

## 令和 7 年度入学試験問題 英語

I. 次の文を読んで、各問に答えなさい。解答はすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。

Medical tourism – also called health tourism – is a huge and booming industry spanning the entire globe.

(A) In 2020, the value of the global health tourism sector was around US\$54 billion, but by 2027 it is expected to almost quadruple in size to US\$207 billion.

(B) Medical tourism is as old as time itself. People in ancient societies were known to travel great distances to seek the \*expertise of physicians and spiritual healers in other parts of the world. In early modern society, patients would make long journeys to \*spa towns, where they could receive medical treatments in hospitals and get well in peace.

Today, here are many reasons someone might become a medical tourist, from the cost and ( ア ) of treatment to gaining access to treatments that are not widely ( イ ) in your home country. Medical tourism can combine medical treatments with a holiday, and many are now also choosing to spend their time working abroad online.

So, what is medical tourism? Medical tourism, (C) otherwise known as health tourism, is when people travel for medical treatment to another country. It's a ( ウ ) that has been growing rapidly since the COVID-19 pandemic, with the global medical tourism market planned to grow at an annual rate of 15-25% over the next decade.

It is often associated with people from lesser-developed countries with poorer health systems traveling to more advanced countries to receive high-quality medical care. Patients may also choose to travel to countries that specialize in the type of treatment they need.

That said, with the cost of healthcare increasing \*exponentially in recent years, medical tourism has started (あ)[1. become 2. common 3. for 4. more 5. people 6. to] in developed countries, who travel to less-developed countries to receive low-cost medical treatments. Indeed, patients from countries that don't have a universal health system can often save thousands of dollars on medical treatments by traveling abroad, making medical tourism an ( 工 ) option for people who are \*uninsured or \*underinsured, as well as for ( オ ) who have reached their insurance \*coverage limit in their home country.

Many medical tourists now also go ( 1 ) elective and cosmetic treatments such as \*plastic surgery, \*hair transplants, or \*cosmetic dental procedures.

One (い)[1. biggest 2. for 3. medical 4. markets 5. of 6. The] tourism is the United States. ( 2 ) the high cost of medical treatments in the US, more than 2 million Americans travel abroad for medical tourism every year. The cost savings speak for themselves – the OECD points out that a \*heart valve treatment costing US\$150,000 in America may only cost US\$9,250 in Poland. ( 3 ), a growing number of patients not only from the US but also from other developed countries are traveling abroad with the purpose of obtaining low-cost health care, including elective surgery and long-term care.

This trend is not \*innocuous. It can lead developing countries to emphasize technology-intensive third care for foreigners ( 4 ) basic health care for their citizens. ( 5 ), it can \*exacerbate the brain drain from the public to the private sector.

You can see the examples in Thailand and India where \*distorting effects of this trend can be seen in the distribution of scarce resources.

<https://www.william-russell.com/blog/what-is-medical-tourism/>

expertise: 専門技術 spa: 温泉 exponentially: 指数関数的に uninsured: 無保険の underinsured: 実価値以下の保険がかけてある  
coverage: 補償範囲 plastic surgery: 形成外科 hair transplants: 植毛 cosmetic dental procedures: 審美歯科治療 heart valve: 心弁膜  
innocuous: 無害の exacerbate: 悪化させる distorting: ゆがめる

問1. 下線部(A)の訳として次のカッコ内にふさわしい語を書きなさい。

世界的な医療ツーリズム分野の(a)は、2020年においては、約(b)米ドルでしたが、2027年までには(c)米ドル規模へと、ほぼ(d)になると予想されている。

問2. 下線部(B)を訳しなさい。

問3. (C) otherwise に置き換えられる語句を次から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. in other verbs      2. in other letters      3. in other words      4. in other spellings

問4. (ア)～(オ)にふさわしい語を次から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. attractive      2. available      3. those      4. trend      5. quality

問5. (1)～(5)にふさわしい語句を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。なお大文字で始まるべき語句も小文字であらわされています。

- a. at the expense of      b. due to      c. in addition      d. in fact      e. in search of

問6. 下線部(ア)と(イ)内の語句を並べ替えて、意味の通る文にしなさい。解答は番号で答えなさい。

問7. 次の各文が本文の内容にあっているならTを、違っているならFを書きなさい。

1. Medical Tourism は現代に特有で、古代社会では同様の現象は見られなかった。
2. Medical Tourism はコロナ禍以来急速に成長している。
3. Medical Tourism は今後10年で15%～25%の成長が見込まれている。
4. Medical Tourism で海外に渡航する先進国以外の患者は、より良い医療を求めている。
5. 先進国の患者は、国内医学が進んでいるので医療を求めて海外に行く必要はない。
6. 発展途上国では Medical Tourism に、自国民向け基礎医療を犠牲にする欠点がみられる。

II. 次の文のかっこ内にふさわしい語を、下から選び番号で答えなさい。なお大文字で始まるべき語も小文字で表されています。

1. そのエレベーターは故障している。

The elevator is ( a ).

2. 定期的に運動することがあなたの健康を向上させる。

Regular exercise will ( b ) your health.

3. ますます多くの若者が、スマホやパソコンに時間を使いすぎている。

( c ) young people ( d ) too much time on smartphones and computers.

4. 中国の大気汚染はますます悪化している。

China's ( e ) is getting ( f ).

5. 発展途上国では多くの人が1日に20リットル未満の水でなんとか暮らしている。

Many people in ( g ) countries ( h ) less than 20 liters water everyday.

6. 中国、アメリカ、インドが3大二酸化炭素排出国である。

China, America and India are the three largest sources of ( i ).

7. 先進国は気候変動に対する確固たる行動を起こすべきだ。

( j ) countries should take firm actions on ( k )

8. 多くの日本人は安全な水を簡単に手に入れられることを当然と思っている。

Many Japanese people ( l ) to have an easy ( m ) to safe water.

9. コロナ禍は4年前に始まった。

Corona pandemic ( n ) 4 years ago.

10. 災害は忘れたところにやってくる。

( o ) come when you forget.

1. access

6. developed

11. out of order

2. air pollution

7. developing

12. more and more

3. broke out

8. get along with

13. spend

4. carbon dioxide emissions

9. improve

14. take it for granted

5. climate change

10. natural disasters

15. worse and worse

Ⅲ. 次の各文のかっこ内の語を並べ替えて、文を完成しなさい。解答は番号で答えなさい。

1. 彼女は世界的に知られている卓越したピアニストです。

She is a [1. known 2. pianist 3. the 4. to 5. distinguished 6. world]

2. 高校時代の友人に数年ぶりに会いました。

I met a [1. after 2. friend 3. high 4. several 5. school 6. from] years.

3. 日本の人口は減少傾向にあるのだが、それは大きな問題だ。

It is a big problem [1. is 2. decrease 3. on 4. that 5. the 6. the population] in Japan.

受験番号

## I.

|    |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 問1 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |     |   |
| 問2 |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| 問3 |     |     |     |     |     |   |
| 問4 | (ア) | (イ) | (ウ) | (エ) | (オ) |   |
| 問5 | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |   |
| 問6 | (あ) |     |     |     |     |   |
|    | (い) |     |     |     |     |   |
| 問7 | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6 |

## II.

|    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| 1  | (a) |     |
| 2  | (b) |     |
| 3  | (c) | (d) |
| 4  | (e) | (f) |
| 5  | (g) | (h) |
| 6  | (i) |     |
| 7  | (j) | (k) |
| 8  | (l) | (m) |
| 9  | (n) |     |
| 10 | (o) |     |

## III.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |