

東京有明医療大学

令和7年度 第1回 一般選抜問題 (2月3日)

英 語

受験番号							氏名	
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注 意 事 項

- (1) 開始の合図があるまでは、この問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 解答はすべて別紙の**英語用**解答用紙（マークシート）に記入してください。
- (3) この科目で使用する解答欄は から までです。
- (4) 解答の記入には黒鉛筆（HB 以上、シャープペンシル使用可）を使用してください。
- (5) この問題用紙の上記の欄に受験番号、氏名を記入してください。
- (6) 解答用紙（マークシート）の所定の欄に氏名を記入するとともに、シート左上にある受験番号マーク欄にも右の記入例に従って、受験番号を記入した上で、対応する数字を塗りつぶして、番号を表示してください。

（記入例）受験番号 321578 の場合

受験番号						
万	千	百	十	一		
3	2	1	5	7	8	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	●	1	1	1	
2	●	2	2	2	2	
●	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	●	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	●	7	
8	8	8	8	8	●	
9	9	9	9	9	9	

- (7) 訂正する場合は必ず消しゴムで完全に消し、「消しくず」をきれいに取り除いてください。
- (8) 解答用紙（マークシート）を折り曲げたり汚したりしてはいけません。
- (9) 終了の合図があったら、ただちに鉛筆（またはシャープペンシル）を置き、係員の指示に従ってください。
- (10) この問題用紙は試験終了後回収します。

英 語
(問題番号 1 ~ 50)

第1問 次の (1) ~ (10) の英文の空所 1 ~ 10 に入れるのに最も
適当な語句を、それぞれ下の ① ~ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) Tokyo Ariake University welcomes those who 1 for others.

- ① caring ② care ③ cares ④ careful

(2) Don't let the noise of others' opinions 2 out your own inner voice.

- ① drown ② drowns ③ drowned ④ drowning

(3) The secret of 3 ahead is getting started.

- ① get ② gets ③ getting ④ got

(4) The 4 of a thousand forests is in one acorn.

- ① creation ② creations ③ create ④ creators

(5) Indecision is often worse 5 wrong action.

- ① thus ② that ③ then ④ than

(6) There is always serendipity in discovery.

- ① involve ② involved ③ involving ④ involves

(7) My best friend is the one brings out the best in me.

- ① why ② whom ③ whose ④ who

(8) The most important thing in communication is hearing isn't said.

- ① where ② what ③ why ④ those

(9) There are no shortcuts to any place going.

- ① worthiness ② worthily ③ worth ④ worthy

(10) You only live once, but you do it right, once is enough.

- ① for ② also ③ in ④ if

第2問 次の(1)～(20)の和文に相当する英文が完成するように、英文の空所

～ に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ下の

①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) 人生はあなたの選択の総和である。

Life is the of your choices.

① gum ② sum ③ hum ④ bum

(2) あらゆる美の核心には、何か非人間的なものがある。

At the of all beauty lies something inhuman.

① herd ② hard ③ hurt ④ heart

(3) フィクションとはそれを通して我々が真実を語る嘘である。

Fiction is the lie through which we tell the .

① truth ② truce ③ trace ④ trance

(4) 絶対的に正しいと感じることは終わりの始まりである。

To feel right is the beginning of the end.

① abnormally ② abruptly ③ absolutely ④ abundantly

(5) 民主主義とは、多数派の法ではなく、少数派の保護である。

Democracy is not the law of majority but the protection of 15 .

- ① minority ② authority ③ priority ④ seniority

(6) 卓越性とは、平凡なことを非凡な方法で行うことである。

16 is to do a common thing in an uncommon way.

- ① Existence ② Extravagance ③ Excellence ④ Experience

(7) 歴史とは無数の伝記の精髓である。

History is the 17 of innumerable biographies.

- ① emergence ② essence ③ eloquence ④ evidence

(8) 分別が年寄りの才能であるように、発明は若者の才能である。

Invention is the 18 of youth, as judgment is of age.

- ① target ② torrent ③ talent ④ tolerant

(9) 何であれ個性を破壊するものは専制である。

Whatever crushes 19 is despotism.

- ① inequality ② individuality ③ informality ④ instability

(10) 大きな嘘は真実よりも尤もらしい。

A big lie is more 20 than truth.

- ① accessible ② collapsible ③ plausible ④ responsible

(11) 公正であることの最大の報いとは、精神の安定である。

The greatest 21 of righteousness is peace of mind.

- ① coward ② reward ③ onward ④ steward

(12) 笑いというのは、我々が偏屈になるのを防いでくれる矯正力である。

Laughter is the 22 force which prevents us from becoming cranks.

- ① corruptive ② collaborative ③ collective ④ corrective

(13) 目というのは、心が理解する準備ができているものだけを見る。

The eye sees only what the mind is prepared to 23 .

- ① comprehend ② complement ③ compromise ④ complicate

(14) 継続は力なり。

24 pays off.

- ① Competence ② Existence ③ Penitence ④ Persistence

(15) 英知は、理性ではなく愛から生まれる。

Wisdom comes not from 25 but from love.

- ① reason ② person ③ lesson ④ unison

(16) 挑戦を止めるまでは、失敗ではない。

You never 26 until you stop trying.

- ① fail ② bail ③ rail ④ tail

(17) 逆境は、真の友ではない者を教えてくれる。

shows those who are not really friends.

- ① Misdemeanor ② Misleading ③ Misinformation ④ Misfortune

(18) 悪徳というのは、人々を結びつけるものだ。

Evils men together.

- ① draw ② straw ③ crawl ④ flaw

(19) 架空の病気は病気よりも悪い。

An ailment is worse than a disease.

- ① involuntary ② insanitary ③ itinerary ④ imaginary

(20) 成長が遅い木は、最高の果実を実らせる。

The trees that are slow to grow the best fruit.

- ① pear ② bear ③ sear ④ fear

第3問 次の英文（寓話）の空所 31 ～ 36 に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、英文の後のそれぞれの ① ～ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

In the twilight of his life, Motonari, the chief of the Mori clan and one of the greatest strategists of his time, called his 31 sons together. He took three arrows from a quiver and gave one arrow to each of them. He told them to go ahead and break them right in half. The three bamboo shafts bent and broke easily in the sons' samurai hands. The 32 took out a new set of three arrows and tied them together with a bit of straw. He handed the 33 to one of his sons and ordered him to break it. But despite all his efforts, the bamboo shafts did not yield to him, even when he tried to break them over his knee. The bundle of arrows went from hand to hand, from the eldest brother to the youngest, without any of them being able to break it.

The sons were crestfallen at their 34 , but the clan chief gave a mocking little laugh and had the following to say:

"I hope you won't forget this little lesson. If you remain 35 , our clan will survive, but if you become divided, it will 36 ."

31

- ① only ② two ③ three ④ four

32

- ① mother ② father ③ clan ④ son

33

- ① life ② chief ③ bundle ④ straw

34

- ① hand ② knee ③ success ④ failure

35

- ① united ② divided ③ mocked ④ forgotten

36

- ① follow ② laugh ③ survive ④ perish

第4問 次の英文 【A】 ～ 【D】 の空所 37 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ下の ① ～ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

【A】

The world population is expected to start 37 within this century after hitting a peak in the mid-2080s due to lower fertility levels, particularly in China. The global population, currently at 8.2 billion, is projected to reach approximately 10.3 billion by the mid-2080s and then gradually decrease to around 10.2 billion by the end of the century, according to the United Nations report on world population prospects released in July 2024.

37

- ① shrinking ② exploding ③ increasing ④ expanding

【B】

Dengue fever, an infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes, has spread widely across the world. The disease is caused by the dengue 38, and when it develops, symptoms such as a high fever of nearly 40 degrees Celsius, a severe headache and muscle pain occur. About 80% of cases are said to be asymptomatic, but in rare cases, dengue hemorrhagic fever may develop, resulting in death. Behind the dengue fever epidemic lie the expansion of mosquitoes' habitats and increase in their population due to global warming, as well as the global migration of infected people and mosquitoes.

38

- ① vitamin ② virus ③ medicine ④ vaccine

[C]

A species of ants is capable of treating the leg wounds of nestmates, including through biting off the injured appendage to prevent fatal infection and enable more in the colony to survive, a team of scientists from European and Japanese universities has found. The discovery of such behaviors among Florida carpenter ants was made public in the August 2024 issue of the U.S. science journal *Current Biology*. It was the first confirmation that the ants can differentiate injury types and adapt their 39 accordingly. In the research, some 200 ants were filmed while their behaviors toward nestmates given experimental wounds at varying places on the leg were evaluated.

39

- ① colony ② discovery ③ treatment ④ experiment

[D]

Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates once again reiterated that he still can't match Apple co-founder Steve Jobs when it comes to speaking in public. "Steve Jobs was a natural. It was always fun to watch him rehearse because part of his genius was, when he would finally do it, he would make it look like he's just thinking it up right there. I'll never achieve that level," the philanthropist said on the *Armchair Expert* podcast while speaking to Dax Shepherd.

This is not the first time Gates made such a remark. In the 2015 biography, *Becoming Steve Jobs*, the Microsoft co-founder told authors Brent Schlender and Rick Tetzeli: "I was never in his league. I mean, it was just amazing to see how precisely he would rehearse, but once 40 stage, he would say it in such a way that he is trying to make you think he's thinking it up right then," he says in the book.

40

- ① off ② on ③ before ④ after

第5問 次の英文の空所 ～ に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、
英文の後のそれぞれの ① ～ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Agnes Elizabeth Jones (1832–1868) of Fahan, County Donegal, Ireland became the first trained Nursing Superintendent of Liverpool Workhouse Infirmary. She gave all her time and energy to her patients and died at the age of 35 from . Florence Nightingale said of Agnes Elizabeth Jones, “She overworked as others underwork. I looked upon hers as one of the most valuable lives in England.”

Agnes Jones was born on 10 November 1832 in Cambridge into a wealthy family with both military and evangelical religious connections. Her father was a God-fearing man who inspired his children to love and serve God. In the early years of Jones’ life, the family moved to Fahan in County Donegal, Ireland. Agnes was very much attached to the little town of Fahan where she had grown up. She loved the poor people and wished to serve them. When she was 19, she started to teach poor children.

During a holiday in Europe with her family she met and was deeply impressed by deaconesses who were from the Institution of Kaiserswerth, which had earlier overseen the early nursing experiences of Florence Nightingale. She visited the Institution in Bonn, and saw the hospital, orphanage, an asylum and two schools run by the deaconesses. Jones to Ireland and used the experience she had gained.

In 1859 she went to London, making contact with Florence Nightingale and Sarah E. Wardroper, senior nurse of St Thomas Hospital. Nightingale said of her that she was “a woman attractive and rich and young and witty; yet a veiled and silent woman, distinguished by no other genius than the divine genius.”

In 1862 Agnes Jones commenced in the Nightingale School at St Thomas Hospital in London. When her year’s training was complete, Nightingale called her our “best and dearest pupil.” However, her greatest work was ahead of her and was in Liverpool, a port city of England.

Liverpool Workhouse Infirmary, at Brownlow Hill was one of the largest infirmaries in the country. It catered for 1,200 sick paupers. Liverpool philanthropist William Rathbone obtained permission from the Liverpool Vestry to introduce trained nurses (at his own expense for three years) at the workhouse hospital in 1864, and invited Jones to move from the London Great Northern Hospital, to be the first trained Nursing Superintendent in 1865. The conditions in the infirmary when she arrived were described as "disorder, extravagance of every description in the establishment to an incredible degree." Soon after she arrived, Jones brought 12 trained nurses and seven probationers (all trained at the Nightingale School of Nursing in London) to the infirmary. This initial group were supplemented by further probationers and 54 able-bodied female inmates who were paid a small salary. This was the first training for nurses in any workhouse infirmary, paving the way for nurse training systems in other workhouses across the UK; social reformer Eva McLaren was among those trained there as a nurse.

Jones' contribution to the welfare of the 44 was enormous, and she worked tirelessly to make the experiment a success. However, the work took its toll upon her, and at the age of just 35 years of age she died of typhus fever. This condition was endemic among the poor of Liverpool during this period. Her sister published her Memorials of Agnes Elizabeth Jones in 1871. A Guardian review of Nightingale's introduction said it "should read like a trumpet call in the ears of any lady who is conscious of a similar vocation."

The memory of her 45 to nursing, to Liverpool and to the poor is commemorated in Liverpool. A window in the Anglican Cathedral is dedicated to her memory, and a statue to her exists in the Cathedral Oratory. Also, a local housing association has named a large student hall of residence after her.

Agnes Jones is now buried in her beloved Ireland. Her recently refurbished grave can be found in the quiet country graveyard of Fahan, 4 miles south from Buncrana in County Donegal.

41

- ① mental disorder
- ③ old age

- ② typhus fever
- ④ heart attack

42

- ① returned home
- ③ paid off

- ② studied abroad
- ④ gave up

43

- ① healthcare system
- ③ philanthropic fund

- ② child care
- ④ nurse training

44

- ① sick paupers
- ③ female inmates

- ② trained nurses
- ④ training systems

45

- ① enormous fortune
- ③ epidemic condition

- ② remarkable invention
- ④ outstanding contribution

第6問 次の英文を読み、下の (1) ～ (5) の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の ① ～ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Many factors can influence whether a patient lives or dies. The quality of the drugs they receive, for example, the rigor with which their symptoms are monitored, or — more surprisingly — the gender of the attending physician. In data from a host of different countries, patients seen by female doctors seem to do better than those seen by male ones. Why, though, remains mysterious.

One of the first studies to examine the issue was published in 2017 in the journal JAMA Internal Medicine by Yusuke Tsugawa of Harvard Medical School, and colleagues based in Boston. The authors analyzed the medical records of around 1.5 million older adults who had been hospitalized in America between 2011 and 2014. They found that patients whose primary treatment had been performed by a female doctor were roughly 4% less likely to die, and 4% less likely to be readmitted to hospital in the following 30 days, than those whose primary doctor was a man. The beneficial effect on mortality is comparable to that of being hospitalized in 2013 rather than 2003, with all the accompanying improvements in treatments and technology.

Later in 2017 another study, published in BMJ by a separate group of Canadian and American researchers, searched for similar trends following surgery. They examined the outcomes of 100,000 patients who had operations in Ontario between 2007 and 2015, and found that those with female surgeons were, again, around 4% less likely to die, be readmitted or have complications in the 30 days after surgery.

Since then, other studies have made similar claims. In the past 12 months alone two examinations of roughly 1 million surgery patients in Ontario; another of 2.7 million gastroenterology patients in the province; and one of 770,000 older Americans with medical conditions have all found that patients do better, according to various measures, after being treated by female doctors or surgeons, or by teams of anesthetists and surgeons that have more women.

One drawback with the studies is that they are all retrospective, looking back at naturally occurring data rather than randomized-controlled experiments. This could conceal any underlying factors which might be really driving the effect, says Gavin Stewart, an expert in evidence synthesis at Newcastle University. It could be, for example, that female doctors tend to be assigned healthier patients than their male colleagues. In an experiment where patients were randomly assigned doctors, any such links would be broken.

To control for such effects, most studies try to account for the impact of different hospitals and procedures in their analysis, with some comparing across groups of patients who are matched for age, sex and illness severity, as well as groups of surgeons matched by age and surgical experience. However the data are sliced, female doctors seem to do better.

Researchers say the next step is to work out why. "I don't think it's the presence or absence of a Y chromosome," says Dr Christopher Wallis, the lead author on several of the Canadian papers. "I think it's a series of behaviors that are linked with gender." Past research has found that female doctors tend to spend more time with patients, are more likely to provide preventive care and tend to stick more closely to clinical guidelines than their male colleagues do. This could minimize the risk of preventable deaths.

The benefits of having a female physician appear to be greatest for female patients. One of the papers published by the Boston researchers in April this year found that although older patients of either gender were less likely to die after treatment by a female doctor, the effect was far larger for female patients (3%) than it was for male ones (around 0.8%). A study of heart-attack patients in Florida from 2018 found the same general trend, as did an analysis of surgery patients by the Canadian researchers in 2021. In the latter study, women operated on by female surgeons were 25% less likely to die than those treated by male ones. For male patients the benefit was 13%.

Part of the explanation may be that female physicians understand the needs of female patients better than their male peers. Female patients report

better communication and stronger rapport with female doctors, for example. Whatever the gender of their physician, though, female patients seem to respond better to medical care than male patients do. This is another divide in need of unpicking.

Understanding why such differences in care arise will help all doctors improve their practice. For all the good that snazzy medical equipment and new drugs can do, a physician's judgment seems to be as important as ever.

(1) 患者の生死に影響する要因の一つとして判明したのは何か？

46

- ① 病院の経営状態
- ② 薬剤の使用量
- ③ 主治医の性別
- ④ マスクの着用状況

(2) 女性医師の行動の傾向として、過去の研究で判明したことの一つはどれか？

47

- ① 患者と過ごす時間が短い
- ② 臨床ガイドラインに忠実に従う
- ③ 予防医療を軽視する
- ④ 重症患者を忌避する

(3) 女性医師がもたらした恩恵を受けた、最も顕著な対象は誰か？

48

- ① 病院経営者
- ② 男性外科医
- ③ 女性患者
- ④ 男性患者

(4) 女性患者のニーズをよりよく理解できる傾向にあるのは誰か？

49

- ① 男性看護師
- ② 女性医師
- ③ 医学研究者
- ④ 外科医

(5) これからの医療においても、相変わらず重要なのは何か？

50

- ① 費用の圧縮
- ② 新薬の開発
- ③ 機器の進化
- ④ 医師の判断