both groups react. If they both have the same reaction — improvement or not — the drug is ⁽⁸⁾deemed not to work. B

More recently, however, experts have concluded that reacting to a placebo is not proof that a certain treatment doesn't work, but rather (4) another

non-pharmacological^{*2} mechanism may be present.

How placebos work is still not quite understood, but it involves a complex neurobiological reaction that includes everything from increases in feel-good neurotransmitters, like endorphins and dopamine, to greater activity in certain brain regions linked to moods, emotional reactions, and self-awareness. All of it can have therapeutic benefit. The placebo effect is a way (5) your brain to tell the body what it needs to feel better. C

But placebos are not all about releasing brainpower. You also need the ritual of treatment. When you look at these studies that compare drugs with placebos, there is the entire environmental and ritual factor at work. You have to go to a clinic at certain times and be examined by medical professionals in white coats. You receive all kinds of exotic pills and ⁽⁹⁾undergo strange procedures. All this can have a profound impact on how the body perceives symptoms because you feel you are getting attention and care.

Placebos often work because people don't know they are getting ⁽¹¹⁾one. But what happens if they *do* know?

A study published in *Science Translational Medicine* explored this by testing how people reacted to migraine^{*3} pain medication. One group took a migraine drug labeled with the drug's name, another took a placebo labeled "placebo," and a third group took nothing. The researchers discovered that the placebo was 50% as effective as the real drug to reduce pain after a migraine attack. D

The researchers speculated that a driving force beyond this reaction was the simple act of taking a pill. People associate the ritual of taking medicine as a positive healing effect. Even if they know it's not medicine, the action itself can stimulate the brain (6) thinking the body is being healed.

How can you give yourself a placebo besides taking a fake pill? Practicing self-help methods is one way. Engaging in ⁽¹⁴⁾the ritual of healthy living — eating right, exercising, yoga, quality social time, meditating — probably provides some of the key ingredients of a placebo effect.

While these activities are positive interventions^{*4} in their own right, the level of attention you give can ⁽¹⁰⁾enhance their benefits. The attention and emotional support you give yourself is often not something you can easily measure, but it can help you feel more comfortable in the world, and that can go a long way when it comes to healing.

注：*1 tumor 「腫瘍 (しゅよう)」 *2 non-pharmacological 「非薬理学的な」

*3 migraine 「偏頭痛」

*4 intervention 「(医療的) 介入」

問1 本文中の(1)～(6)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) ① as ② for ③ to ④ about
- (2) ① to give ② giving ③ give ④ given
- (3) ① another ② the others ③ other ④ the ones
- (4) ① which ② than ③ that ④ when
- (5) ① like ② on ③ for ④ from
- (6) ① with ② on ③ about ④ into

問2 本文中の下線部(7)～(10)の語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (7) fake
① unfair ② inferior ③ unlucky ④ dummy
- (8) deemed
① revealed ② considered ③ forced ④ tried
- (9) undergo
① make ② correct ③ experience ④ deny
- (10) enhance
① strengthen ② enjoy ③ verify ④ carry

問3 本文中の波線部₍₁₁₎ one が指すものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (11) ① a symptom ② a procedure ③ a placebo ④ an impact

問 4 [B] の A ～ D の空欄のうち、次の (12) の英文が入る最も適切な位置を、以下の ①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

(12) Now science has found that under the right circumstances, a placebo can be just as effective as traditional treatments.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D

問 5 下記の (13)～(15) の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(13) Which of the following is **NOT** true, based on Passage [B] ?

- ① Endorphins and dopamine are types of neurotransmitters that make you feel good.
- ② A placebo doesn't produce any results if you know what you take is a placebo.
- ③ Placebos will not cure you, but they are effective for relieving cancer treatment side effects.
- ④ The feeling of being supported by medical professionals seems to have a deep impact on patients.

(14) In Passage [B], which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an example of ⁽¹⁴⁾ “the ritual of healthy living” ?

- ① Being careful about what you eat
- ② Being around people you like
- ③ Depending on healthcare professionals
- ④ Forming workout habits

(15) Which of the following is true, according to Passage [A] and/or Passage [B] ?

- ① A new study showed that the effects of your expectations are more powerful than the chemical effects of medication.
- ② Passage [B] says placebos can directly destroy cancer cells.
- ③ In a study published in *Science Translational Medicine*, one group participated in the study after learning that they were going to take a placebo.
- ④ Passage [A] describes what a researcher has newly discovered about the power of placebo effects.

問6 次の(16)の書き出しに続く最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

(16) Both passages, [A] and [B], say that

- ① the brain and the body are independent.
- ② it is important to see a doctor if you feel sick.
- ③ the belief that you are being treated can influence your health.
- ④ brainpower has stronger effects than any other treatment.

Ⅱ

次の (17) ～ (21) の空欄に入る最も適切な語 (句) を、それぞれ ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (17) Cathy and I are always together. She is one of my best friends whom I get ().
 ① away with ② on to ③ down to ④ along with
- (18) A large-scale survey of computer usage () among the students of the university.
 ① carrying out ② has carried out ③ was carried out ④ carried out
- (19) I love that music. Listening to it always makes me ().
 ① relaxed ② relaxing ③ to relax ④ being relaxed
- (20) That old translation is different from the one () uses this innovative translation tool.
 ① how ② where ③ what ④ that
- (21) I've not seen Peter (). Is he OK?
 ① last ② lately ③ later ④ latest

- Ⅲ 次の英文の (22) ～ (25) の空欄に入る最も適切な文を、それぞれ ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えません。

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. (22) Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.

The main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. (23) Clearing land and cutting down forests can also release carbon dioxide. Agriculture, oil and gas operations are major sources of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main sectors causing greenhouse gases.

Climate scientists have shown that humans are responsible for virtually all global heating over the last 200 years. (24)

The average temperature of the Earth's surface is now about 1.2°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s (before the industrial revolution) and warmer than at any time in the last 100,000 years. The last decade (2011-2020) was the warmest on record, and each of the last four decades has been warmer than any previous decade since 1850.

Many people think climate change mainly means warmer temperatures. (25) Because the Earth is a system, where everything is connected, changes in one area can influence changes in all others.

The consequences of climate change now include, among others, intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity.

(22) ～ (25)

- ① These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example.
- ② Human activities (for example, the ones mentioned above) are causing greenhouse gases that are warming the world faster than at any time in at least the last two thousand years.
- ③ But temperature rise is only the beginning of the story.
- ④ But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

IV 次の [A] ～ [C] の互いに関連した英文と表を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

[A]

St. John's Island is a tidal island that can be accessible on foot by causeway from the mainland when the tide is low, but can only be reached by boat when the tide is high. You'll need around 15 minutes to walk across or back. The tide times vary from day to day, so if you're going to walk on the causeway, please check the walking times calendar in advance, to see when the causeway is open. Walking on the causeway is free, but to set foot on the island, you'll need a ticket that provides access to the castle and garden.

Please note: Ancient, rugged and steep, some parts of the island and castle can be tricky to navigate. Paths around the island are steep, cobbled and uneven with intermittent handrails. There are unguarded edges and steep drops. Sensible footwear is recommended. Unfortunately, it's not possible to take a wheelchair or pushchair up to the castle on the mountain top.

ARRIVAL TIMES

Your ticket time is your arrival time on the island. Access to the castle can be any time after this. Please allow 25 minutes to reach the island from the mainland car park.

BOATING

You'll need to purchase a boat ticket when the seawater covers the causeway. Boat tickets can be purchased in advance on our website. All boat tickets are one way only. Tickets can also be purchased directly from a member of our team.

One-way boat fare: Adults £2.80, Children (1-17) £1.50, Children (under 1) free

LAST ADMISSIONS

The last admission to the island is 15:45. Please be advised that the island remains open until 17:00; however, we are unable to welcome new visitors after 15:45.

[B]

WALKING TIMES CALENDAR

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25 13:55-17:00	26 15:05-17:00	27 16:40-17:00	28 Access by boat only	29 Access by boat only	30 9:15-10:35	31 Closed
1 09:00-13:30	2 10:00-14:15	3 10:15-14:15	4 10:55-14:55	5 11:10-15:50	6 11:45-17:15	7 Closed

[C]

A conversation between Sue and Pat, who are looking at [A] and [B]

Sue : Would you like to go to St. John's Island during these two weeks? It's the best time of the year to visit the island.

Pat : (26). Last time I went there, the way the seawater gradually covered the causeway was amazing! I want to see that again. When are we going?

Sue : How about (27)? On that day, we can stay on the island the longest if we don't want to use a boat.

Pat : The causeway is certainly available the longest on that day, but I hear that the parking lot is the busiest around noon and there is almost no space to park cars then. During this period, I prefer (28). I also need to leave the parking lot by 14:00 on either day. That is the day when we can stay the longest and follow my schedule and we don't need to use a boat to get there and back. We can save £11.20 in total. Besides, hopefully we can see the impressive scene of the seawater gradually increasing before us.

Sue : But we should start walking well before the end of the walking times. A few years ago, I saw from the island the seawater beginning to cover the causeway and a group of friends, who happened to be late when starting to walk. And then, their legs got soaking wet, (29) they had a lot of difficulty making their way through the water.

Pat : (30). It's better to be careful about the walking times, right? All right, let's make it (28) and enjoy the trip. We have a lot of things to do on that island and I want to see the causeway become covered by water as we leave.

Sue : OK. I'm looking forward to it.

問1 [C]の(26)～(30)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、①～④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

- (26) ① Sorry, I can't go then ② Yeah, I'd love to
 ③ Yes, but another time will be better ④ I don't think so
- (27) ① the 1st ② the 2nd ③ the 6th ④ the 30th
- (28) ① the 1st ② the 2nd ③ the 6th ④ the 30th
- (29) ① whether ② although ③ to ④ until
- (30) ① I'd like to try it ② He must be careful
 ③ We need to cancel it ④ Sounds scary

問2 次の(31)と(32)の各選択肢の中から[A]～[C]の内容に一致するものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (31) ① If you leave the island on foot at 15:00, you'll get back to the mainland car park by 15:15.
- ② Either Sue or Pat is under 17 years of age.
- ③ You cannot walk on the causeway unless you have a ticket to the castle and garden.
- ④ On the 27th, you cannot walk to the island before the admissions close.
- (32) ① If you have visited the island before, you will be welcomed to the island after 15:45 on any day.
- ② Both Sue and Pat have visited the island before.
- ③ Scheduling has become difficult because Sue and Pat don't want to go on weekends.
- ④ Sue has seen a group of friends having difficulty walking on the steep and cobbled paths on the island.

V

次の英文の意味が最もよく通るように、下線部(ア)～(ウ)の空欄にそれぞれ①～⑥の語(句)を並べ替えて入れ、(33)～(41)の各空欄に入るものの番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字の書き出しになっています。また、各選択肢は一度しか使えません。

Sources of health information and advice are more available than ever before. In generations past, people relied on family, friends, pharmacists, and physicians. They had to be cautious about unregulated and untested products: creams, lotions, supplements, etc. that promised relief and cures. In our era, websites, television, and social media provide many alternative health information sources in addition to those used in the past.

(ア) What the present () () (33) with the past () the need to
decide what is (34) among often differing and contradictory (35) of health
advice. One of my friends frequently says sarcastically, “I know it’s true, I saw it on the
internet.” (イ) Consider (36) different diets and (37) () () (38)
online (). Marketers often pay physicians and other medical or pharmaceutical
professionals to give testimony about a product’s effectiveness. (ウ) () typically
(39) personal testimonies from (40) who () to (41) () the
product. Advertising is all about persuasion to accept information given as established
fact.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------|------|
| (ア) | ① trustworthy | ② has | ③ is |
| | ④ common | ⑤ pieces | ⑥ in |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------------|------------|
| (イ) | ① media | ② how many | ③ promoted |
| | ④ are | ⑤ diet products | ⑥ through |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------------|------------|
| (ウ) | ① individuals | ② include | ③ are said |
| | ④ used | ⑤ advertisements | ⑥ have |

