

英語

2025 年度（令和 7 年度）

入 学 試 験 問 題

受験番号	
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1. 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 15 ページあります。
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などに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (3) 問題冊子の表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- (4) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれに正しく記入し、マークしてください。
- (5) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (6) 辞書機能や計算機能、通信機能等をもつ電子機器類全ての使用は禁止します。
使用している場合は不正行為とみなします。
- (7) 試験終了後、解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

2. 解答上の注意

- (1) 解答用紙の左下に記載している「注意事項」を読んでください。
- (2) 問題は **I**、**II**、**III** の 3 つの大問があります。

2025 年度 川崎医科大学
一般選抜・地域枠選抜 受験者の皆様へ

2025 年 1 月 28 日

一般選抜・地域枠選抜における出題ミスについて

1 月 26 日(日)に実施された、2025 年度 川崎医科大学 一般選抜、地域枠選抜（岡山県地域枠）、地域枠選抜（静岡県地域枠）、地域枠選抜（長崎県地域枠）の試験科目「英語」において、出題ミスがありました。

1 月 28 日(火)の第一次試験合格発表は、以下の措置の結果を反映したものです。
受験者の皆様にご迷惑をおかけしたことを深くお詫びいたします。試験実施、入試問題作問のチェック体制について見直しを行い、再発防止に努めます。

英語

II 問 30 の選択肢 ① について、“to around 30 percent” と記載すべき箇所を誤って “by around 30 percent” と記載したため、正答が存在しない設問となっていました。

このため、当該問題について受験者全員を正解として採点することといたしました。

参考

訂正前	① To reduce their usual walking speed by around 30 percent
訂正後	① To reduce their usual walking speed to around 30 percent

I

問1～問18について、(①)～(⑯)に入れるのに最も適当なものを
Ⓐ～Ⓓのうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 A: How soon will you be back? I really need your help with this new plan.

B: (①) noon. I promise to help you as soon as I get back.

Ⓐ By

Ⓑ In

Ⓒ Until

Ⓓ Over

問2 In case the power (②) during the storm, be sure to have flashlights ready.

Ⓐ went out

Ⓑ will go out

Ⓒ goes out

Ⓓ going out

問3 The difficulties faced by small businesses are as serious as (③) of major corporations.

Ⓐ ones

Ⓑ these

Ⓒ that

Ⓓ those

問4 I'm going to (④) a visit to my grandparents this weekend to celebrate their wedding anniversary.

Ⓐ send

Ⓑ pay

Ⓒ get

Ⓓ run

問5 Would you recommend (⑤) that newly published book? I've heard it's very interesting.

Ⓐ read

Ⓑ to read

Ⓒ reading

Ⓓ being read

問 6 There is a strong (⑥) that this medicine will upset your stomach.

Ⓐ capability	Ⓑ equality
Ⓒ reliability	Ⓓ possibility

問 7 (⑦) cooking, she is an expert in preparing dishes that everyone loves.

Ⓐ Apart from	Ⓑ On behalf of
Ⓒ In place of	Ⓓ When it comes to

問 8 She managed to save (⑧) little money she earned from her part-time job to buy a car.

Ⓐ whose	Ⓑ which
Ⓒ what	Ⓓ how

問 9 Mike takes pride (⑨) his job and always works hard for perfection.

Ⓐ at	Ⓑ in
Ⓒ of	Ⓓ with

問10 The author's latest book was not well received by the critics, (⑩) was it popular among readers.

Ⓐ as	Ⓑ but
Ⓒ nor	Ⓓ so

問11 A: I can't believe my phone died three times in (⑪) today.

B: That's really annoying. Maybe it's time for a new battery.

Ⓐ a flow	Ⓑ a row
Ⓒ a result	Ⓓ a line

問12 Don't let the early stages of influenza go (⑫), as it can quickly become serious.

Ⓐ noticing	Ⓑ unnoticed
Ⓒ noticed	Ⓓ unnoticed

問13 She was often (⑬) of her health, skipping meals and ignoring symptoms of stress.

Ⓐ protective	Ⓑ doubtful
Ⓒ negligent	Ⓓ mindful

問14 I suggested to a student having trouble that he (⑭) working on his assignments earlier.

Ⓐ start	Ⓑ starts
Ⓒ will start	Ⓓ had started

問15 We predicted our business would suffer due to the long recession. (⑮), our sales doubled this year.

Ⓐ That is to say	Ⓑ In addition
Ⓒ As such	Ⓓ On the contrary

問16 A: We've wasted enough time chatting already, haven't we?

B: You're right. Let's (⑯) to business.

Ⓐ get down	Ⓑ reach out
Ⓒ jump up	Ⓓ look forward

問17 He (⑰) told her about the gift. He spoiled our plan to surprise her.

Ⓐ shouldn't have	Ⓑ had better have
Ⓒ ought to have	Ⓓ might not have

問18 She told a funny story to (⑧), which helped everyone feel more comfortable at the meeting.

- Ⓐ hit the books
- Ⓑ tie the knot
- Ⓒ break the ice
- Ⓓ pull the strings

II

問 19～問 31 について、次の英文を読み、最も適当なものをⒶ～Ⓓのうちから一つずつ選べ。

As is common in science, the first big breakthrough in our understanding of the mechanism of association was an improvement in a method of measurement. Until a few decades ago, the only way to study associations was to ask many people questions such as, “What is the first word that comes to your mind when you hear the word DAY?” The researchers tallied*¹ the frequency of responses, such as “night,” “sunny,” or “long.” In the 1980s, psychologists discovered that exposure to a word causes immediate and measurable changes in the ease with which many related words can be evoked. If you have recently seen or heard the word EAT, you are temporarily more likely to complete the word fragment SO_P as SOUP than as SOAP. The (⑩) would happen, of course, if you had just seen WASH. We call this a *priming effect* and say that the idea of EAT primes the idea of SOUP, and that WASH primes SOAP.

Priming effects take many forms. If the idea of EAT is currently on your mind (whether or not you are conscious of it), you will be quicker than usual to recognize the word SOUP when it is spoken in a whisper or presented in a blurry font. And of course you are primed not only for the idea of soup but also for a multitude of food-related ideas, including fork, hungry, fat, diet, and cookie. If for your most recent meal you sat at a wobbly*² restaurant table, you will be primed for wobbly as well. Furthermore, the primed ideas have some ability to prime other ideas, although more weakly. Like ripples on a pond, activation spreads through a small part of the vast network of associated ideas. The mapping of these ripples ⁽²²⁾ is now one of the most exciting pursuits in psychological research.

Another major advance in our understanding of memory was the discovery that priming is not restricted to concepts and words. You cannot know this

from conscious experience, of course, but you must accept the alien idea that your actions and your emotions can be primed by events of which you are not even aware. In an experiment that became an instant classic, the psychologist John Bargh and his collaborators asked students at New York University — most aged eighteen to twenty-two — to assemble four-word sentences from a set of five words (for example, “finds he it yellow instantly”). For one group of students, half the scrambled sentences contained words associated with the elderly, such as *Florida, forgetful, bald, gray, or wrinkle*. When they had completed that task, the young participants were sent out to do another experiment in an office down the hall. That short walk was what the experiment was about. The researchers unobtrusively*³ measured the time it took people to get from one end of the corridor to the other. As Bargh had predicted, the young people who had fashioned a sentence from words with an elderly theme walked down the hallway significantly more slowly than the others.

The “Florida effect” involves two stages of priming. First, the set of words primes thoughts of old age, though the word *old* is never mentioned; second, these thoughts prime a behavior, walking slowly, which is associated with old age. All this happens without any awareness. When they were questioned afterward, none of the students reported noticing that the words had had a common theme, and they all insisted that nothing they did after the first experiment could have been influenced by the words they had encountered. The idea of old age had not come to their conscious awareness, but their actions had changed nevertheless. This remarkable priming phenomenon — the influencing of an action by the idea — is known as the ideomotor effect. Although you surely were not aware of it, reading this paragraph primed you as well. If you had needed to stand up to get a glass of water, you would have been slightly slower than usual to rise from your chair — (⑧) you happen to dislike the elderly, in which case research

suggests that you might have been slightly faster than usual!

The ideomotor link also works in reverse. A study conducted in a German university was the (29) of the early experiment that Bargh and his colleagues had carried out in New York. Students were asked to walk around a room for 5 minutes at a rate of 30 steps per minute, which was about one-third their normal pace. After this brief experience, the participants were much quicker to recognize words related to old age, such as *forgetful*, *old*, and *lonely*. Reciprocal priming effects tend to produce a coherent reaction: if you were primed to think of old age, you would tend to act old, and acting old would (30) of old age.

[Daniel Kahneman, *Thinking, Fast and Slow* より抜粋]

(Notes) *¹tally: to count

*²wobbly: unsteady

*³unobtrusively: without being noticed

問19 According to the passage, what method was commonly used to study word associations before the 1980s? (19)

- (a) Making collections of words preferred by people
- (b) Exploring the mechanism of word structure
- (c) Analyzing the pattern of word fragments
- (d) Asking people what certain words remind them of

問20 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (20). (20)

- (a) mistake
- (b) opposite
- (c) benefit
- (d) confusion

問21 What will take place when people have the idea of EAT in their mind?

(㉑)

- Ⓐ They will hardly feel the need for anything substantial to eat.
- Ⓑ They will see a tremendous improvement in their perception of distant objects.
- Ⓒ They will pick up food-related words even if the words are hard to catch or notice.
- Ⓓ They will have greater sensitivity to healthy food options in their meals.

問22 What does the phrase these ripples refer to?

(㉒)

- Ⓐ Fluid and flexible minds that can absorb many ideas all at once
- Ⓑ Words that control vast areas of the mind and then instantly disappear
- Ⓒ Circular charts made by psychologists to better understand the mind
- Ⓓ Ideas formed in a certain section of the mind moving out among related ideas

問23 What did John Bargh and his collaborators ask participants to do at the beginning of the experiment?

(㉓)

- Ⓐ To make four words with a set of letters
- Ⓑ To construct sentences using four words out of five
- Ⓒ To complete statements by adding four more words
- Ⓓ To choose four words connected to age

問24 What measurement was the actual focus of Bargh's experiment?

(㉔)

- Ⓐ How much time was spent moving to a certain location
- Ⓑ How many sentences could be successfully produced
- Ⓒ How often scrambled words about the elderly were used
- Ⓓ How far the participants' strength allowed them to walk

問25 What was observed in the participants who had made sentences using words concerning the elderly? (㉕)

- Ⓐ They began to think it was important to support the elderly.
- Ⓑ They took their time going to the next office.
- Ⓒ They expressed little consideration for growing older.
- Ⓓ They needed more energy to do another experiment in a different office.

問26 What can be said about the "Florida effect"? (㉖)

- Ⓐ It involves a conscious association of thoughts.
- Ⓑ It concerns the impact of a concept on conduct.
- Ⓒ It attracts people to Florida as an ideal place to live.
- Ⓓ It causes people to become fully aware of their aging.

問27 How did the participants react when questioned about the experiment afterward? (㉗)

- Ⓐ They noticed a common theme in the words, but they saw no change in their own actions.
- Ⓑ They recalled the term "old" and deliberately increased their walking pace because of it.
- Ⓒ They recognized no relationship between the words they saw and their following behavior.
- Ⓓ They felt that their attitude in the second task had been influenced by their voluntary efforts.

問28 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (㉘). (㉘)

- (a) although
- (b) if
- (c) since
- (d) unless

問29 Choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in (㉙). (㉙)

- (a) exact copy
- (b) mirror image
- (c) unique method
- (d) standard model

問30 What were the participants asked to do in an experiment at a German university? (㉚)

- (a) To reduce their usual walking speed by around 30 percent
- (b) To determine their normal pace by walking for 5 minutes
- (c) To walk around a room in 30 steps within 5 minutes
- (d) To quicken their normal walking pace by one-third

問31 Choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in (㉛). (㉛)

- (a) reinforce the thought
- (b) change the image
- (c) speed up the stage
- (d) reflect the truth

III

問 32～問 40 について、ある男性が書いた次の英文を読み、最も適当なものを
Ⓐ～Ⓓのうちから一つずつ選べ。

Once, in New York, after I'd given a talk on making effective decisions, a woman in the audience came up to me with a question. The event had run late and I really had to get to the airport, which I apologetically informed her. In response, she offered to have her driver take me to the airport, if she could pick my brain along the way.

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As we got into the car, she started telling me about a very difficult problem she was wrestling with. She was one of two candidates to become the next CEO of her organization and felt like the problem she was facing would make or break her chances. She walked me through the details and told me her proposed solution. Although it sounded as though her idea would indeed solve the problem, it was complicated and full of execution risk. But there was an alternative—a solution that was simpler, lower cost, and carried less risk. It was objectively a better solution. The only problem was that it was her rival's.

As she detailed some of her thinking, she spent a lot of time and effort defending herself, trying to prove her solution was the better one. She only succeeded in making it clear that she knew her own solution wasn't the best. She was on the wrong side of right. She just didn't want to (33) it.

Many people feel the same way: they think they'll be worthless if they're not right. I myself used to feel the same way. Rather than let her figure out her mistake the hard way, I shared some of the harsh and expensive lessons I'd learned about that mindset and about being on the wrong side of right.

I told her that for the longest time, I thought if the best idea wasn't my idea, I'd be nothing. I thought that no one would see me as valuable, that no one would see me as insightful, that I wouldn't be contributing anything. I had my identity wrapped up in being right.

35

It wasn't [I realized / that / running / I began / how wrong / until / a
business] I'd been. When everything is on your shoulders and the cost of
being wrong is high, I told her, you tend to focus on what's right instead of
who's right. The more I'd given up wanting to be right, the better the
outcomes I had. I didn't care about getting the (38-A); I cared about
getting the (38-B).

"If you owned 100 percent of this company and couldn't sell it for one
hundred years," I asked her, "which solution would you prefer?"

There was a long pause before she answered.

"I know what I need to do," she said. "Thank you."

A few months later, my phone rang. It was her.

"You won't believe what happened!" she said. "I got the CEO job thanks in
part to your help. It was a tough pill to swallow, but I ended up supporting my
rival's solution, and that's what ended up tipping the scales*¹ in my favor.
When the board*² saw that I could put aside my ego and do what was best for
the company — even if it meant supporting someone competing with me for the
same role — they knew I was the right person.

[Shane Parrish, *Clear Thinking: Turning Ordinary Moments into Extraordinary Results*
より抜粋]

(Notes) *¹tip the scales: to gain the advantage

*²board: a group of people who make high-level decisions in a
company

問32 What does the phrase pick my brain mean in this context? (㉙)

- Ⓐ To check the writer's intelligence on a topic
- Ⓑ To give guidance to the writer
- Ⓒ To seek advice from the writer
- Ⓓ To have the writer make a vital decision

問33 Which of the following is true about the woman's proposed solution?

(㉓)

- Ⓐ It was elaborate and had significant operation risk.
- Ⓑ It was complex but had minimal execution risk.
- Ⓒ It was too simple to carry out compared to her rival's.
- Ⓓ It was at a lower cost but very likely to go wrong.

問34 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (㉔). (㉔)

- Ⓐ refuse
- Ⓑ boast
- Ⓒ force
- Ⓓ admit

問35 How did the writer try to help the woman? (㉕)

- Ⓐ He expected her to change her mind and do things according to his plan.
- Ⓑ He told her about his past of being inflexible and how he corrected himself.
- Ⓒ He advised her to believe in her original plan, no matter what mistakes she made.
- Ⓓ He informed her that only he could solve her problems and mistakes the right way.

問36 What did the writer mean by saying I had my identity wrapped up in
being right? (36)

- Ⓐ His self-worth was fully dependent on being right.
- Ⓑ He was afraid of being blamed even when he was right.
- Ⓒ He had absolute confidence in being right.
- Ⓓ His method of being right was hidden from others.

問37 Choose the most appropriate combination of (X) and (Y) when you complete the phrase by arranging the words and phrases in the brackets:

[I realized / that / running / I began / how wrong / until /
37 a business] (37)

[() () (X) () () (Y) ()]

- Ⓐ (X) a business (Y) how wrong
- Ⓑ (X) I began (Y) that
- Ⓒ (X) running (Y) I realized
- Ⓓ (X) how wrong (Y) running

問38 Choose the most appropriate combination of words to fill in the dual blanks of (38-A) and (38-B). (38)

- Ⓐ (A) credit (B) results
- Ⓑ (A) results (B) credit
- Ⓒ (A) experience (B) rewards
- Ⓓ (A) rewards (B) experience

問39 What was a tough pill to swallow for the woman?

(39)

- (a) Finally taking on the CEO job
- (b) Ultimately backing her opponent's ideas
- (c) Taking her competitor's advice seriously
- (d) Persuading the board to adopt her plan successfully

問40 Why did the company think that she was the right person for the job?

(40)

- (a) She was able to alter her rival's ideas into something much better through her cleverness.
- (b) Her original argument was stronger than anyone else's because of her determined character.
- (c) The writer gave her a plan that was much better than the ones presented by other candidates.
- (d) She demonstrated that the company's interests were more important than her pride.