東京有明医療大学

令和８年度　第１回　一般選抜問題
（２月３日）

英　　語

受験番号							氏名	

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。

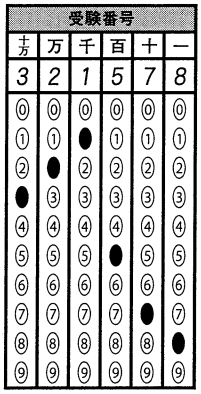
(3)　この科目で使用する解答欄は [1] から [50] までです。

(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



(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) Health and medical innovation 1 at Tokyo Ariake University.

① begin　② begins　③ begun　④ beginning

(2) You will never find a 2 sparring partner than adversity.

① good　② better　③ best　④ utmost

(3) There is nothing 3 a dream to create the future.

① like　② likes　③ liked　④ liking

(4) Don't let yourself 4 lulled into inaction.

① is　② was　③ were　④ be

(5) It is in your moments of 5 your destiny is shaped.

① decide　② decidable　③ decidedly　④ decision

(6) There is strong shadow [6] there is much light.

① where ② what ③ which ④ how

(7) Men [7] believe what they wish.

① wills ② willful ③ willingly ④ willing

(8) In order to be irreplaceable one must always be [8] .

① differ ② difference ③ different ④ differently

(9) Nothing can be [9] except little by little.

① do ② done ③ does ④ did

(10) Only do [10] your heart tells you.

① who ② whom ③ what ④ whether

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 [11] ～ [30] 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)　洞察力とは見えないものを見る技術である。

Vision is the [11] of seeing things invisible.

① apt　② art　③ alt　④ aft

(2)　現在にふさわしくないからといって過去を消してはならない。

One must not erase the past because it does not [12] the present.

① hit　② fit　③ bit　④ sit

(3)　ゆるしとは自分自身への贈り物である。

Forgiveness is the [13] you give yourself.

① sift　② rift　③ lift　④ gift

(4)　あなたの傷を知恵に変えなさい。

Turn your wounds into [14] .

① wisdom　② kingdom　③ freedom　④ boredom

(5) 恐怖は常に無知から生じる。

Fear always springs from [15] .

① coherence ② somnolence ③ ignorance ④ utterance

(6) 失敗は大成功への足がかりである。

Failure is a [16] stone to greatness.

① shipping ② shopping ③ stepping ④ stripping

(7) 何事も成功するまでは不可能に思える。

It always seems [17] until it is done.

① impossible ② impressible ③ impeccable ④ importable

(8) 単純さは究極の洗練である。

Simplicity is the [18] sophistication.

① intimate ② ultimate ③ climate ④ estimate

(9) 誰に対しても率直であれ。

Be [19] with everyone.

① undid ② splendid ③ sordid ④ candid

(10) 人は成功に向かってつまずく。

People fall [20] to success.

① forward ② inward ③ rearward ④ reward

(11) 思い出す価値のあることをせよ。

Do something [21] remembering.

① worse ② wrath ③ warmth ④ worth

(12) 仕事に喜びを見出すことは、若さの泉を発見することである。

To find joy in work is to [22] the fountain of youth.

① disturb ② discover ③ discard ④ dissolve

(13) 美は魂を覚醒させ行動を起こさせる。

Beauty awakens the [23] to act.

① solo ② sole ③ soil ④ soul

(14) 忍耐もまた行動の一つの形態である。

Patience is also a [24] of action.

① from ② foam ③ form ④ forum

(15) 論理的になればなるほど、創造性は失われる。

The more you reason the [25] you create.

① less ② loss ③ lest ④ last

(16) 事実は小説より奇なり。

Truth is stranger than [26] .

① fiction ② faction ③ fraction ④ friction

(17)　平等にという叫びは、誰をも引きずり落とす。

The cry of [27] pulls everyone down.

① reality　② sociality　③ morality　④ equality

(18)　優しさは誰もが称賛する人間の資質である。

Kindness is a human [28] which everyone admires.

① quake　② quarrel　③ quality　④ quantity

(19)　熱意を失ってしまった人ほどに年老いた人はいない。

None are so old as those who have [29] enthusiasm.

① outlined　② outlived　③ outsmarted　④ outraged

(20)　この世界は、我々の想像力を描くためのカンバスに過ぎない。

This world is [30] a canvas to our imagination.

① but　② cut　③ put　④ hut

第３問　次の英文（民話）の空所 [31] ～ [36] 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。

Long, long ago there lived a queer young man who was always sleeping day and night every day in a village. He never awoke to get up even if he was spoken ill of by the villagers or made fun of by the children.

When he was a small child, he was an ordinary boy. But one day he suddenly began to sleep in his bed all days. When he woke up and got up from his bed, it was the time he went to the toilet because he couldn't stand it. After that he went to his bed and fell asleep again. He was called "a three-year-sleeping man" by villagers.

By the way this village was troubled with a long spell of [31] weather. They prayed and prayed in vain to God for [32] . At last, they thought God got very angry because "the sleeping man" never worked and was only sleeping.

The villagers came to punish him. Then he opened his eyes, got up on his bed, stretched himself, whispered something and left his house.

He climbed up the mountain step by step to the top of it. Whispering something, he began to [33] a huge rock. The villagers were much surprised and thought, "It is impossible to move such a huge rock."

He pushed and pushed the rock. It never moved. He pushed and pushed and pushed with all his might.

The huge rock began to sway a little until it rolled down the valley. It moved the enormous rocks. They moved the gigantic rocks. They stopped the [34] of the river. The river changed the stream to the fields in the village. The villagers jumped for joy. Their rice fields had enough [35] for rice plants.

"The young man" was always thinking of a drought and the [36] for it. He went to bed and fell into sleep again.

31

① humid　② cold　③ wet　④ dry

32

① heat　② wind　③ light　④ rain

33

① push　② burry　③ paint　④ sell

34

① stream　② house　③ village　④ plant

35

① rock　② water　③ joy　④ land

36

① bed　② sleep　③ solution　④ children

第４問　次の英文 【A】～【D】の空所 [37] ～ [40] 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。

【A】

The population of Japanese nationals in 2024 [37] by around 908,000 from a year earlier to 120,653,227, declining for the 16th straight year and the largest drop since the current survey began in 1968. The population including foreign residents was 124,330,690, a decrease of about 554,000. While Japanese numbers fell, foreign resident totals continue to rise, reaching a record 3,677,463 people. Their number was up 354,089, or 10.65 percent.

[37]

① rose　② boomed　③ soared　④ fell

【B】

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease with the highest fatalities in the world. Japan in 2021 became a “low-endemic country” for TB for the first time, with no more than one case of new infections per 10,000 people, but in recent years infections among foreigners in their 20s have become notable. Many advanced countries have introduced pre-entry TB screenings. However, it is impossible to completely [38] infectious diseases through border control. There are also a rising number of cases where foreign inbound tourists bring in measles, known for its high infectivity. To prevent infections from spreading domestically, it is essential to treat those with symptoms promptly.

[38]

① spread　② block　③ engineer　④ accelerate

【C】

According to the Japanese Society of Sleep Research, the role and importance of sleep have become clear in scientific research in recent years. There is growing momentum for research not only on the health impacts of sleep deprivation but also its socioeconomic effects. In 2016, a U.S. think tank estimated Japan's economic loss due to [39] deprivation at approximately 15 trillion yen annually, and the Japanese Society of Sleep Research and other parties have been advocating for improved medical infrastructure.

[39]

① sleep ② research ③ growing ④ medical

【D】

The number of healthy women interested in freezing their eggs in preparation for future pregnancies is increasing in Japan. Municipalities and companies are increasingly offering financial assistance for this process. In Tokyo, subsidies of up to 300,000 yen for the process began being offered in September 2023. As of June 2025, a total of 13,314 Tokyoites attended information sessions on egg freezing, with 4,081 applying, indicating significant interest. This differs from egg freezing for medical reasons, such as before cancer treatment. As women age, the number of eggs decreases and their quality declines, apparently making pregnancy more difficult. Even if they want to have children in the future, some women have various circumstances, such as wanting to prioritize their work or not having a partner. Egg freezing can be considered one [40] .

[40]

① treatment ② option ③ subsidy ④ pregnancy

第５問　次の英文の空所 [41] ～ [45] 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。

Florence Nightingale, born in 1820 and died in 1910, is familiar to many as a Victorian heroine and the founder of modern nursing. She came to prominence while training and managing nurses during the Crimean War, where her team tended to wounded soldiers and implemented simple hygiene methods like handwashing at a time when most people believed that infections were caused by foul odors. Florence became an almost mythical icon of Victorian culture after gaining the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp' from a report of her regular night rounds published in The Times. In 1860, she laid the foundations of [41] with the establishment of a school at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

One of the school's most influential graduates was Angélique Lucille Pringle. She was born in Scotland in 1846. Her first real encounter with Florence Nightingale came during an interview in 1871, and she soon became one of the most respected of Nightingale's disciples. However, despite her nursing prowess, Angélique was a quiet person and lacked authority — qualities which were essential for any budding Matron (nursing superintendent). Nightingale encouraged her to come out of her shell and wield more authority on the wards. Protégées from the nurse [42] went on to disseminate modern methods at other hospitals across the world, and Angélique was no different, moving to a post at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in 1872.

Times were also rapidly changing at the Royal. Four years earlier, Sir Joseph Lister had been appointed as Professor of Surgery. He successfully introduced antiseptics and narcotics, attracting patients from higher social classes to the hospital. The managers felt the existing nurses were [43] medical knowledge and "appropriate behaviors", so he recruited a group of seventeen trained Nightingale nurses from St. Thomas's Hospital — of which Angélique was the most regarded. Edinburgh Royal Infirmary became a sister institution of St Thomas's and the two hospitals exchanged nursing services.

Significant changes came with the introduction of the 'New System' in 1873. That year Angélique and the hospital's first Matron, Elizabeth Barclay, instigated a system of nursing where the nurses were under the control of Matron instead of individual ward doctors. They also introduced regimented training for nurses, who after one year of probation, were admitted to a Register Book. The success of these changes led directly to the establishment of Scotland's first School of Nursing. Up to the move to the new buildings at Little France, 102 probationers had been entered into the Royal's Registry Book. Angélique was promoted to Matron when it became clear that Barclay was not up to the task. Barclay called the Infirmary a "lawless place" and found the doctors to be unsupportive.

Angélique was able to transform nurse training at the Infirmary in her fourteen years as Matron. She encouraged lectures by doctors and surgeons, including Joseph Bell whose Notes on Surgery for Nurses became a standard text, alongside more systematic ward instruction. Nurses were regularly called upon to participate in activities for the [44] of patients and staff. When the hospital moved to Lauriston Place in 1879, Angélique and her staff, contributed £85 to present an organ to the Chapel. Nurses also performed an annual concert and sang carols to patients on Christmas morning. A piano was placed between wards, and the nurses sang around several different locations so that all the patients could hear.

Nightingale regularly sent visiting Europeans to Edinburgh to see for themselves the [45] during Angélique's tenure. After 1890 Angélique travelled the world advising on nursing issues. She remained a close personal friend and devotee of Florence Nightingale. In 1909, the two met for the last time at Nightingale's home in London.

Angélique Lucille Pringle, Scotland's nursing pioneer, died in 1920 and is commemorated with a simple brass tablet in the chapel of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

41

① mythical icon
② wounded soldiers
③ professional nursing
④ night rounds

42

① power station
② storage facility
③ military base
④ training school

43

① full of
② mastering all
③ familiar with
④ lacking both

44

① chronic condition
② financial status
③ spiritual wellbeing
④ physical checkup

45

① fortunes accumulated
② improvements achieved
③ condition deteriorated
④ sanitation worsened

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。

For most of history the safest prediction has been that things will continue much as they are. But sometimes the future is unrecognizable. The tech bosses of Silicon Valley say humanity is approaching such a moment, because in just a few years artificial intelligence (AI) will be better than the average human being at all cognitive tasks. Were it to come true, the consequences would be as great as anything in the history of the world economy.

Since the breakthroughs of almost a decade ago, AI's powers have repeatedly and spectacularly outrun predictions. This year large language models from OpenAI and Google DeepMind got to gold in the International Mathematical Olympiad, 18 years sooner than experts had predicted in 2021. The models grow ever larger, propelled by an arms race between tech firms, which expect the winner to take everything; and between China and America, which fear systemic defeat if they come second. By 2027 it should be possible to train a model using 1,000 times the computing resources that built GPT-4, which lies behind today's most popular chatbot.

What does that say about AI's powers in 2030 or 2032? Many fear a hellscape, in which AI-enabled terrorists build bioweapons that kill billions, or a "misaligned" AI slips its leash and outwits humanity. It is easy to see why these tail risks command so much attention. Yet they have crowded out thinking about the immediate, probable, predictable — and equally astonishing — effects of a non-apocalyptic AI.

Before 1700 the world economy grew, on average, by 8% a century. Anyone who forecast what happened next would have seemed deranged. Over the following 300 years, as the Industrial Revolution took hold, growth averaged 350% a century. That brought lower mortality and higher fertility. Bigger populations produced more ideas, leading to yet faster expansion. Eventually, greater riches led people to have fewer children. That boosted living standards,

which grew at a steady pace of about 2% a year.

AI faces no such demographic constraint. Technologists promise that it will rapidly hasten the pace at which discoveries are made. Sam Altman, OpenAI's chief executive, expects AI to be capable of generating "novel insights" next year. AIs already help program better AI models. By 2028, some say, they will be overseeing their own improvement.

Hence the possibility of a second explosion of economic growth. If computing power brings about technological advances without human input, and enough of the pay-off is reinvested in building still more powerful machines, wealth could accumulate at unprecedented speed. Economists have long been alive to the relentless mathematical logic of automating the discovery of ideas. According to a recent projection by Epoch AI, a bullish think-tank, once AI can carry out 30% of tasks, annual growth will exceed 20%.

True believers, including Elon Musk, conclude that self-improving AI will create a superintelligence. Humanity would gain access to every idea to be had — including for building the best robots, rockets and reactors. Access to energy and human lifespans would no longer impose limits. The only constraint on the economy would be the laws of physics.

You don't need to go to that extreme to conjure up AI's mind-boggling effects. Consider, as a thought experiment, just the incremental step to human-level intelligence. In labor markets the cost of using computing power for a task would limit the wages for carrying it out: why pay a worker more than the digital competition? Yet the shrinking number of superstars whose skills were not automatable and could directly complement AI would enjoy enormous returns. The only people doing better than them, in all likelihood, would be the owners of AI-relevant capital, which would be gobbling up a rising share of economic output.

Everyone else would have to adapt to gaps in AI's abilities and to the spending of the new rich. Wherever there was a bottleneck in automation and labor supply, wages could rise rapidly. Such effects, known as "cost disease",

could be so strong as to limit the explosion of measured GDP, even as the economy changed utterly.

The new patterns of abundance and shortage would be reflected in prices. Anything AI could help produce — goods from fully automated factories, say, or digital entertainment — would see its value collapse. If you fear losing your job to AI, you can at least look forward to lots of such things. Wherever humans were still needed, cost disease might bite. Knowledge workers who switched to manual work might find they could afford less childcare or fewer restaurant meals than today. And humans might end up competing with AIs for land and energy.

This economic disruption would be reflected in financial markets. There could be wild swings between stocks as it became clear which companies were winning and losing winner-takes-all contests. There would be a rapacious desire to invest, both to generate more AI power and in order for the stock of infrastructure and factories to keep pace with economic growth. At the same time, the desire to save for the future could collapse, as people — and especially the rich, who do the most saving — anticipated vastly higher incomes.

It is a dizzying thought experiment. Could humanity cope? Growth has accelerated before, but there was no mass democracy during the Industrial Revolution; the Luddites, history's most famous machine-haters, did not have the vote. Even if average wages surged, higher inequality could lead to demands for redistribution. The state would also have more powerful tools to monitor and manipulate the population. Politics would therefore be volatile. Governments would have to rethink everything from the tax base to education to the protection of civil rights.

Despite that, the rise of superintelligence should provoke wonder. Dario Amodei, boss of Anthropic, believes AI will help treat once-incurable diseases. The way to look at another acceleration, if it comes, is as the continuation of a long miracle, made possible only because people embraced disruption. Humanity may find its intelligence surpassed. It will still need wisdom.

(1) もしも実現すると、その影響が世界経済史上最大となるのはどのようなことか？

46

① 人工知能が平均的な人間の認知処理能力を上回ること

② 未来の産業における新成長分野が予測可能になること

③ 物事が現状のまま維持され続けるように制御すること

④ 社会や国家の運営を巨大企業が独占的に支配すること

(2) 産業革命以前、世界の平均経済成長率はおよそどれくらいであったか？

47

① 1 年あたり 2 パーセント

② 100 年あたり 8 パーセント

③ 100 年あたり 350 パーセント

④ 1000 年あたり 2 パーセント

(3) 産業革命以降、よりたくさんの斬新な発想を人類全体にもたらせた要因は何か？

48

① 大脳の進化

② 道徳倫理の退廃

③ 独裁政治の台頭

④ 人口の増加

(4) 近い将来、人工知能に何が達成できるようになると予想されているか？

49

① 気候変動の緩和

② 出生数の増加の促進

③ 斬新な発想の自動生成

④ 地域の紛争や戦争の抑止

(5) 驚異的な発展を遂げるために人類が受け入れることを求められるのは何か？

50

① 倫理的制約

② 伝統的習慣

③ 革新的思想

④ 破壊的変化