

令和 7 年度 金沢医科大学医学部入学者選抜試験問題  
一般選抜（後期）【英語】

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Whatever our purpose in telling them, lies can be big or small. Some involve complex tricks or fake documents. Others consist merely of mild expressions or purposeful silences. Every lie is born from believing one thing while intending to communicate another.

We have all stood on either side of the divide between what someone believes and what that person intends others to understand—and the gap generally looks quite different depending on whether one is the liar or the deceived. Of course, the liars often imagine that they do no harm as long as their lies go undetected. However, the one lied to almost never shares this view. The moment we consider our dishonesty from the point of view of those we lie to, we recognize that we would feel betrayed if the roles were reversed.

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該当箇所に印刷欠けがありました。訂正させていただきます。

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1 Answer the questions about the passage below. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose ONE answer unless other instructions are given. Boxes ( ) in the passage indicate missing information.

One of the main activities on social media is posting visual materials such as <1>photographs and memes. A meme is typically an image, piece of text, or video that becomes popular and <2>spreads rapidly among internet users. Graph 1 suggests some contrasts between regions of the world regarding posting visual materials. Only ten percent of respondents to our survey in Country A do not post any of their photographs on social media. On the other hand, almost a third of the responses from both Country B and Country C indicate that none of the photographs that are taken end up on social media.

Graph 1: Do you post personal photos on social media?

However, there are similarities regarding what visual material is seen as appropriate for social media posting. The <3>key criterion in many places is humor. People share items such as pictures which are funny, and <4>attract comments for that reason. Social media is viewed as a form of entertainment. For example, a “meme war” is where people post memes in the comments section. These will often produce hundreds of responses, whereas someone’s photograph of food, their afternoon activity, or a selfie (a self-taken photograph of oneself) will produce <5>at most 15 comments. Thus, while social media users might snap images for personal and future enjoyment, the emphasis in posting images to social media is on visuals that generate a large amount of social interaction.

This is even more true for internet users in Country B, where people generally share few of their own photographs on social media. They prefer to share memes and funny postings. Tom McDonald, one of our contributing researchers, thinks that in Country B and Country C, just as in Country A, such postings are thought to be of greater general interest. Another reason is privacy. For many in Country B and Country C, the photographs of oneself or one’s family that are shared online are often kept in password-protected galleries, accessible only to those who know <6>them personally.

The next activity we want to look at is playing online games. In Graph 2, the stand-out region here is Country C. This is probably the site where people’s working day involves the most continuous labor in factories. It is therefore not all that surprising to note that they use gaming as a <7>8 to relax and to separate themselves from work. In fact, this reflects a wider emphasis upon the use of smartphones for entertainment more generally. These workers usually do not have the spare time, money, or energy for extra social life after long hours of heavy labor. At the same time, in addition to the relaxation that such games provide, gaming is also viewed as a major way of hanging out with friends online, especially among young men.

Graph 2: Do you play games on social media?

Online gaming is also a very important aspect of social media in Country D. The most common games were Candy Crush Saga, Ok, and Taula. Gaming is a way to socialize with new and old friends. People play these online games not only with known friends but also with strangers. There are possibilities that these strangers might also become new friends through gaming. For the very young (children in primary school, aged 8-11 years), gaming is probably one of the main reasons for using social media. <8>9, home gaming, which can be played offline (Xbox, PlayStation, Wii), is still important in Country E, where it works as an element of bonding within the family group.

A third broad area in which people often see an impact from social media, and which we thus explored, was privacy. It is evident from Graph 3 that respondents across different regions have different views about sharing their social media passwords with others. As we can see, this varies from the one in five who do this in Country A to about four out of five who do this in Country B. However, we learn more when we look in detail at whom they are prepared to share their passwords with.

Graph 3: Do you share your social media password?

Most places recorded high percentages when it <9>10 sharing passwords with partners, which can be explained by the perception (in some places) that social media use can easily lead to unfaithfulness, through being able to become friends with strangers. Sharing passwords between partners thus allows for the security of monitoring of a partner’s account. In places such as Country F, couples sometimes maintained just one social media profile between them, making sharing passwords inevitable.

In Country A, the entire extended family, from nephews to grandparents, may well share use of the same computer. The mobile phone may therefore be the only piece of privacy a person has. While many couples experience jealousy over their partner’s use of social media, sharing a password is rarely considered to be required. People respect their partner’s privacy, with many <11> that they preferred not to know if their partner occasionally speaks with a former partner online.

1. For <1>photographs, answer the following questions.

1 Which is the most stressed syllable? phot·o·graphs  
① ② ③

2 Choose the word that has the same vowel pronunciation as the vowel in the most stressed syllable.

① took ② sheet ③ pair ④ tongue ⑤ tail ⑥ tool ⑦ low ⑧ top ⑨ bath ⑩ sort ⑪ earth ⑫ boy

2. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning.

3 <2>spreads	① travels	② inspires	③ infects	④ passes out	⑤ covers
4 <3>key criterion	① serious regulation	② central truth	③ underlying definition		
	④ important custom	⑤ primary standard			
5 <4>attract	① describe	② admire	③ highlight	④ praise	⑤ draw
6 <5>at most	① exactly	② slightly	③ mainly	④ as much as	⑤ no more than

3. <7> What does <6>them refer to?

① the memes and funny postings  
② researchers studying social media use  
③ internet users in Country B and Country C  
④ the people sharing the photographs  
⑤ photographs of oneself or one’s family  
⑥ the galleries protected by passwords

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4. Choose the most appropriate answer.

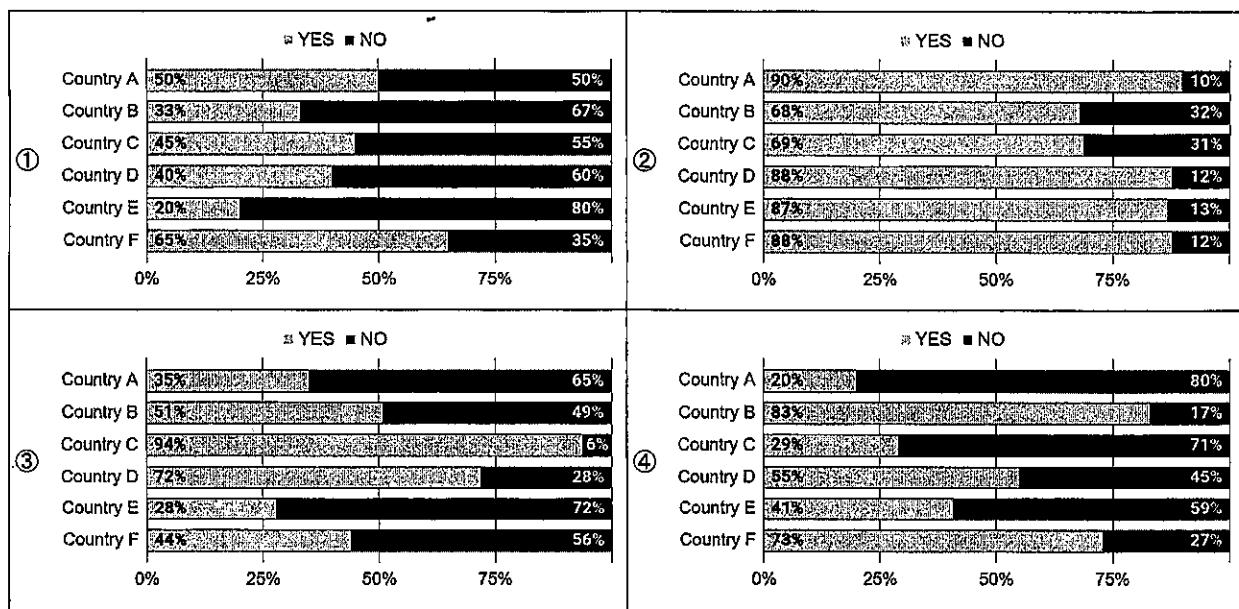
8	① measurement	② system	③ policy	④ means	⑤ present
9	① In conclusion	② As a result	③ No matter what	④ In contrast	⑤ By and large
10	① brought up with	② came to	③ ran into	④ meant to	⑤ found out
11	① report	② reported	③ have reported	④ reporters	⑤ reporting

5.  12 According to paragraph 2, why do people emphasize posting funny images to social media?  
Choose TWO answers.

- ① They want to use social media for entertainment.
- ② They want to post many different kinds of pictures.
- ③ They want their postings to create a lot of interaction.
- ④ They want to keep in touch with friends and family.
- ⑤ They want social media platforms to promote their images.
- ⑥ They want to make money from their postings.

6. Graphs 1, 2, and 3 are missing from the passage.

13 Which of the following is Graph 1?  
14 Which of the following is Graph 2?  
15 Which of the following is Graph 3?



2 Answer the questions about the passage below. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose ONE answer unless other instructions are given. Boxes ( ) in the passage indicate missing information.

Deception is the act of deceiving someone, and it can  16 many forms. However, not all acts of deception are lies. Even the most moral among us occasionally  17 to keep appearances and reality apart. For example, a person might use filters on a photo to enhance their appearance or dress in a way that conveys confidence even when feeling uncertain. Being honest doesn't mean they have to explain this—"Please  18 that I do not look exactly like this in unfiltered photos." A person in a hurry might pretend not to notice an <1>acquaintance passing by on the street. A polite host might choose to  19 it if one of their guests says something unbelievably stupid. When asked, "How are you?" most of us simply say, "I am well," understanding the question to be merely a greeting, rather than an invitation to discuss our career disappointments, our marriage troubles, or our health condition in detail. Hiding things like this can be forms of deception, but they are not quite lies. We may avoid the full truth at such moments, but we do not deliberately make up lies.

The boundary between lying and deception is often vague. In fact, it is even possible to deceive with the truth. I could, for instance, stand on the sidewalk in front of the White House and call the headquarters of Facebook on my cellphone: "Hello, this is Sam Harris. I'm calling from the White House, and I'd like to speak to Mark Zuckerberg." My words would, in a narrow sense, be true—but the statement seems calculated to deceive. Would I be lying? Close enough.

To lie is to intentionally mislead others when they  21 honest communication. This lets stage magicians, poker players, and other harmless deceivers avoid blame, while showing us a clear picture of how people think and act in social situations. People lie  22 others will form beliefs that are not true. The more important the beliefs—that is, the more a person's well-being depends on a correct understanding of the world—the bigger the impact of the lie.

As the philosopher Sissela Bok observed, however, we cannot get far on this topic without first distinguishing between truth and truthfulness—for a person may be perfectly truthful while also being mistaken. To speak truthfully is to accurately represent one's beliefs. However, being honest does not guarantee that one's beliefs about the world are true. <2>Nor does truthfulness require that one speak the whole truth because communicating every fact on a given topic is almost never useful or even possible.

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1. **16** – **19** Choose the most appropriate answer. Use each answer once.

① delay ② argue ③ ignore ④ confess ⑤ promise ⑥ note ⑦ struggle ⑧ go ⑨ treat ⑩ take

2. Choose the word that has the same vowel pronunciation as the vowel in the most stressed syllable.

**20** <1>acquaintance

① ant ② shame ③ air ④ far ⑤ cook ⑥ tooth ⑦ pure ⑧ height ⑨ head ⑩ war ⑪ purse ⑫ shop

3. Choose the most appropriate answer.

**21** ① hope ② depend ③ chase ④ expect ⑤ acquire  
**22** ① whereas ② as well as ③ except ④ even ⑤ so that

4. **23** For the underlined sentence <2>, find the MAIN VERB of the sentence.

① Nor ② does ③ require ④ speak ⑤ communicating ⑥ given ⑦ is

5. **24** According to the author, people often say they are well when asked, "How are you?" because they \_\_\_\_\_.

① believe it is rude to share personal problems in a casual interaction  
② see the question as a greeting, not a request for detailed information  
③ feel social pressure to appear happy and healthy in public  
④ have been taught to hide their true emotions from others  
⑤ are unsure how the other person will react to an honest answer

6. **25** Why does the author include the example of calling Mark Zuckerberg?

① to illustrate how minor errors in communication can lead to misunderstandings  
② to show how entirely truthful statements can still be misleading  
③ to emphasize the importance of expressing honesty in professional situations  
④ to explain how misleading actions are significantly different from obvious lies  
⑤ to highlight the social consequences of intentionally deceiving others

7. **26** Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 5 as a reason people tell lies?

① to avoid feeling embarrassed  
② to emphasize their achievements  
③ to deceive rivals to get ahead  
④ to protect the feelings of friends and family  
⑤ to create a more exciting story

8. **27** According to paragraph 6, which of the following best conveys the passage's explanation of how lies originate?

① Lies arise when people interpret reality based on their personal feelings.  
② A lie begins when someone changes their beliefs to fit what they want others to think.  
③ Lies are created when a person's true beliefs differ from what they choose to express.  
④ Lying happens when someone shares an opinion that conflicts with views held by others.  
⑤ Lies occur when a person accidentally makes false statements.

9. **28** According to the last paragraph, why might liars believe their lies cause no harm?

① They consider their lies to be justified by good intentions.  
② They think deception is unavoidable in social situations.  
③ They believe others would also lie in the same situation.  
④ They assume their lies will remain undiscovered.  
⑤ They can understand the perspective of the deceived.

10. **29** What is the main purpose of the passage?

① to define deception and lying and explain how they are different  
② to claim that most forms of deception are harmful to relationships  
③ to explore why people find it difficult to tell the truth in many situations  
④ to argue that lying is sometimes necessary and can be justified in certain contexts  
⑤ to analyze the relationship between honesty and truthfulness in the workplace

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著作権の都合上、省略します。

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1. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning.

30	<1> <u>puzzled</u>	① confused	② questioned	③ affected	④ fooled	⑤ misunderstood
31	<2> <u>wasted</u>	① exhausted	② undiscovered	③ mistaken	④ disappeared	⑤ neglected
32	<3> <u>critical</u>	① original	② identified	③ vital	④ uncertain	⑤ careful

2. In paragraph 4, parts of the sentences are missing. Choose the answer for each to complete the sentences. Use each answer once.

33	[ 1 ]
34	[ 2 ]
35	[ 3 ]
36	[ 4 ]

- ① harm healthy brain development
- ② experience negative effects
- ③ are not growing or developing properly for their age
- ④ led to incomes being 25 percent lower

3. Choose the most appropriate answer.

37	① rather than	② despite	③ unless	④ although	⑤ in addition to
38	① which	② where	③ whose	④ whether	⑤ when
39	① Thus	② Meanwhile	③ Instead	④ Nevertheless	⑤ Afterward

4. **40** What does the Flynn effect refer to?

- ① the claim that new testing methods caused higher IQ scores
- ② the impact of James Flynn's research on improving IQ scores
- ③ the role of genetics in determining an individual's IQ scores
- ④ the rise in IQ scores by 2.2 points per year from 1948 to 2020
- ⑤ the finding that IQ scores have continuously increased over time

5. **41** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor contributing to malnutrition?

- ① war
- ② disease
- ③ natural disasters
- ④ poverty
- ⑤ poor eating habits
- ⑥ gender discrimination

6. **42** Which of the following best reflects the author's view about banning "golden rice" in the Philippines?

- ① It was a poor decision as it blocked an effective solution to address malnutrition.
- ② It was a reasonable choice because other basic foods, like flour, are already fortified.
- ③ It was necessary because genetically modified foods may cause health problems.
- ④ It was a bold step, considering most countries choose to fortify mass-produced foods.
- ⑤ It was an insufficient response and should have included stricter food regulations.

7. **43** Why is giving cash to poor families considered better than providing food?

- ① It allows families to buy both food and medicine, and it is easier to manage.
- ② It encourages families to make healthier food choices.
- ③ Food aid often goes unused because people lack proper storage facilities.
- ④ Giving cash helps families save money for future expenses.
- ⑤ It reduces the need for international food aid programs.

8. **44** What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① Intelligence levels in wealthy countries have stopped rising.
- ② New education systems are needed to raise the average IQ.
- ③ Malnutrition affects physical health more than brain development.
- ④ Increasing the average IQ requires international support.
- ⑤ Better nutrition can improve intelligence levels globally.

出典

① Daniel Miller, et al., *How the World Changed Social Media*, UCL Press., 2016

② Sam Harris., *Lying*, Four Elephants Press., 2013