

SBC 東京医療大学

2026 年度 一般入学試験 C

英語 試験問題

〈注 意 事 項〉

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子の裏表紙の指定された欄に、受験番号、氏名を記入しなさい。
3. 「受験票」は、机の上の見やすい所に置きなさい。
4. 試験監督者の指示したもの以外は、机の上に置いてはいけません。
置いてはいけない物品：携帯電話、時刻表示以外の機能のついた時計（スマートウォッチ）などの電子機器類、定規、コンパスなど
これらのものは身につけてもいけません。
5. 解答には、1 枚の解答用紙(マークシート)を使用しなさい。
6. 解答用紙(マークシート)には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、試験監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。マーク部分は、B もしくは HB の鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい(シャープペンシルは不可)。
 - 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、フリガナを書きなさい。
志望欄 —— 志望学科名をマークしなさい。
選択科目欄 —— 「英語」にマークしなさい。マークされていない場合、又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0 点となります。

[裏表紙につづく]

英 語

(解答番号 ～)

試験問題は第1問～第4問で、4問すべてに解答し、問の指示に従って解答用紙(マークシート)の解答欄に正しくマークしなさい。

第1問

問1と問2の会話が自然な流れになるように、それぞれ下の①～④から最も適当なものを選んで ～ に補いなさい。解答は同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 友人同士の会話

Nancy: Are you going to do anything exciting this weekend?

Richard: Well, I'm going to celebrate my birthday.

Nancy: When is your birthday, exactly?

Richard: It's August ninth — Sunday.

Nancy:

Richard: Well, my friend Kayla is going to take me out for dinner.

Nancy: Nice!

Richard: Yeah, and the waiters are probably going to sing “Happy Birthday” to me.
It's so embarrassing.

- ① Fabulous!
- ② George will come to the party, too.
- ③ Is she going to order a cake?
- ④ So what are your plans?

問2 電話での会話

Paul: How do you like your new apartment?

May: I love it. It's downtown, so it's very convenient.

Paul: Downtown? Is there much noise?

May: Oh, no. I live on the fifth floor.

Paul: How many restaurants are there near your place?

May: In fact, there's an excellent Korean place just around the corner.

Paul: What about parking?

May: Well, there aren't many parking garages. But I usually find a place on the street.

Paul: Is there much crime?

May: No, it's pretty safe. Hold on. That's my car alarm!

- ① A lot.
- ② I'll call you back later.
- ③ There isn't any.
- ④ Yes, there are many things to do.

第2問

問1～問14が自然な意味の流れを持つ英文となるように、それぞれ下の①～④から最も適切なものを選んで空所に補いなさい。解答は同じ番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。

問1 what to say, I remained silent during the short debate.

- ① Don't know ② Know ③ Known ④ Not knowing

問2 I have never seen a beautiful sunset.

- ① more ② most ③ such ④ very

問3 Rarely that the lake is frozen up in April.

- ① does it happen ② it did happen
③ it doesn't happen ④ it happened

問4 He wondered she was telling lies or the truth.

- ① what ② whether ③ which ④ why

問5 does it snow around here?

- ① How cold ② How far ③ How many ④ How often

問6 We have been busy with our work last week.

- ① at ② for ③ since ④ until

問7 You don't to buy this dictionary.

- ① going ② have ③ ought ④ used

問8 I was at the news.

- ① interested ② interesting ③ surprised ④ surprising

問9 My mother doesn't smoke. I don't smoke, .

- ① either ② neither ③ nor ④ too

問10 Greek is difficult than English.

- ① as ② more ③ most ④ much

問 11 I'm looking forward you soon.

- ① at see ② at seeing ③ to see ④ to seeing

問 12 One way that dogs and wolves differ is . Dogs are generally friendly and helpful around humans.

- ① in their relationships with humans ② more of how they are barked
③ that they both live in the wild ④ that they are still in conversation

問 13 The human brain can interpret a complex concept more quickly when it is presented visually than when .

- ① I'm watching them individually ② it is explained on printed text
③ using the whole page ④ you're looking at it from the outside

問 14 When you shop at a flea market, prices are not fixed. You have to negotiate with the shop owners .

- ① before a price is agreed upon ② in order to sell to customers
③ over the salary and working conditions ④ so that you can earn more money

第3問

次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。解答は各問末尾の□内に示された解答番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。*のある単語には注があります。

(21)The daily diet of early humans depended on what foods they could find. While women searched for available fruits or roots, men hunted for wild animals or caught fish. However, if the humans did not eat the food in a few days, it began to rot. Rotten food did not taste good. It often made the humans □ 22 □. Early humans did not know how to *preserve food to keep it safe to eat later. Today we have many (23)techniques to preserve food. Some are thousands of years old.

THE ROLE OF BACTERIA

Early hunters were the first to discover cooling (24)as a way to preserve meat. After killing a large animal, they often *dragged it to a nearby cave to hide it from hungry animals. Each day they would cut off pieces of raw meat to eat. It was cool inside the cave, so the animal meat did not rot quickly. It stayed good to eat for many days. In the winter, meat left inside the cave froze. It was still good to eat months later.

Early hunters did not know about bacteria. They did not know that bacteria cause meat and other foods to rot. They did not know that cooling slows the growth of bacteria and that freezing stops it. In warmer parts of the world, early humans discovered that dried foods lasted for a long time. They discovered that meats and fruits left to dry in the hot sun □ 25 □. The humans did not know that bacteria cannot grow without moisture (wetness).

FARMING

When humans learned to farm, it *significantly changed the way they lived. They □ 26 □ had to search for food. Instead, they relied on farm animals to supply them with meat and milk. They ate grains and vegetables that they planted. Farmers had plenty of fresh food available during the warm months. They ate much of it. But they also preserved some to create a supply of food to eat during the □ 27 □.

PRESERVING FOOD

Farmers discovered several new techniques for preserving food. For example, they preserved meat by packing it in salt or by hanging it over a smoking fire. They also preserved vegetables in olive oil, salt, or vinegar. People of different cultures used

(28)these techniques, and the results were often very different. For example, Koreans combined raw cabbage and salt and made *kimchi*. Germans combined raw cabbage and salt and made **sauerkraut*. During the winter months, farmers relied on preserved foods for their meals.

For thousands of years, there were few significant changes in food preservation. Finally, in the 19th century, the technique of canning was developed. In home kitchens, foods were sealed inside glass jars. Then the jars were boiled to ensure that bacteria were destroyed. In commercial canning factories, cooked foods were sealed into metal cans. A supply of canned foods could be stored in a *kitchen cupboard for a long time. Early in the twentieth century, home refrigerators became available. The cool temperature inside 29 for many days.

A visit to a modern grocery store is a reminder of the many ways 30 humans have found to preserve foods. 31, you will see foods that are frozen, refrigerated, canned, and dried. You will even see smoked and salted meats.

(*Inside Reading Intro Second Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2013)

注 : preserve 保存する drag 引きずっていく significantly 大いに
sauerkraut ザウアークラウト (塩漬け発酵キャベツ)
kitchen cupboard 台所の戸棚

問1 下線部(21)The daily diet of early humans depended on what foods they could find.

の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① 昔の人類の毎日のダイエットの成果は、どんなものを食べるかにより変わっていた。
- ② 昔の人類の日々の食事は、どんな食べ物を見つけるかにかかっていた。
- ③ 昔の人類の毎日の食事は、見つけた食べ物と独立して考えなければならない。
- ④ 昔の人類の日々のダイエットは、見つけた食べ物に依存しないことだった。

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問2 22に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① fat ② happy ③ hungry ④ sick

22

問3 下線部の発音が(23)techniquesの下線部と同じであるものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① diet ② discover ③ machine ④ milk

23

問11

に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① As a result ② For instance ③ In advance ④ On the contrary

問12 本文の内容に合致するものを2つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いません。

- ① 昔は男性が狩りや採集をし、女性が家事や子育てをしていた。
② 洞窟の中は涼しかったので、肉を入れてもすぐには腐らなかった。
③ バクテリアを発見したのは狩りをしていた男性であった。
④ 保存食の例として、キムチやパスタが挙げられている。
⑤ 1800 年代に缶詰の技術が発達した。

第4問

次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。解答は各問末尾の□内に示された解答番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。左端の大カッコ内の数字は段落の番号を表します。*のある単語には注があります。

[1] “Women hold up half the sky.” This is an old Chinese saying. However, research suggests that perhaps women do more than their share of “holding up the sky.”

[2] Many reports have been published on the conditions and rights of women throughout the world. Some of the news in the reports is very positive. For example, 90% of all countries have official organizations to improve the lives of women. More than

_____ 34 _____ 35 _____, and 90% of all countries have passed laws to give women equal pay for equal work. WHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund) have programs to improve the health of people in developing countries, especially women and children.

Birth-control methods are now available to more than half of the women in the world. Almost half of the children in school now are girls, a big change from the past, because in many countries education was not available to girls.

[3] The reports also have negative news. Although most countries have official organizations to improve women’s lives, many of these organizations don’t do anything. Women make up 50% of the world’s population, but they do nearly 66% of the world’s work. They do most of the domestic work – for example, cooking and washing clothes.

Millions of women also work outside the home. They have become 50% of the workforce in many countries. For this work, however, they _____ 36 _____

37 _____, and, of course, they earn nothing for their domestic work.

[4] Reports also show that there are still very few women in high government positions. In fact, only about 15 % of the positions in government are held by women. In addition, more than half of the people who can’t read and write are women. Being *illiterate doesn’t mean people are not intelligent. However, not being able to read and write does make it more difficult for people to change their lives.

[5] In developing countries, where three quarters of the world’s population lives, women produce more than half of the food. In Africa, 80% of all agricultural work is done by women. In some parts of Africa, this is a typical day for a woman. At 4:45 a.m., she gets up, washes, and eats. It _____ 38 _____ 39 _____,

and she works there until 3:00 p.m. She collects firewood and gets home at 4:00. She spends the next hour and a half preparing food to cook. Then she collects water for

another hour. From 6:30 to 8:30, she cooks. After dinner, she spends an hour washing the dishes and her children. Finally, around 9:30 p.m., she goes to bed.

[6] There are many programs to help people improve their agricultural skills. However, for years, these programs provided money and training for men but not for women. Now this is changing. International organizations and programs are helping women, as well as men, improve their agricultural production.

[7] Clearly, women's lives have changed in many ways. Some of these changes have been positive, giving many women legal rights and better living conditions. Ideally, in the future, more and more women will benefit from new opportunities, good education, and legal rights.

(Cause & Effect 3 Fourth Edition, Heinle Cengage Learning, 2005)

注: illiterate 読み書きのできない

問1 を含む下線部分が、「半分以上の国に女性の権利を守るための法律がある」という意味になるように下の①～⑥を並べ替えなさい。

答は に入るものの番号のみを答えなさい。

- ① half of ② have laws ③ the countries
④ the rights of ⑤ to protect ⑥ women

問2 を含む下線部分が、「彼女たちは男性のおよそ半分程度しか稼いでいない」という意味になるように下の①～⑥を並べ替えなさい。

答は に入るものの番号のみを答えなさい。

- ① about ② as ③ as men
④ earn ⑤ half ⑥ much

問3 を含む下線部分が、「彼女が畑まで歩いていくのに30分かかる」という意味になるように下の①～⑥を並べ替えなさい。

答は に入るものの番号のみを答えなさい。

- ① a half hour ② her ③ takes
④ to ⑤ to the fields ⑥ walk

問4 段落[1] [2]の内容に合致するものを2つ選びなさい。解答の順序は問いません。

- ① 中国の老人は、『女性が天の半分を支えている』と言う。
- ② 女性の境遇と権利に関する報告書には女性の悲惨な状況が示されていた。
- ③ WHO や UNICEF には発展途上国の人々の健康状態を改善するためのプログラムがある。
- ④ 世界の半分以上の女性には出産する子供の数を決める権利がない。
- ⑤ 現在は学校に通う子供たちの約半数が女の子である。

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問5 段落[3] [4] [5]の内容に合致するものを2つ選びなさい。解答の順序は問いません。

- ① 女性の人口は世界の人口の66%を占める。
- ② 女性は海外での仕事より国内の仕事を好む。
- ③ 読み書きのできない人の半数以上が女性である。
- ④ 世界の人口の75%が先進国で生活している。
- ⑤ アフリカのある地域では、1日12時間以上も家事や労働を行っている女性もいる。

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問6 段落[6] [7]の内容に合致するものを2つ選びなさい。解答の順序は問いません。

- ① 農業の技術を向上させるためのプログラムでは、男性のみにお金を支給していた時があった。
- ② 女性の生活は悪い方向に変化してきており、そのため家事を行う時間が増えた。
- ③ 国際機関は農業生産量を増やすために男性により多くの支援をしている。
- ④ 女性の生活が変化したことで、女性に法的な権利がもたらされるようになった。
- ⑤ これからより多くの女性が教育を受けられるように、多くの寄付金が必要である。

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7. 解答は必ず解答用紙（マークシート）の、問いごとに指定された解答番号の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、解答番号 **1** と表示のある問いに対して ③ と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号 1 の解答欄の ③ にマークしなさい。解答欄右端の ⊖ は、マイナス記号です。

（例）

解答番号	解 答 欄
1	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⊖
2	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⊖

8. 解答用紙（マークシート）は汚したり破損したりすると採点できなくなる場合がありますので、注意しなさい。
9. 試験中に問題冊子のページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙（マークシート）の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を上げて監督者に知らせなさい。
10. 問題冊子の余白は、解答の下書きや計算・メモ用にしてもかまいません。
11. 試験終了時刻まで、途中退出はできません。
12. 「解答用紙（マークシート）」及び「試験問題（問題冊子）」は、持ち帰ってはいけません。
13. その他、試験監督者の指示に従いなさい。

受験番号				
氏 名				