

英 語

2025年度 薬学部 公募制推薦入学試験 (第1次)

薬学部 社会人特別選抜入学試験・編入学試験 (第1次)

受験 番号		氏名	
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【注 意 事 項】

1. 試験監督による解答始めの指示があるまで、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ページから12ページまであります。
4. 解答は解答用紙(マークシート)の所定欄に記入しなさい。
5. 解答は所定欄に濃くはっきりとマークしなさい。その際、ボールペン・サインペン・万年筆等は使用してはならない。その他マークの仕方に関しては、解答用紙(マークシート)の注意事項をよく読むこと。
6. 試験監督の指示により、解答用紙(マークシート)に氏名(フリガナ)および受験番号を記入し、さらに受験番号をマークしなさい。
7. 試験監督の指示により、問題冊子にも受験番号および氏名を記入しなさい。
8. 解答用紙(マークシート)は折り曲げたり、メモやチェック等で汚したりしないように注意しなさい。
9. 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づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて試験監督に知らせなさい。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子と解答用紙(マークシート)はともに机上に置いておくこと。持ち帰ってはいけません。

I. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

[1] Soon, more than 100,000 Japanese will be 100 years old or older. It is increasingly common to see 80-year-old children taking care of parents over 100.

[2] The nation must gain more work output from its older workers, specifically those between 60 and 75. Japan's overall labor productivity now ^{*1}lags well behind most developed-nation peers. According to the Japan Productivity Center, the country ranked 27th out of 38 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members in 2021 in terms of productivity per hour, Japan's lowest placing since the data series began in 1970.

[3] Elderly Japanese are working because they want to and they have to for their financial security. Of 19 million Japanese between 60 and 70 years old, 11.5 million are working. According to government estimates, the average citizen will need 20 million yen (\$143,000) in savings to fund 30 years of life past retirement. Yet 1 2022, nearly 21% of households whose ^{*2}breadwinner was over 60 had no savings.

[4] Japanese policy planners are rightly focused on ^{*3}galvanizing innovation, but ensuring ample access to innovation in health care, from whatever source, is 2 more vital. Japan ranks first in the world in healthy life expectancy, at 74.1 years without disease or disability, according to World Health Organization data. The U.S., at 66.1 years, is 35 places lower, but older Americans are more productive.

[5] The ^(a)current "golden health decade," for Japanese 65 to 75, is a tremendous achievement, but it will quickly ^{*4}erode without innovative health care to support it. Every year of illness and disability avoided ^{*5}equates to more competitiveness for Japan and additional savings for its elderly.

[6] Systemic ^{*6}rigidities, however, ^{*7}inhibit capacity to supply minimally invasive care, ^(b)reduce hospital stays and promote productivity. Due in part to age, Japanese patients often remain in hospital for extended periods, typically three times as long as in the U.S. and Europe.

[7] Japan spends too little on health innovation, ^(c)across the board. It also lacks sufficient physicians, nurses, specialists, support staff and advanced, innovative medical infrastructure. A study released in April by the Association of Japan Medical Colleges found that 30% of university hospital physicians surveyed are 3 risk of death from working too many hours, known in Japanese as *karoshi*.

[8] Not surprisingly, Japan's health care system is largely reliant on innovation originating in and financed by other countries. A lack of predictability about ^{*8}reimbursement means that a significant percentage of globally innovative medicines are unavailable to Japanese patients.

[9] Japan's economy cannot afford for its seniors to be deprived 4 access to breakthrough medical technologies. The country should ^{*9}reframe health care as human infrastructure and hike public investment, by a double digit rate if possible, over the next decade.

[10] Japan's total health spending reached 10.74% of gross domestic product in 2019, or \$4,360^{*10} per capita. That is not nearly enough. By 2025, Japan will face a shortage of 320,000 nursing care staff and by 2040, a shortfall of approximately 1 million medical and welfare workers.

[11] A reset would greatly aid physicians and nurses on the front lines of a silent war with^{*11} dementia. According to government figures, 15% of Japanese 65 and older have dementia. In two years, one in five are forecast to have it. The lack of long-term care facilities and labor has left providers bearing an inordinate burden in this battle.

[12] Currently, Japan has 10,600 welfare facilities for long-term care. Based on an average capacity of 87 beds, that translates into 922,200 spaces available for the 20 million Japanese over 75.

[13] If half those citizens require long-term care, Japan will have less than one-tenth the needed capacity. Already, demand is ^(d) surging, with 45% more Tokyo seniors on track to be in need of such care by 2025 as compared with 2015.

[14] In the face of this^{*12} strain, hospitals and clinics become outposts of inclusion against loneliness and isolation. Many patients have what equates to reserved seating in a pub. In one^{*13} oft-told joke, an elderly patient turns to another in a hospital waiting room and asks, "Where is Tanaka-san?" The reply: "He doesn't feel well today, so he stayed home."

(NIKKEI Asia, June 14, 2023)

[注] *1lag 「遅れを取る」

*2breadwinner 「稼ぎ手, 大黒柱」

*3galvanize 「～を刺激する」

*4erode 「損なわれる」

*5equate to ～ 「～に等しい」

*6rigidities 「硬直性」

*7inhibit 「～を抑制する」

*8reimbursement 「返済, 償還」

*9reframe 「～を見直す」

*10per capita 「1人当たり」

*11dementia 「認知症」

*12strain 「ひずみ, 負担」

*13oft-told joke 「よくあるジョーク」

問1 本文中の 1 ~ 4 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。

1 1 as to 2 out of 3 as of
4 so as to 5 for all

2 1 many 2 even 3 such
4 lot 5 very

3 1 at 2 in 3 of
4 with 5 by

4 1 on 2 in 3 for
4 of 5 with

問2 本文中の下線部 (a) ~ (d) の語 (句) に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ ① ~ ⑤ の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- 5 (a) current
- ① natural ② present ③ changing
④ excellent ⑤ fortunate

- 6 (b) reduce
- ① promote ② recover ③ decrease
④ protect ⑤ maintain

- 7 (c) across the board
- ① partially ② overseas ③ officially
④ furthermore ⑤ overall

- 8 (d) surging
- ① growing ② crashing ③ declining
④ replacing ⑤ overtaking

問3 次の 9 ~ 13 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ ① ~ ⑤ の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- 9 Which of the following is true according to paragraphs [1] to [4]?
- ① The labor productivity of Japanese over 60 is relatively low.
② Many elderly people in Japan work unwillingly to earn a living.
③ More than half of Japanese people in their sixties have a job.
④ About one in five Japanese people don't have enough money to live on after retirement.
⑤ The U.S. ranks 35th in the world in average life expectancy.

- 10 Which of the following is NOT true according to paragraphs [5] to [8]?
- ① Japanese people aged 65 to 75 now have easy access to good health care.
② Innovation is essential to maintaining the current level of health care.
③ Hospital stays in Japan are prolonged by inflexible health care systems.
④ Nearly one in three of all Japanese doctors is on the verge of death from overwork.
⑤ Japanese patients are at a disadvantage when it comes to access to the latest medicines.

11

Which of the following is true according to paragraphs [9] to [13]?

- 1 Japan's rate of spending on health care is by far the highest in the world.
- 2 Japan's health care workforce is expected to more than double by 2040.
- 3 A dramatic increase in the health care budget is needed to help people with dementia.
- 4 About 20 percent of physicians in Japan predict an increase in the number of dementia patients.
- 5 To accommodate all the people who need long-term care, Japan would need to double the number of current facilities.

12

What is the implication of the joke in paragraph [14]?

- 1 Hospitals depend on regular visits from elderly patients.
- 2 Doctors cannot reach those who really need treatment.
- 3 Unnecessary treatment in hospitals worsens national finances.
- 4 Treatment isn't the main reason many people go to the hospital.
- 5 Many elderly people who come to the hospital suffer from dementia.

13

Which of the following is true according to this article?

- 1 The average Japanese person has 20 million yen saved for retirement.
- 2 Japanese people tend to be healthier and more productive than Americans.
- 3 Japan relies heavily on other countries for innovative health care.
- 4 Japan has the highest per capita health spending in the world.
- 5 Nearly half of Tokyo's seniors will need long-term care by 2025.

Ⅲ. 次の **21** ~ **24** の各対話の空欄に下記の(ア)~(カ)の語(句)を並べ換えて入れ、英文を完成させなさい。答えは()に入る語(句)の組み合わせ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。組み合わせは英文中の()の前-後の順番とする。

21 A : Why didn't you lock your bike?
 B : Well, I never thought a bike () () () () () () () .
 (ア) right (イ) would be (ウ) the entrance
 (エ) parked (オ) stolen (カ) in front of
1 (ア)-(イ) **2** (イ)-(カ) **3** (ウ)-(エ) **4** (エ)-(イ)

22 A : It snowed a lot yesterday.
 B : Yes. I heard that () () () () () () () Tokyo.
 (ア) the (イ) it was (ウ) snowfall
 (エ) ever in (オ) April (カ) heaviest
1 (ウ)-(カ) **2** (エ)-(オ) **3** (オ)-(カ) **4** (カ)-(ウ)

23 A : Don't you find it inconvenient to shop in Japan?
 B : Yes. Japan () () () () () () () of digital payments.
 (ア) in (イ) behind (ウ) falls
 (エ) far (オ) terms (カ) many other countries
1 (イ)-(ア) **2** (エ)-(ア) **3** (エ)-(ウ) **4** (カ)-(エ)

24 A : What are "monster patients"?
 B : They are () () () () () () () unreasonable or excessive complaints.
 (ア) by (イ) who (ウ) medical staff
 (エ) making (オ) annoy (カ) patients
1 (イ)-(ア) **2** (エ)-(オ) **3** (オ)-(ア) **4** (オ)-(カ)

IV. 次の(ア)と(イ)の各会話文が成立するように ・ の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、
 1 ~ 4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。また、会話に関する ・ ・ ・
 ・ の質問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。

(ア) Two friends are talking on campus in mid-February.

Gina: You're coming to the basketball game tomorrow, right?

Niko: Of course! Sorry I couldn't make it last time. I got back from work at 2:30 in the morning the night before.

Gina: No problem. You must have been really exhausted.

Niko: I was. But I know how important it is to have people cheering for the team. It helps the players do well. Speaking of which, what's up with the attendance numbers these days? I know there was a small dip in mid-December before exams, but what's the problem this time?

Gina: To be honest, I think people are getting frustrated. More people started coming while the team was winning in late November and December. Now the opposite is happening.

Niko: They've only won two games since the start of the year.

Gina: Yeah, and it's going to be more challenging without Collins.

Niko: What do you mean? He's their top scorer! Did he get injured or something?

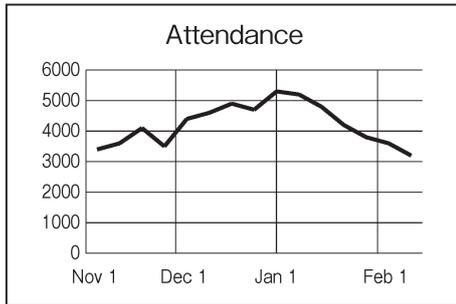
Gina: He got in a big fight with the coach, so the coach told him not to come to practice anymore.

- 1 That makes sense.
 2 I don't get why.
 3 It's all my fault.
 4 I blame Collins.

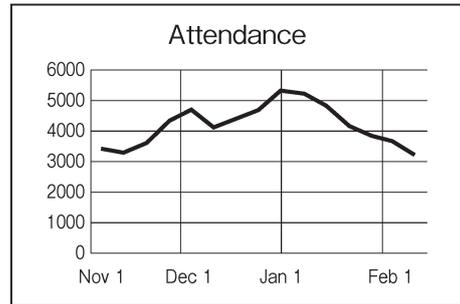
26

According to the conversation, which graph shows the team's attendance numbers so far this season?

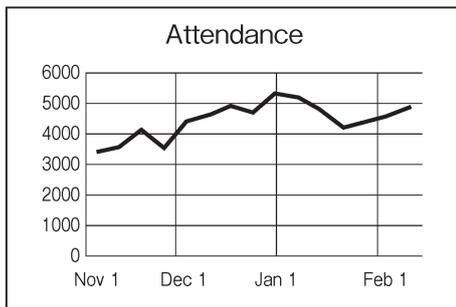
1



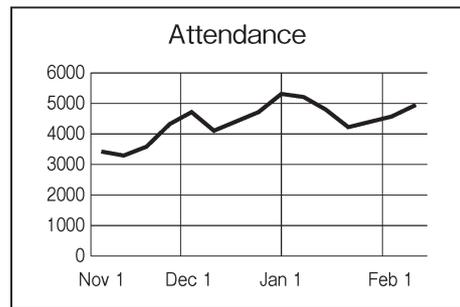
2



3



4



27

Why will Collins not play in the next game?

- 1 He needs to recover from an injury.
- 2 He could not score enough points.
- 3 He has been kicked off the team.
- 4 He skipped too many practices.

28

According to the conversation, which of the following is true?

- 1 Gina has been to every basketball game this season.
- 2 Gina is frustrated by the price of basketball tickets.
- 3 Niko cannot attend the next game due to work obligations.
- 4 Niko thinks spectators can help motivate athletes.

(1) Two roommates are having a conversation.

Nicole: The school's organizing a trip to clean up the West River next Saturday. 29

Nanami: No, not at all. It's a little far, though, isn't it? How are you planning to get there?

Nicole: There's a bus, but it was already full by the time I applied. Tara's in the same boat, though, so she's offered to drive. She should still have a seat left.

Nanami: Great.

Nicole: OK. I'll tell her.

Nanami: What do I have to bring? And do I have to do anything to sign up?

Nicole: I'll send you a link to the form now. They've recommended you wear old clothes and boots and bring gloves if you have them. They'll provide garbage bags when we get there.

Nanami: I have everything but the boots. I left them in Japan.

Nicole: I have an extra pair. What's your shoe size?

Nanami: 24 centimeters. I don't know what that is in the U.S.

Nicole: Well, I wear 7½s. Here. Try these on.

Nanami: They're a little big, but they'll do. Thanks! How about lunch? Should I bring a sandwich?

Nicole: That's a good idea.

29

- 1 Are you going there then?
- 2 Are you interested in coming?
- 3 Would you mind going with me?
- 4 Would you be able to join us?

30

What will Nanami wear and bring to the event?

1



2



3



4



31

What will Nanami most likely do next?

- 1 Ask Tara about transportation.
- 2 Fill out an application form.
- 3 Buy a new pair of boots.
- 4 Go to the kitchen to make a sandwich.

V. 次の **32** ~ **36** の各組の英文の中で、下線部に間違いがあるものを、それぞれ
① ~ ④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

32

- ① The city has reduced its waste by 20 percent in ten years.
- ② For the first time in ten years, snow fell in April in Tokyo today.
- ③ Have you decided who to vote for in the upcoming election?
- ④ The accident was caused by the driver using his smartphone during he was driving.

33

- ① I could barely watch the scenes of the earthquake on television.
- ② Let's make it clearly whether or not we are going to carry out the plan.
- ③ As expected, the first and second prizes went to Kim and Emma, respectively.
- ④ The increase in the company's revenue is largely due to this new game software.

34

- ① Little research has been done on the numbers of these species.
- ② Water is a scarce resource in many countries, especially in Africa.
- ③ This is useful application that displays the calories burned by walking.
- ④ In my opinion, there is still room for improvement in our travel schedule.

35

- ① What the team lacks most is not the ability of individual players but teamwork.
- ② Many college students want to get a job where they can use what they have studied.
- ③ Things didn't turn out the way that the people working on the project had expected.
- ④ The manager asked everyone in her section whether they thought was the best plan.

36

- ① I didn't want to wait until he would have finished all his work.
- ② She opened the front door before John had parked his car.
- ③ Who would have thought she would become a popular comedian?
- ④ I had been reading a book for a few minutes when someone knocked on the door.