

2026年度 一般選抜 (B方式)

英 語

注 意

1. 指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないでください。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入し、受験番号をマークしてください。

【解答用紙（マークシート）の記入方法】

1. 筆記用具はH、F、HBのいずれかの黒鉛筆を用い、書いたものを消す時は消しゴムできれいに消してください。ボールペンは読み取れないので使用しないでください。
2. 解答用紙（マークシート）は折り曲げたり汚したりしてはいけません。また、指定以外の文字や線などを記入しないでください。
3. 左側の受験番号欄に5桁の受験番号を、氏名欄に氏名をそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 右側の受験番号欄に5桁の受験番号を正しくマークしてください。
5. 記入の方法を間違えると採点されないので、くれぐれも注意してください。

《記入例》

受験番号	4 3 2 1 0	万	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		千	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
氏 名	〇〇 〇〇	百	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		拾	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		壱	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		拾	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		分	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		秒	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

3. 問題は、I から IX まであります。
問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁または解答用紙の汚れなどがある場合は手をあげてください。
4. 解答時間は、14時40分より15時50分までです。
ただし、解答が終わっても15時10分までは退室できません。
また、15時40分以降の退室は認めません。
5. 机の上に出せるものは、受験票、黒鉛筆（H、F、HBに限る）、シャープペンシル（メモや計算に使用する場合に限る）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り、時計（計算、通信、辞書機能等の付いた時計は不可）、ティッシュペーパー（中身のみ）、その他指定されたもののみです。
6. 携帯電話等の通信機器は、アラーム設定を解除し、電源を切ってカバン等の中にしまってください。
7. 不正行為を行った場合は、受験を中止させ、退室を命じます。
8. この問題冊子は、持ち帰ってください。

IV. 次の各英文の空欄に入る語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号

16

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27

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(A) Today, people spend many hours looking at digital screens at home, work, and school. Too much screen time can cause vision conditions such as dry or watery eyes, headaches, or unclear vision. It can also lead to nearsightedness, especially (ア) children. Experts say that one reason for the screen-(イ) vision problems is that our eyes become tired when we look at screens for too long without breaks. To (ウ) this, experts suggest taking regular breaks from screens. For example, you can follow the “20-20-20 rule” which means that every 20 minutes you should look at something about 20 feet (6 meters) away for 20 seconds. It also helps to use larger screens or to sit (エ) away from the screen.

ア	1. at	2. for	3. in	4. with	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>16</td></tr></table>	16
16						
イ	1. bonded	2. bonding	3. linked	4. linking	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>17</td></tr></table>	17
17						
ウ	1. avoid	2. dismiss	3. improve	4. solve	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>18</td></tr></table>	18
18						
エ	1. facing	2. farther	3. lesser	4. looking	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>19</td></tr></table>	19
19						

(B) For many years, Alzheimer’s disease was explained by the amyloid hypothesis, which says that a protein called amyloid-β builds up between brain cells and damages them. However, the *Nature* paper that made this idea (オ) in 2006 was removed from the journal in 2024 because their data were inaccurate. This paper had been (カ) in nearly 2,500 studies by then, and scientists around the world spent hundreds of millions of dollars studying amyloid-β. Many research projects and treatments were based on this paper, so its removal has had a big (キ) on the field. As a result, the effectiveness of some Alzheimer’s treatments targeting amyloid-β is now in (ク). This shows how wrong research can cause huge losses.

オ	1. active	2. misleading	3. popular	4. sedentary	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>20</td></tr></table>	20
20						
カ	1. cited	2. deducted	3. pulled	4. transmitted	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>21</td></tr></table>	21
21						
キ	1. attack	2. impact	3. progress	4. surprise	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>22</td></tr></table>	22
22						
ク	1. belief	2. doubt	3. trash	4. treasure	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>23</td></tr></table>	23
23						

(C) A study tested a new treatment called middle meningeal artery embolization* for patients with chronic subdural hematomas*, which are (ケ) among older adults. This technique blocks a blood vessel that supplies the dura*, the brain's protective outer layer, to help (コ) blood from building up again. The results showed that the treatment reduced the need for more surgeries by three times compared to standard care. The findings suggest that the new treatment is a safe and effective (サ) to traditional surgical methods. It lowers the (シ) of the hematoma returning and reduces discomfort and hospital costs. These results could change the standard treatment for chronic subdural hematomas.

middle meningeal artery embolization* 中硬膜動脈塞栓術

chronic subdural hematoma* 慢性硬膜下血腫

dura* 硬膜

ケ	1. common	2. familiar	3. particular	4. similar	2 4
コ	1. assist	2. benefit	3. prevent	4. reduce	2 5
サ	1. alternative	2. judgment	3. method	4. obligation	2 6
シ	1. cost	2. influence	3. risk	4. trend	2 7

V. 日本語を参考にして、括弧内の単語を並べ替えて英文を完成させたとき、3番目と6番目にくる組合せを1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。括弧内の単語は、文頭に来るものも小文字になっています。

【 解答番号 ~ 】

1. (1. holiday to Canada 2. my family 3. was 4. going 5. a big 6. on 7. for 8. expense), so we saved money for almost a year.

[休暇でカナダに行くのは我が家にとって大きな出費だったので、1年近く貯金した。]

1. 1と6 2. 1と8 3. 2と6 4. 4と8

2. Students (1. when the professor 2. their unexpected 3. the most 4. off 5. made 6. free time 7. of 8. called) the morning lecture.

[教授が午前の講義を休講にしたので、学生たちは思いがけない自由時間を有意義に過ごした。]

1. 3と8 2. 6と5 3. 7と1 4. 7と4

3. We (1. having 2. homework 3. were 4. the weekend 5. from 6. spared 7. extra 8. over) because our class did well on the exam.

[私たちのクラスはテストが良くできたので、週末の追加課題はなしで済んだ。]

1. 5と2 2. 5と6 3. 6と2 4. 8と2

VI. 次の英文を読み、2つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。【 解答番号

3 1

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3 2

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Straight neck syndrome, also known as military neck or tech neck, is a condition characterized by the loss of the normal neck curve. It can also occur after a traffic accident due to whiplash*, and sports-related neck injuries can also cause damage to the structures of the neck bones. The severity of straight neck syndrome influences the range of symptoms experienced. Certain individuals may present with neck pain, stiffness, headaches, restricted range of motion, and muscle weakness or fatigue. In advanced cases, the condition may cause nerve compression or irritation, potentially leading to radiating pain* and abnormal sensation in the arms, hands, and shoulders. This can further progress to muscle weakness and loss of movement. As a common issue faced by modern people, maintaining poor posture, like looking down at a screen for extended periods, can also () the natural curve of the neck, causing it to flatten or even reverse. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, some children have reportedly been developing straight neck syndrome without realizing it, particularly those who spend more time using tablets and smartphones.

whiplash* むち打ち radiating pain* 放散痛

1. Which of the following words would be the most appropriate to put into the blank in the passage?

1. alter
2. exceed
3. generate
4. justify

3 1

2. Which of the following is stated in the passage?

1. A straight neck refers to the inability to maintain a straight line from the top of the head to the heels.
2. Even if children use tablets for long periods, it usually does not cause problems because their necks are still flexible.
3. Straight neck syndrome is a condition that can be improved or cured by reviewing and adjusting daily habits.
4. The symptoms caused by a straight neck range from mild discomfort to severe cases accompanied by sensory abnormalities.

3 2

VII. 次の英文を読み、2つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号

3 3

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3 4

 】

A new year is a chance for a fresh start. Many people set New Year's resolutions, such as exercising more or eating better. But these promises can be hard to keep, and many people stop trying after just a few months.

Experts say it is important to start small. Begin with simple steps like walking 10 minutes a day or adding vegetables to your meals. Small changes are easier to make and can lead to big success later. It is also important to be realistic. Saying "I will not eat dessert again" is hard to (). Instead, try something like "I will only eat dessert on weekends and for special occasions."

Changing your mindset can also help. Focus on what you gain, not what you lose. For example, think "I'll save money by eating less chocolate" instead of "I can't eat chocolate." Setting specific goals such as "go to the gym twice a week" makes success more likely than just simply "get healthier."

Finally, be kind to yourself. It's normal to make mistakes. If you miss a day or two, don't quit—just try again. Also, you don't have to start in January. The most important is to choose a right time and be kind to yourself.

1. Which of the following words would be the most appropriate to put into the blank in the second paragraph?
1. follow
 2. object
 3. retain
 4. track

3 3

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
1. One reason why people can't keep their New Year's resolutions is that they tend to stick to their mindset.
 2. Small changes are easier to make, but they don't usually contribute to a larger success.
 3. Sometimes it is okay to give in to yourself as long as you get back on track to your goal.
 4. Specific goals may not work because people are likely to give up when they fail to meet them a couple of times.

3 4

VIII. 次の英文を読み、3つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号

3 5

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3 7

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Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)* is a severe infection caused by *Group A Streptococcus* (GAS)*, a type of streptococcal bacteria. In Japan, cases are reported every year, with a mortality rate of thirty to forty percent, making it an extremely deadly disease. While it can affect individuals across a wide range of ages, the incidence is higher in people over 30, particularly those over 50. A study in the United States involving 9,557 patients reported that thirty-eight percent of them died despite aggressive treatment.

The disease develops when a person is infected with GAS, but not () type of this strep bacteria causes the most severe form of the illness. Every year, outbreaks occur in nursery schools or child care centers for preschool children during the winter months and again from spring to early summer. In most cases, GAS infection only causes mild symptoms such as sore throat, fever, and a fine red rash. However, when it progresses to the severe form, even a common cold or a minor injury to the hands or feet can allow the bacteria to spread into the bloodstream, muscles, and other tissues.

Early symptoms of STSS include sore throat, fever, diarrhea*, pain and swelling in the arms or legs, and feeling sick to the stomach. Moreover, if the bacteria enter through the skin, the skin and the fat under the skin can quickly start to die and get worse, requiring emergency intervention. At this stage, forty to fifty percent of cases are said to advance to the severe form. Once STSS develops, the blood vessels and nerves can be damaged and start to die within a few hours, leading to multi-organ failure, shock, and often death. For this reason, the condition is sometimes referred to as the “flesh-eating bacteria” disease.

In nearly half of all STSS patients, the route of bacterial entry is unknown. However, it is known that the primary transmission routes are through cuts or wounds caused by injuries or surgery, and through tiny drops from the nose or throat when someone coughs or sneezes. Although the exact mechanism of transmission is not fully understood, it is believed that streptococcal toxins* circulate throughout the body and trigger the disease.

While STSS can occasionally develop in otherwise healthy individuals, the risk is higher in people with underlying conditions such as cancer, diabetes*, heart disease, and respiratory* disease. Because this illness progresses extremely rapidly, early detection and immediate treatment are critically important.

Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)* 劇症型溶血性レンサ球菌感染症

Group A Streptococcus (GAS)* A群レンサ球菌(溶連菌)

diarrhea* 下痢 toxin* 毒素 diabetes* 糖尿病 respiratory* 呼吸器系の

1. Which of the following expressions would be the most appropriate to put into the blank in the second paragraph?

1. every
2. only
3. much
4. such

3 5

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about STSS?

1. STSS cases have been rarely reported in Japan, so the death rate of those infected is unknown.
2. The exact way the bacteria spread is fully understood, and how they enter STSS patients has been mostly identified.
3. The primary symptoms of STSS are completely different from those of a common cold, which allows doctors to recognize the illness readily.
4. When STSS penetrates the skin, both the skin and the underlying fat can quickly begin to die, and the condition can rapidly worsen.

3 6

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

1. Although some preschool children are infected with *Group A Streptococcus* during its outbreak seasons, most of them have mild symptoms.
2. A study in the United States said that just under thirty-six thousand patients died even though they received intensive treatment.
3. Since this disease advances so quickly, early recognition and prompt treatment are vital for those with chronic health conditions.
4. The bacteria that cause STSS can actually damage human organs, which is one of the reasons why the condition is sometimes called “flesh-eating bacteria” disease.

3 7

IX. 次の英文を読み、3つの設問に対して最も適切な答えをそれぞれ1から4の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 【 解答番号 ~ 】

Walking is one of the easiest ways to stay healthy and new research shows that you may not need to walk as much as () thought to gain the benefits. Many people believe they need to reach 10,000 steps every day. However, studies now show that even 7,000 steps a day can reduce the risk of serious health problems, such as cancer, heart disease, dementia*, depression, and early death.

The study included data from over 160,000 adults and found that, compared with those who walked 2,000 steps a day, walking 7,000 steps per day reduced the risk of dying from cancer by 37%. It also lowered the risk of dementia by 38%, depression by 22%, and falls by 28%. People who walked this amount also had a lower risk of heart disease and a 47% lower overall risk of dying.

Even walking 5,000 steps a day showed better results than being mostly inactive. Furthermore, the results of the study show that people can gain health benefits even from small increases in physical activity, such as adding 1,000 steps per day.

Based on these, experts say that although people who are already walking 10,000 steps a day should continue, those who are currently inactive are advised to aim for 5,000 to 7,000 steps per day, as this is easier to achieve and more realistic.

It is also important to remember that not all types of exercise are counted as steps. Activities like cycling, swimming, or rowing are also good for your health, even if they don't appear on step counters. Health experts recommend that adults aim for about 150 minutes of moderate exercise each week. To achieve this goal, incorporating activities such as walking while talking on the phone, taking walks during lunch breaks, or standing on a train or bus instead of sitting can help.

dementia* 認知症

1. Which of the following words would be the most appropriate to put into the blank in the first paragraph?
1. appropriately
 2. mistakenly
 3. previously
 4. scarcely

3 8

2. Which position is the most appropriate to insert the following excerpt into?

These small habits are easily added in daily life and can lead to significant health benefits.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3 9

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

1. For most people, reaching 10,000 steps every day is too challenging and therefore is usually meaningless and even demotivating as a goal.
2. People do not need to be perfect to see results; walking more than usual, whether a little or a lot, can make a meaningful difference in their health.
3. Step counts are such a useful indicator of a healthy lifestyle that other types of exercises which do not involve step counts are less important.
4. The study showed evidence that walking 10,000 steps a day is not as beneficial as reaching a daily step count of 7,000.

4 0

星薬科大学

2026年度一般選抜B方式（英語）

解答

大問	解答番号	正答
I	1	4
	2	1
	3	1
	4	2
	5	4
	6	2
	7	1
	8	4
	9	2
II	10	2
	11	1
	12	4
III	13	3
	14	2
	15	4

大問	解答番号	正答	
IV	16	3	
	17	3	
	18	1	
	19	2	
	20	3	
	21	1	
	22	2	
	23	2	
	24	1	
	25	3	
	26	1	
	27	3	
	V	28	2
		29	3
30		1	
VI	31	1	
	32	4	
VII	33	1	
	34	3	
VIII	35	1	
	36	4	
	37	2	
IX	38	3	
	39	4	
	40	2	

星薬科大学

2026 年度一般選抜 B 方式 英語 出題意図

大問 I

語彙・文法問題である。語彙や文法の知識だけでなく、与えられた文脈の中で最も適切な語句が何かを判断する力を試す。

大問 II

語彙・文法問題である。問題文の下線部分と同意の表現を選択する。文脈から意味を推測する力も試す。

大問 III

語彙・文法問題で、文中の文法や語彙の使い方の誤りを見つける能力を試す。

大問 IV

1 段落からなる英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら空所に入る語として最も適切なものを答える問題である。語彙・文法の知識に加え、前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力を試す。

大問 V

語句を並び替えて、提示された日本語と同じ意味になる英文を完成させる問題である。構文の知識に加え、語彙・文法の知識を使って英文を作成する能力を試す。

大問 VI

1 段落からなる英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力のほか、内容に関する質問に答える力を試す。

大問 VII

数段落からなる英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力のほか、内容に関する質問に答える力を試す。

大問 VIII

ある程度まとまった量の英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら空所に入る語として最も適切なものを答えたり、内容に関する質問に答えたりする問題である。前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力のほか、本文中に書いてあることをそのまま正解とするのではなく、言い換えや一段階の思考を介して解答を導き出す力を試す。

大問 IX

ある程度まとまった量の英文を読み、前後の文脈を考慮しながら空所に入る語として最も適切なものを答えたり、提示された文が本文のどこに入るか答えたり、内容に関する質問に答えたりする問題である。前後の文脈を考慮しながら適切な英語で表現する力のほか、英文の構成についての理解や、長文中の別々の場所に書かれていることを統合して答えを導き出す力を試す。