

令和7年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和7年1月27日

英 語 (60分)

I 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は28ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。  
4～23ページ
- 3 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、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - ① 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
  - ② 氏名欄  
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 5 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- 6 この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

II 解答上の注意

- 1 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、

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と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。

〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号				

獨協医科大学 医学部

1 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

William Butler Yeats, a winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, was an Irish writer most recognized for his contribution to modern poetry. Yeats' father was an artist and faced several financial problems early on. Because of this, their mother taught Yeats and his siblings for several years. During this time, she regaled them with a number of Irish folktales that drew heavily upon religion and mythology. The family eventually moved to Dublin where Yeats attended high school. He also spent many hours in his father's art studio where he had the opportunity to associate with 1 . The mythology and focus on spirituality that his mother raised Yeats with would become an integral part of his writing, as would his contact with the people he met in his father's studio.

W.B. Yeats' early writing was primarily concerned with issues of spirituality and mysticism. 2 , Yeats incorporated a large amount of Irish folklore. Percy Shelley, one of the most prominent Romantic poets of England, also influenced him heavily. During this period, Yeats produced many poems, the most notable being *The Wanderings of Oisín*. This long poem took him nearly two years to complete and engaged a number of figures from Irish folklore. It also addressed a theme central to all of Yeats' poetry: a life of action compared to 3 . Given Yeats' Romantic influences, he felt a certain affinity for a life of quiet, reserved meditation — an approach that would echo throughout most of his writing. In addition, Yeats also wrote about topics that interested the Romantics, especially love. Influenced by the cultural figures he met in his father's studio, he also wrote on a number of issues relevant to Irish nationalism that painted the common Irish peasant in a romantic, glorified light.

An increasing interest in 4 prompted Yeats to get involved with a movement known as the Irish Literary Revival. He wrote a number of dramatic plays at this time that addressed the subject of Irish nationalism while associating

with a number of other writers interested in a similar cause. In 1889, Yeats and several of his associates pooled their resources together to open the Abbey Theatre, which eventually reopened as the Irish Literary Theatre. Several of Yeats' plays were performed in the Irish Literary Theatre and he was involved with the institution until his death. In addition to the opening of the theater, Yeats also contributed to the Irish Literary Revival by opening the Dun Emer Press in 1902, which would go on to publish over 70 titles by authors associated with the Revival.

The latter portion of Yeats' life is notable for his acquaintance with Ezra Pound, a famous American poet who revered Yeats' writing. Their professional relationship was rocky, as Yeats' writing did not incorporate the free verse technique that was common amongst poets of the time. Instead, Yeats wrote 5 that were more structured. Although he would eventually shift the subject of his writing to focus on a more direct approach to the subjects of his poetry, the structured verse would remain part of Yeats' writing until his death. Later in his life, Yeats also 6 . He pushed for secular government policies that would facilitate the union of northern and southern Ireland. The writing of Yeats' later life changed in subject matter; his poetry became more personal, focusing on the experience of growing old. In 1939, Yeats died but not before attending the Abbey Theatre one last time to see the first showing of his play *Purgatory*.

W.B. Yeats' influence on Western literature is undeniable. He is regarded by many as one of the most talented poets of the twentieth century. Furthermore, the contributions he made to the Irish Literary Revival were essential in forming a united Irish identity. Most prominently, though, Yeats is remembered for his Romantic style and spiritual subject matter. Reading them, the smaller details of life are brought into focus but from the perspective of a truly Irish spirit.

問1 1 ～ 6 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- 1
- ① a number of significant Irish cultural figures
  - ② numerous political activists
  - ③ several Irish politicians with international influence
  - ④ very caring neighbors of his

- 2
- ① Without being influenced by anyone
  - ② Utilizing his innate talent
  - ③ Drawing upon the childhood lessons from his mother
  - ④ Shutting himself away in the studio and reading a bunch of literary works

- 3
- ① a life of selfishness
  - ② a life of greed
  - ③ a life of generosity
  - ④ a life of contemplation

- 4
- ① improving the status of artists
  - ② protecting the global environment
  - ③ the cause of Irish nationalism
  - ④ the promotion of theatrical activities

- 5
- ① in the fashionable styles of the time
  - ② almost exclusively in traditional verse forms
  - ③ based on his parental teachings
  - ④ sticking strictly to contemporary forms of writing

- ☐ 6    ① devoted himself to writing his own biography  
         ② chose a life of social withdrawal  
         ③ actively engaged in the pursuit of economic gain  
         ④ served as a senator in the Irish government

問2 次の ☐ 7 ・ ☐ 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ☐ 7    Which of the following statements is true about William Butler Yeats?
- ① He was able to see his play *Purgatory* as it was staged before his death.  
② He was greatly influenced by Irish farmers who worked desperately for their living.  
③ Yeats is only remembered for his politically active life.  
④ He didn't normally interact with writers of his own generation.

- ☐ 8    Which of the following statements from the passage is NOT true?
- ① The Abbey Theatre changed its name from its original one after its establishment.  
② Free verse was a prevalent technique among poets of the era.  
③ The publishing company Yeats helped establish played a role in the Irish Literary Revival.  
④ Ezra Pound greatly admired Yeats, so he continued to adopt his techniques and write poetry.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Resilience is the ability to manage stress in effective ways. It's not a static quality or attribute you're born with or a choice of attitude. 9 , it's a set of skills that can be developed by repeating specific behaviors. As a clinical psychologist, researcher, and educator specializing in training people to cope with stress more effectively, I know that resilience can be developed.

Like physical fitness, resilience is not a single quality but rather many ingredients that contribute differently to a range of strengths and situations. For instance, one may handle relationship issues rather well but 10 .

Some building blocks of resilience are factors that are largely beyond one's control, such as greater income and education and 11 . Some are things you can do in your daily life, such as exercise, hobbies and activities, and getting adequate sleep. Other facets might take more time to develop, such as nourishing supportive relationships, building skills for tolerating distress and regulating emotions, meditation, incorporating spirituality or religion, and practicing less self-criticism and more self-compassion.

Confusing connotations about resilience pervade not only the scientific literature and mental health approaches but also popular culture. The idea that difficult experiences make someone resilient is incorrect, or at least incomplete.

During the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, I heard people claim that "children are resilient." However, one of the largest research investigations about difficult childhood experiences, the \*Adverse Childhood Experiences study, conducted in the 1990s at \*Kaiser Permanente with over 17,000 adults, established that cumulative stressors experienced in childhood impair both mental and physical health. It also found that (A) more stress predicts worse outcomes.

What actually helped people be more resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic? Studies show that the same building blocks mentioned above helped people navigate the pandemic with greater well-being. Many of these same building blocks also improve people's outcomes following other stressful experiences, such

as 12 .

All of this says that resilience can flourish by incorporating specific behaviors and creating healthy environments. People often assume it's optimal to remain relatively unaffected by stress — that is, to “get over it” quickly. In many cases, (B) that might be the case. If you forget an important meeting, for example, a response of “Oh no! I need to apologize right away and reschedule” is probably healthier than punching a wall or concluding that you're a terrible person.

But what if a relationship ends? Is it always best to get over it quickly, or could a longer reflection and healing process lead to deeper learning and growth? What looks like resilience could instead be suppressing, numbing, or 13 . Those tendencies are linked with worse mental health.

This is why the concept of resilience is somewhat nuanced; some people who seem resilient are just covering up or coping in an unhealthy way — such as using alcohol to cope with difficult feelings.

Sometimes painful feelings or experiences 14 personal development. Post-traumatic growth refers to the positive changes that some people report after trauma, especially when they incorporate some of the resilience “building blocks” listed above. This includes better relationships, a greater appreciation of life and enhanced spiritual or philosophical understanding. Rather than expecting yourself to always feel good or to bounce back quickly, in some situations it may be wise to allow yourself to experience deeply challenging feelings and the personal growth that can ensue.

Resilience is more complex than being mentally tough or not letting things get to you. Pressuring yourself to appear OK when you're not — also known as emotional perfection — could make things worse and prevent you from seeking support. Sometimes, changing stressful environments, such as a job or living situation, rather than just adapting to them 15 .

This is why resilience can be a loaded term. Although coping with challenges has its place, for trauma survivors, people who have experienced racism or \*homophobia, those living in regions especially affected by climate change, and

many others, (C) resilience falls flat. The word comes across as tacitly accepting the status quo rather than demanding accountability from those who caused you harm or working to reduce the sources of your stress.

Notes:

Adverse Childhood Experiences「逆境的小児期体験」(子供時代の健全な発達を妨げる有害な経験のことで、児童虐待、アルコール依存や薬物依存などの患者が家族にいることなどが含まれる) Kaiser Permanente「カイザーパーマネンテ」(米国最大級の病院グループ企業で医療保険会社でもある) homophobia「同性愛嫌悪」

問1 9 ~ 15 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- |    |   |                       |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 9  | ① Initially.....  | ② In addition.....    |
|    | ③ In other words  | ④ Instead             |
| 10 | ① be able to cope with the stress of a traffic jam                |                       |
|    | ② be unable to cope with the stress of a traffic jam              |                       |
|    | ③ be able to get along with family members                        |                       |
|    | ④ be unable to get along with family members                      |                       |
| 11 | ① having supportive environments                                  |                       |
|    | ② taking care of your health                                      |                       |
|    | ③ thinking about how to spend your free time                      |                       |
|    | ④ trying to make a daily schedule                                 |                       |
| 12 | ① greater income and education and having supportive environments |                       |
|    | ② supportive relationships, religion, and self-compassion         |                       |
|    | ③ inclusiveness, diversity, self-criticism, and meditation        |                       |
|    | ④ unemployment, cancer, divorce, and exposure to violence         |                       |
| 13 | ① raging anger  | ② expressing yourself |
|    | ③ helping someone else  | ④ hiding feelings     |



- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px;">14</div> | ① are caused by<br>③ contribute to             | ② are irrelevant to<br>④ stand in the way of       |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px;">15</div> | ① has no effect at all<br>③ makes things worse | ② is a healthier choice<br>④ proves its complexity |

問2 下線部(A)～(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ  
 選びマークしなさい。

(A) 

16

- ① experiencing high levels of stress as a child increases the risk of health problems later in life
- ② increased anxiety correlates with a worse family environment
- ③ poorer mental and physical health is related to whether or not future economic conditions are poor
- ④ reduced stress has little or no effect on well-being

(B) 

17

- ① it could be true that remaining unaffected by stress is the best way
- ② whether it is best to get out of stressful environments needs to be investigated by the police
- ③ it might be argued that you should create healthy environments
- ④ it should be discussed in court whether to stay in the stressful environment

(C) 

18

- ① being resilient is almost the same as being equal
- ② just being resilient is not enough to solve their problems
- ③ resilience is replaced by the challenges they have experienced
- ④ the word "resilience" has substantial meaning

問3 次の 19 ・ 20 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

19 According to the author, which of the following is NOT a building block of resilience?

- ① Incorporating spirituality or religion
- ② Practicing self-criticism instead of self-compassion
- ③ Getting enough sleep
- ④ Building supportive relationships

20 What does the author specifically caution against regarding the concept of resilience?

- ① Always pushing yourself to overcome challenges on your own
- ② Ignoring all negative emotions and pretending to be happy
- ③ Seeking support from others during challenging times
- ④ Accepting the status quo and not demanding accountability for harm

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

**2** 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Liam : Good afternoon, Professor Ford. I've been researching the SDGs for our project, but I find them a bit complex. Could you help me understand them better?

Prof. Ford: Sure, Liam. The SDGs, or Sustainable Development Goals, consist of 17 goals set by the United Nations in 2015. They serve as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all people by 2030.

Liam : It's a pretty comprehensive and ambitious plan. But why are the SDGs so important?

Prof. Ford: Excellent question. Our planet is currently facing numerous challenges, such as climate change, inequality, and poverty. The SDGs serve as a guide to overcome these issues and pave the way for a more sustainable future.

Liam : This seems like a huge undertaking. Can ordinary people like us really make a difference?

Prof. Ford: Absolutely. Every individual can play a role in achieving these goals. For example, adopting sustainable practices such as reducing waste, using renewable energy, or spreading awareness about these goals can have a significant impact.

Liam : I see. So the cumulative effect of small actions can contribute to the larger goal.

Prof. Ford: Exactly. It's all about collective action. When people, businesses, and governments around the world come together, we can drive remarkable change. (1) Remember, the SDGs aren't just about protecting the environment, they are also about creating social justice and economic prosperity for all.

Liam : That's enlightening. So it's about global cooperation to promote a sustainable and equitable world.

Prof. Ford: Exactly. It's about adopting practices that not only benefit us but also future generations.

Liam : This discussion has brought a lot of clarity. Thank you, Professor.

Prof. Ford: You're welcome. Remember that every action, no matter how small, counts. Let's all do our part to make the world a better place.

問1 Which of the following statements is NOT true about the SDGs? 21

- ① They provide evidence of concrete ways to protect the planet and solve global problems.
- ② They can encourage us to change our attitudes and lifestyles into more sustainable ones.
- ③ They can make us realize how serious global issues are and motivate us to tackle them.
- ④ They can explain why we should act together to create a better world for future generations.

問2 What's the reason why Prof. Ford says the underlined part (1)? 22

- ① He wants to emphasize that the SDGs were also created to improve people's lives.
- ② He wants to focus on collaboration among people and organizations rather than things individuals can do.
- ③ He thinks Liam should pay more attention to social justice than economic prosperity.
- ④ He thinks it is more important to end inequality and poverty than to stop climate change.

問3 Which of the following statements is true? 

23
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- ① The SDGs are so complicated that they should be divided into smaller actions.
- ② Each person throughout the world is not equally responsible for achieving the SDGs.
- ③ Taking small actions based on the SDGs can be effective for creating a sustainable world.
- ④ Since the SDGs were set, comprehensive solutions have been found by collective efforts.

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

B 次の英文において、 ～  の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

The world's largest iceberg is on the move after being stuck to the ocean floor for 37 years. A23a stretches almost 1,500 square miles (3,885 sq. km) wide, or about three times the size of New York City and its five boroughs. The massive slab of ice weighs over one trillion tons and stands 1,313 feet (400 m) tall. For comparison, the Empire State Building measures 1,250 feet (380 m) from top to bottom.

While A23a is currently the world's largest iceberg, it is not the biggest one to ever form. However, the others have all melted away, .

A23a is one of three pieces of a larger iceberg, called A23, which broke off from Antarctica's Filchner Ice Shelf in 1986. While the other two floated away, A23a remained stuck in the Weddell Sea for over three decades. Dr. Andrew Fleming, at the British Antarctic Survey, first noticed some movement in the massive iceberg in 2020. But it has recently been gaining momentum . Dr. Fleming does not attribute A23a's movement to warmer water temperatures.

"I asked a couple of colleagues about this, wondering if there was any possible change in shelf water temperatures that might have provoked it, , he said. "It was grounded since 1986, but eventually, it was going to decrease (in size) sufficiently to lose grip and start moving."

In late November 2023, A23a was seen drifting in the Southern Ocean just beyond the Antarctic Peninsula. Experts expect it .

"All icebergs have that same fate, no matter how big they are," said Walter Meier, a senior research scientist at the National Snow and Ice Data Center. "The bigger ones obviously last longer and tend to make it further."

Experts are carefully monitoring how close the "megaberg" gets to South Georgia, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. If it comes too close to shore, it could trap the island's penguins and other animals, .

"It could have ramifications since there's a lot of wildlife in South Georgia, both



in the ocean and on land, and that could really disrupt the ecosystem there," Meier said.

Icebergs are pieces of ice shelves formed from historical snow compacted into ice millions of years ago. The dust particles and air bubbles trapped inside the layers are released when icebergs melt. They provide researchers with a record of

29 .

- ① and polar ecosystems play a crucial and indispensable role
- ② how air temperatures and carbon dioxide levels have changed over time
- ③ to end up in "iceberg alley" in the South Atlantic and ultimately melt
- ④ driven by winds and currents
- ⑤ preventing them from getting food in the open water
- ⑥ but the consensus is the time had just come
- ⑦ so the legendary shipwreck was discovered off the coast of the Atlantic just last year
- ⑧ allowing the "megaberg" to reclaim the title several times

- 3 日本文の意味に合うように ( ) 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ、3 番目と 7 番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る単語も書き出しは小文字となっている。

- (1) 円安のため、企業の倒産が増加しています。

3 番目  7 番目

(1) due (2) increasing (3) of (4) companies (5) to  
(6) are going (7) an (8) number (9) bankrupt) the depreciation  
of the yen.

- (2) あとでするよりは、今、部屋に掃除機をかけた方が良い。

3 番目  7 番目

You (1) it (2) might (3) the (4) as (5) now as  
(6) vacuum (7) room (8) well (9) do) later.

- (3) 火星での生活がどのようなものになるか、私たちが具体的に理解できるのはまだ先のことだろう。

3 番目  7 番目

It will be some time before (1) a concrete understanding (2) be  
(3) have (4) life on Mars (5) like (6) of (7) we (8) what  
(9) will).

- (4) 偽科学のウェブサイトは、まるで本物のように見せかけて、閲覧者を騙して誤った理論を信じこませるような作りになっている。

3 番目  7 番目

Fake science websites are learning to (1) appear (2) believing  
(3) in (4) into (5) order (6) legitimate (7) their audiences  
(8) to (9) trick) false theories.

- (5) ジョンソン医師にかかり続ける患者がいるという事実は、彼が患者の信頼を維持するような何か好ましいことをしていることを示唆している。

3 番目  7 番目

The fact that some patients stay with Dr. Johnson (① doing  
② favorable ③ he ④ is ⑤ maintains ⑥ something  
⑦ suggests that ⑧ that ⑨ their trust).

- 4 日本文の意味に合うように 40 ~ 49 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- (1) あなたがチケット代を払ってくれるのなら、一緒に行ってもいいよ。

I am willing to accompany you, 40 you pay for the ticket.

- ① unless              ② supposed              ③ provided              ④ accounted

- (2) 小川教授は明日、日本を発ちドイツへ向かうことになっています。

Professor Ogawa is going to leave 41 Germany tomorrow.

- ① from Japan for                      ② from Japan to  
③ Japan for                      ④ Japan to

- (3) もう11時55分だから、あと5分したら昼休みだ。

It's five to twelve now, so we will have our lunch break 42 .

- ① to five minutes                      ② after five minutes  
③ later five minutes                      ④ in five minutes

- (4) 彼は努力家というよりも、数学の天才と言える。そのような難しい問題を一瞬で解けるのだから。

He is 43 a hard-working student than a mathematical genius; he can solve such a challenging problem in a second.

- ① less                      ② more                      ③ not                      ④ rather

- (5) 泥棒がこの窓から逃げ出すなんて無理だよ。人が通り抜けるにはあまりにも小さいから。

The thief 44 have escaped through this window. It's much too small for a person to go through.

- ① can't                      ② hadn't                      ③ doesn't                      ④ shouldn't

- (6) 「エッフェル塔に行ったことがありますか?」「はい、パリに住んでいた頃に3回行きました。」

"Have you ever been to the Eiffel Tower?"

"Yes, I  there three times when I lived in Paris."

- ① had been      ② have gone      ③ had gone      ④ went

- (7) まだ私の部屋に合う良い机が見つかっていないから、オーダーメイドにしよう。

I haven't found a nice desk for my room yet, and so I'm going to .

- ① have it made      ② have one to make  
③ have made it      ④ have one made

- (8) 悪くなるといけないから、牛乳やヨーグルトといった乳製品は冷蔵庫に入れるのを忘れないでください。

Don't forget to put dairy products, such as milk or yogurt, into the refrigerator  they won't spoil.

- ① so that      ② in case      ③ lest      ④ for fear that

- (9) その日に2試合が行われたが、私たちのチームは残念ながらどちらの試合にも勝てなかった。

There were two games played that day, and unfortunately our team didn't win  of them.

- ① both      ② either      ③ neither      ④ any

- (10) 妻は私に、帰宅途中にりんごを1箱買ってきてもらえないかと言った。

My wife  a box of apples for her on my way home.

- ① asked me to buy      ② asked me if I bought  
③ told me that I bought      ④ told me whether I bought