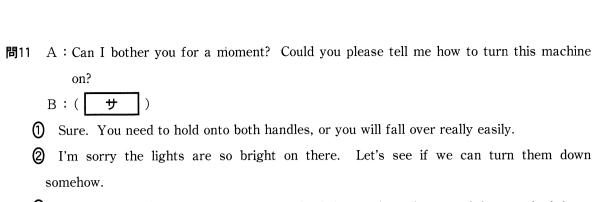
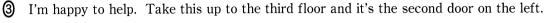
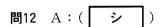
2025年度 保健学部 一般選抜 1月30日 英語 70分

[次の問い(問1~10)の英文の空欄 ア	~ 3 に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの
) 問い(問 11~15)のAとBの二人の会話の空欄
サー~「ソーに入る最も適当なもの	を、それぞれ①~ ④ の中から一つずつ選べ。
問 1 Our universal healthcare system is so w	ridespread (7) there are few people who
do not know about it.	
① however ② although	3 once 4 that
問 2 The basic function of the (イ)	is to breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon
dioxide.	
① kidneys ② liver	3 lungs 4 intestines
問 3 Solar power and wind power are (ウ) energy sources to fossil fuels.
① optical ② essential	3 alternative 4 fundamental
問 4 Julie and Mark are aged seventeen and r	nineteen (I).
① each other ② respectively	3 mutually 4 in contrast
問 5 I saw the children happily (オ)	the strawberry cake.
① eating ② to eat	3 to be eaten 4 that eating
	G
問 6 (カ) disease is a disease that sp	oreads over a whole country or the whole world.
① A contagious ② An acute	3 A pandemic 4 A critical
G 11 contragrence G 1111 neutre	g 11 pandonne g 11 envieur
問 7 How can we (from coming into contact with illegal drugs?
① refrain ② prevent	3 guarantee 4 leave
g retruit	g gaarantee g neave
問 8 I am (ク) an expert than you a	re
① no further ② not any more	3 not further 4 no more
o no further of not any more	G not further G no more
問 9 Did you see the man and his dog (り) were walking on the bank?
1) both 2 that	
U both	(3) whom (4) they
BIO () is computer software deci-	and to halp the user to perform appoint to the
	gned to help the user to perform specific tasks.
① A terminal	2) An equipment
3 An application	4 A touch panel





We are not allowed to use that, I'm afraid.



B: We're working on updating it right now.

- 1 This program isn't very user-friendly at all!
- 2 That's great news. I have been waiting a long time for it!
- 3 Are you working overtime on the reports again tonight?
- 4 Thank you for getting everything uploaded and submitted on time again this month!
- 問13 A: Isn't the gym open twenty-four hours?

- 1 don't know where to order the product.
- 2 Only on weekends.
- 3 How much is the change?
- 4 No, it doesn't open without a password.

問14 A:(セ)

B: This is the advanced session. Are you in the right room?

- (1) Can you tell me where the entrance is?
- 2 I think so. It says my instructor is Dr. Ueno. Are you Dr. Ueno?
- 3 Why are we starting on unit six?
- 4 There will be coffee and donuts available for everyone during the break.

問15 A:(ソ)

B: I did it last time.

- (1) Last month's event was so much fun, and I can't wait for the next one.
- 2 Yes, I heard you did a great job. Thank you for all your hard work.
- 3 Are you organizing this month's book club meeting?
- 4 How did it go?

II	次の問い(問1~5)の	日本に	文に合うように、そ	それさ	ぞれの ①~⑧ の語を	-並/	ヾ替えて空所を補い,	文
	を完成させよ。ただし,魚	解答(ま ア ~ [コ	に入る番号のみ	ょを角	解答欄にマークせよ。	な
	お、文頭に来るべき語もん	小文:						
	問 1 私がその商品を受け	ナ取・	ったのは、注文し [~]	て半 ⁴	F以上も経ってから	503	ことだった。	
	I did not () () (ア)	() () af	fter () ()
	(_ 1) it.							
	(1) I	2	had	3	more than	4	ordered	
	⑤ receive	6	six months	Ø	the product	8	until	
	問 2 マイクはこんな寒い	1)夜に	こ、彼を外で待たせ	きたさ	ままにしておくべき	きでに	はなかったのだが。	
	Mike () (Ç) () () () () outside ()
	() a cold night	t.						
	1 have	2	him	3	kept	4	not	
	5 such	6	should	7	waiting	8	on	
	問 3 メアリーは, 自分の	の息 ⁻	子はきっと立派な学	学者に	こ成長するだろうと	:信し	ごて疑わなかった。	
	Mary never doul	oted	() ()	() (1) () ()
	(力) ().						
	a good scholar	2	be	3	grow	4	her son	
	5 that	6	to	7	up	8	would	
						Ū		
	問 4 気象庁によれば, ⁴	今年(の夏は厳しい暑さん	こ耐え	えなければならな <i>\</i>	とし	ゅうことだ。	
	According to the])()()
	()(/) (summer.	-	_	•
	1 have	(a)	heat	_	intense	(4)	put	
	⑤ to	6	up	(7)	will	8	with	
	9 10	Θ	up	U	AA 111	Θ	44 1C11	

問 5	A:今年はこの自然	然公園の入園料を値	[上げして、開園時間を	ら短縮することにしまし。	ょう。
	B:なぜですか?そ	そんなことをすれば	ば、来場者数を増加さる	せることなどできませんし	ン,結果
	として収入を力	大きく失うことにな	りますよ。		
	A:そうですね。で	でも,ゲートを通過	する人が増えるとい	うことは、それだけ自然 ⁵	環境の汚
	染もひどくなる	るということです。	どんなものによって	ち、自然を失ってしまった	きことの
	埋め合わせはつ	できないということ	:を覚えておきましょ [、]	ō.	
	B:確かにおっしゃ	ゃる通りですね。			
	A: I would sugge	est that we raise th	e entrance fee for ou	r natural parks, and the	opening
	hours should a	also be shortened o	luring this year.		
	B: Why? That pr	robably won't boos	t the number of visito	ors and will result in a gr	reat loss
	of revenue.				
	A: Yes, but more	e people coming th	rough the gates mea	ns more pollution of the	natural
	environment.	Remember that	() ()	(ケ) ()	()
	(')(])()	•		
	B: You are absolu	utely right.			
(the loss	2 for	3 make	4 nothing	
(5 can	6 of	7 up	8 nature	

〔英文1〕

「著作権の都合で開示できません」

"Smithsonian Guides to Historic America: Southern New England - Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island" by Henry Wiencek, © 1989 Stewart, Tabori & Chang, Inc.

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問 1 本文で用いられている次の語において、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)のある音節を、それ ぞれ次の $\mathbf{0}$ ~ $\mathbf{0}$ の中から一つ選べ。

問 2	本文中の空欄(A)~	~(D)に入る最	も適当	な語句を、それる	ぞれ	欠の ①~④ の中から一
つ	選べ。					
空	欄 (A) ウ					
(nreferably (2	more likely	3	rather from	4	instead of
空	欄 (B) 工					
(the midst of 2	the number of	3	a number of	4	many a
空	欄 (C) オ					
(1 which 2) that	3	what	4	how
空	欄 (D) カ					
(① in order to ②	a result of	3	a variety of	4	a direction to
問 3	下線部(1)の語が同じ意味	で使われているも	のを,	次の①~@の中だ	からー	- つ選べ。 キ
0	After a long examinat	tion, the inspector	discove	ered a crack in t	he h	ouse's foundation.
2	They have just raked	in the largest sum	since	the foundation w	as e	stablished in 2022.
3	We celebrated the hi	undredth anniversa	ary of	the foundation	of ou	ır municipal zoo last
7	year.					
4	Invest your time wise	ly in building a sou	ınd fou	ndation for your	new	business.
問 4	下線部(2)の人物について	、間違っているも	のを,)	次の ①~@ の中か	からー	-つ選べ。 ク
0	学問の水準を高め、規	見律を厳格にし、学	生が学	₹びたい科目を選	択て	きる選択制を導入し
7	た。					
2	高校教育の無償化を提	唱し、女子のため	の大学	の設立を奨励した	き。	
3	1869年にハーヴァー	ド大学の学長に就作	任した	後,40年間にわ	たり	この役職にあり続け
j	た。					
4	法学部,歯学部,神学	部を設立し、ハー	ヴァー	ド大学の世界的地	也位を	を確立した。
問 5	下線部(3)の <u>they</u> に含まる	れるものとして, 륅	長も適当	当な組み合わせを	主,	マの①~@ の中からー
つ道	選べ。 ケ					
0	Wadsworth Hall and I	University Hall				
2	Hollis Hall and Massa	chusetts Hall				
3	Harvard Hall and Hol	worthy Hall				
4	Radcliffe College and	Stoughton Hall				

問 6 🗆	「線部⑷の <u>three inaccuracies</u> に 挙げられている事柄ではないもの として,最も適当なもの
を,	次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。 コ
1	大学の銅像のモデルに関すること
2	大学の銅像に刻まれた設立年に関すること
3	大学の銅像に刻まれた創設者に関すること
4	大学の銅像の置かれている場所に関すること

間 7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次の \bigcirc ~ \bigcirc の中から一つ選べ。 \bigcirc サ

- ① ハーヴァード大学の学位授与は、設立当初から厳格な法律の適用を受けてなされた。
- ② ハーヴァード大学の歯学部は、臨床例を理論的に研究する分野において、パイオニアとなった。
- **③** ヘンリー・ワズワース・ロングフェローは、ハーヴァード大学が誇る卒業生の一人である。
- 4 ハーヴァード大学の一部の建物は、アメリカ独立戦争時には軍人によって使用された。

問8 本文の内容と**一致しないもの**を、次の①~**④**の中から一つ選べ。 **シ**

- ① ハーヴァード大学は、同名の牧師が資金と書物を学校に遺贈したことから、そう名付けられた。
- ② ハーヴァード・ヤードには歴史的建造物が多く、寮、オフィス、教室、図書館などが建ち並ぶ。
- ③ ハーヴァード大学図書館の蔵書数は、ニューヨーク公共図書館の蔵書数よりも多い。
- ④ ハーヴァード大学を卒業したハリー・ワイドナーは、タイタニック号の遭難事故で亡くなった。

Though humans have always understood there's a connection between diet and health, it took thousands of years for modern nutrition research—bolstered by advances in chemistry, physics, and biology—to emerge. Early nutrition experiments focused largely on the element nitrogen, first discovered in 1772, and whether its presence or absence in foods caused animals and humans to be healthy or sick.

Then in 1838, Dutch chemist Gerardus Johannis Mulder proposed the existence of a compound he called protein, which he argued played a "principal role" in nourishment. For decades, historian Kenneth Carpenter writes, protein was considered the "true nutrient" for human health, despite emerging knowledge that fruits, vegetables, and milk eased conditions such as *scurvy and *rickets. While these afflictions were common among those with limited diets, researchers still blamed other factors, including infection, *tainted food, or even sea air.

Meanwhile, sailors on lengthy voyages had long been suffering from another ailment: *beriberi, which can cause heart failure and a loss of feeling in the legs and feet. Japanese naval physician Kanehiro Takaki had a pivotal theory: In the 1880s he noticed that poor people were likelier to develop the disease, and he suspected a lack of protein in their diets might play a role.

Dutch army doctor Christian Eijkman conceived his own theory about beriberi after experiments with chickens. The birds that ate the white rice common on Japanese naval vessels had similar symptoms. On the other hand, *poultry that dined on brown rice stayed healthy.

Polish chemist Casimir Funk discovered that pigeons fed only white rice became ill, but they improved when they are rice bran and yeast. This confirmed Takaki's theory that diet and beriberi were linked, but the problem wasn't a lack of protein. It was the lack of another substance, a nitrogen-containing compound that Funk called "vitamine," the name for a compound that contains nitrogen. This 1912 discovery revolutionized scientific thought, suggesting that diseases might be caused by nutritional deficiencies — and cured by adequate amounts of the newly found compounds. "A monotonous diet ought to be avoided," Funk declared.

Researchers rushed to isolate other micronutrients associated with afflictions such as rickets, scurvy, *goiters, and more. Around the time Funk coined the word "vitamine," American nutrition scientist Elmer McCullum conducted feed experiments with different animal populations and discovered that an "accessory" substance present in some fats was essential to rat growth. That fat-soluble substance became known as vitamin A. McCullum and others also conducted further experiments with Funk's rice bran-derived nutrient, naming it vitamin B after beriberi.

The custom of naming vitamins alphabetically in order of discovery continued. Today, four fat-soluble vitamins — A, D, E, and K — are considered essential to human growth and health. So too are nine water-soluble vitamins: B 1, B 2, B 3, B 5, B 6, B 7, B 9, B 12, and C.

One vitamin jumped ahead in the alphabet. Given its discovery date in 1929 by a Danish researcher, Carl Peter Henrik Dam, vitamin K likely would have been labeled with an earlier letter, such as F. But Dam's research revealed that the substance was essential for *blood coagulation—a word that starts with k in Scandinavian languages and German—and he proposed the new name instead.

("Why are vitamins named after letters?" by Erin Blakemore, from National Geographic, May 11, 2024)

- *scurvy 「壊血病」
- *rickets 「くる病」
- *tainted 「汚染された」
- *beriberi 「脚気(かっけ)」
- *poultry 「食用のために飼育される鳥類」
- *goiters 「甲状腺腫」
- *blood coagulation 「血液の凝固」
- **問9** 〔英文2〕を読み,次の[A群]~[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①~③の中から一つずつ選べ。
 - [A群] According to the passage, which of the following is true about early nutrition research? ス
 - ① Early research into nutrition often focused on whether there was nitrogen or protein in the food.
 - ② Early researchers believed that fruits and vegetables were more essential for good health than milk.
 - 3 Early researchers did not believe that diseases such as scurvy were caused by infection or unclean food.
 - - 1 Sailors developed heart problems when they didn't get enough protein.
 - ② Japanese sailors ate white rice and became sick, but Dutch sailors ate brown rice and did not get sick.
 - 3 Chickens that ate white rice had the same symptoms as the sailors who were at sea for very long periods of time.

