

試験科目	英語 I
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以下の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい

The Dangers of Secondhand Smoke

Most people are aware that cigarette smoking is harmful to their health. Extensive scientific research has shown that it can cause a wide range of serious diseases. For example,

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While her decision came too late to save her husband, there is still time to protect the health of others, especially children, who live with smokers.

Source: トナミ教材開発 英語の正道 partially modified

Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence based on the passage.

1: Many people who smoke () to be harmful to their health.

- a) know
- b) knows
- c) are known
- d) is known

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports that tens of thousands of people die each year from exposure to secondhand smoke. This is considered to be an () result.

- a) avoidable
- b) unexpected
- c) natural
- d) positive

For 35 years, Mr. Davis has lived in an environment () to secondhand smoke.

- a) full of
- b) being exposed
- c) exposing to
- d) exposed

The smoke that comes from a lit cigarette contains numerous () chemicals.

- a) beneficial
- b) harmless
- c) healthy
- d) poisonous

The passage suggests that secondhand smoke is particularly harmful to children because their bodies are not yet fully developed and are ().

- a) easily harmed
- b) very strong
- c) not at risk
- d) naturally protected

In the past, scientists () that secondhand smoke was harmless, but they have recently changed their mind.

- a) were believing
- b) believed
- c) had been believed
- d) are believed

The air in non-smoking sections often () by smoke from smoking areas.

- a) is purified
- b) is tainted
- c) is protected
- d) is contained

Read the passage again and choose the best answer to each question.

Based on the passage, what is the most likely reason scientists changed their mind about the dangers of secondhand smoke?

- a) There were more people dying from lung cancer.
- b) They found evidence of toxic chemicals in non-smokers' bodies.
- c) A new law was passed to protect non-smokers.
- d) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published a new report.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a reason it is difficult to avoid secondhand smoke?

- a) Smoke can move from one area to another.
- b) Smoking is allowed in many public places.
- c) People do not realize they are breathing smoke.
- d) Many people live with smokers.

The passage implies that children are more susceptible to the effects of secondhand smoke. What is the main reason for this?

- a) They are not as aware of the dangers as adults are.
- b) Their bodies are still developing and more vulnerable.
- c) They are more likely to have a stronger sense of smell.
- d) They have a natural ability to protect themselves from smoke.

What is the author's primary goal in writing this passage?

- a) To tell a personal story about a family.
- b) To argue for stricter laws against smoking.
- c) To inform the public about the dangers of secondhand smoke.
- d) To encourage people to get a health check-up.

What can be inferred about Elizabeth 's feelings after she quit smoking?

- a) She regrets not quitting sooner to help her husband.
- b) She feels proud of herself for finally succeeding.
- c) She thinks her husband's illness was unavoidable.
- d) She is angry at the doctors for not warning her sooner.

Translate the following Japanese sentences into English.

夫は喫煙者ではありませんが、妻の吸うタバコの煙に長年さらされていたため、肺がんになりました。このことは、副流煙が非喫煙者にとっても危険であることを示しています。

Although my husband is not a smoker, he developed lung cancer because he was exposed to his wife's cigarette smoke for many years. This indicates that secondhand smoke is also dangerous for non-smokers.

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1. Translate the column about atrial fibrillation patients into Japanese.

Atrial fibrillation tends to increase in incidence with age, and the number of patients developing it against a background of diabetes, hypertension, or heart failure is rising. Blood stasis in the atria creates conditions conducive to thrombus formation, leading to a high risk of embolism. Therefore, anticoagulants such as warfarin or direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are administered to prevent thromboembolism. Recently, catheter ablation therapy has been selected for treating atrial fibrillation. In dental treatment, anticoagulants may be continued during surgical procedures depending on the degree of surgical invasiveness, in accordance with guideline recommendations. For highly invasive surgeries, temporary substitution with heparin is performed.

【解答例】

心房細動は加齢とともに発症頻度が増加する傾向があり、糖尿病、高血圧、心不全を背景に発症している患者が増えている。心房での血流うっ滞のために血栓が形成しやすい状態となるため塞栓症のリスクが高い。そのため、血栓塞栓症の予防のためにワルファリンや直接経口抗凝固薬（DOAC）などの抗凝固薬が投与されている。最近、心房細動の治療にはカテーテルアブレーション療法が選択されている。歯科治療においては、ガイドラインの提唱に準じて手術侵襲の程度により抗凝固薬を継続して外科治療を行うことがある。侵襲の大きな手術の際にはヘパリンに一時的に代替えをして手術を行う。

2. Choose the term that best fits the description below.
- (1) It is a branch of medicine primarily concerned with the organs of the body (the viscera), focusing generally on diagnosis and non-surgical treatment, as well as research in this field. It has been considered one of the foundational areas of medicine since ancient times.
 - (2) It is the discipline that researches, analyses and treats malocclusion by achieving functional restoration through the movement of teeth and jawbones.
 - (3) It is a branch of clinical medicine that aims to heal wounds and diseases through surgery and other procedures.
 - (4) It is a branch of dentistry that is concerned with the study, prevention and treatment of diseases caused by inflammation of the gums and alveolar bone.
 - (5) It is a discipline that aims to restore the morphology, function and aesthetics of the maxillofacial system that have been lost due to tooth and tissue loss.
 - (6) It is the discipline that the research, analysis and diagnosis of X-ray photographs, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans and nuclear medicine examinations.
 - (7) It is a field of study that conducts research on local anesthesia, systemic management, analgesia, and paralysis in dentistry.
 - (8) This discipline involves the comprehensive study, analysis and treatment of the jaw and oral cavity during the growth and development period from birth until secondary growth is complete.
 - (9) This science establishes the basis for drug therapy, focusing on the application of drugs to disease treatment, including drug discovery and development.
 - (10) This is the discipline that studies the chemical processes that occur within living organisms, as well as related biological processes.
- (A) surgical medicine

(B) pedodontics

(C) internal medicine

(D) orthodontics

(E) dental anesthesiology

(F) dental radiology

(G) periodontology

(H) biochemistry

(I) pharmacology

(J) prosthodontics

(1) C	(2) D	(3) A	(4) G	(5) J
(6) F	(7) E	(8) B	(9) I	(10) H

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以下の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい

The Silent Storyteller: What Your Mouth Says About Your Health

The Window to the Body

For example, imagine walking into a doctor's office when your joints hurt and you feel tired all the time. Rather than focusing on your knees or taking your temperature first, the doctor asks you to open your mouth wide. To a student,

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The next time you take a look in the mirror to brush your teeth, go, truly do take a second look at your gums and the roof of your mouth. Your body may be telling you a story — and now you know how to listen.

Source: Lupus (for Teens) in Nemours KidsHealth, Lupus and the Mouth in Lupus Foundation of America

問 1 Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) based on the text.

① What is the significance of calling the mouth a “silent storyteller”?

- (A) It explains that the mouth can communicate even when the patient is unable to speak.
(B) It suggests that oral symptoms can reveal hidden health issues in the rest of the body.
(C) It indicates that dentists must work in silence to listen to the body's messages.
(D) It proves that dental problems are the primary cause of all systemic diseases.

☐

② Which of the following best describes the immune system’s failure in Lupus?

- (A) The system becomes too weak to locate external threats like viruses and toxic agents.
(B) The security team focuses exclusively on protecting the kidneys while ignoring the mouth.
(C) The body’s defense system loses the ability to distinguish between self and non-self.
(D) The immune response stops entirely, causing the salivary glands to turn off.

☐

③ How do Lupus-related oral ulcers differ from common canker sores?

- (A) Lupus ulcers are only found on the outside of the mouth, while canker sores are internal.
(B) Lupus ulcers often display a specific visual pattern and occur due to internal immune attacks.
(C) Common canker sores are caused by bacteria, but Lupus ulcers are caused by food particles.
(D) Lupus ulcers can be easily treated with mouthwash, unlike common canker sores.

☐

④ Why does the author emphasize that the mouth is “not some distinct island”?

- (A) To explain that oral bacteria are unable to travel to other organs like the heart.
(B) To show that medical professionals do not need to cooperate with each other.
(C) To highlight the fact that the health of the mouth and the body are closely linked.
(D) To suggest that a dry mouth is a local problem that does not affect the immune system.

☐

⑤ What is the intended role of a dentist in managing systemic conditions like Lupus?

- (A) To provide blood tests and medical treatments for internal organ failure.
(B) To act as a primary responder by identifying oral signs and advising medical consultation.
(C) To focus strictly on brushing and flossing to prevent bacteria from entering the heart.
(D) To replace the role of a doctor in diagnosing complex autoimmune diseases.

☐

問 2 Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word from the list below.

Some words will not be used. You may change the word form if necessary.

【neutralize / inflammation / attack / integrate / digest / locate / maintain / result】

- ① The primary job of the immune system is to (locate) invaders like bacteria and viruses to get rid of them.
② When the salivary glands (are attacked) by the immune system, the mouth becomes extremely dry.
③ Saliva contains minerals that help (maintain) the strength of your tooth enamel.
④ Lupus causes inflammation in the glands, (resulting) in a disease known as Xerostomia.
⑤ Modern medicine teaches us that we are (integrated) as regards health; no part of the body is an island.

問 3 Why does the author describe saliva as a “superhero fluid”?

Provide two specific reasons from the text. (Please answer in Japanese.)

- (1) 食べ物のカスを洗い流す役割 or 歯を攻撃する酸を中和する役割
(2) エナメル質を強く保つためのミネラルを供給する役割 うち2つ

問 4 Translate the following Japanese sentence into English based on the expressions used in the text.

唾液は酸を中和し、私たちの歯のエナメル質を保護するのに役立ちます

Saliva helps to neutralize acids and protect our tooth enamel.

問 5 Translate the following English sentence into Japanese.

"A dentist who sees odd sores in a teenager’s mouth could be the first person to recommend a blood test for Lupus."

10 代の若者の口の中に奇妙な潰瘍を見つけた歯科医が、ループスの血液検査を勧める最初の人になる可能性がある。

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1. Translate the column about diabetes mellitus patients into Japanese.

The number of patients with diabetes mellitus is increasing year by year, and is estimated to be one in four adults. Diabetes mellitus is caused by an absolute or relative deficiency of insulin, and its typical symptoms are thirst, polydipsia, polyuria, and weight loss. Diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy and diabetic neuropathy are the three major complications of diabetes. In dental treatment, hypoglycemia caused by insulin injections or oral hypoglycemic agents and delayed wound healing due to poorly controlled diabetes mellitus should be considered.

Polydipsia：多飲，polyuria：多尿

【解答例】
糖尿病患者の数は年々増加する傾向があり，成人の4人に1人と推計されている．インスリン作用の絶対的もしくは相対的不足によって引き起こされ，口渇，多飲，多尿，体重減少が典型的な症状である．糖尿病性腎症，糖尿病網膜症，糖尿病神経障害が糖尿病の三大合併症である．歯科治療において注意を要することは，インスリン注射や経口血糖降下薬による低血糖症，および糖尿病のコントロール不良による創傷治癒遅延があげられる．

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2. Select the term that best fits the description below.
- (1) To provide specific goals of what will be clarified or achieved through the research.
 - (2) An important section in which the results of the study are analyzed in depth and their meaning and relevance to previous studies are stated.
 - (3) Critical elements to communicate research concisely and accurately and to capture the reader’s interest.
 - (4) A section to thank individuals and organizations that have contributed to the writing of the paper or research, although not directly.
 - (5) List of papers cited in the paper.
 - (6) Section presenting objective data and facts obtained from research without interpretation or discussion.
 - (7) The “face of the paper” that determines whether the reader will proceed to read the paper, and the part that clearly presents the background and significance of the research and attracts the reader’s interest.
 - (8) An important section that briefly summarizes the major findings and outcomes of the research, clearly presents the answer to the research question, and demonstrates its significance and scholarly contribution.
 - (9) The materials and examples that are observed and analyzed in the study.
 - (10) Section describing in detail how the study was conducted.
- (A) Title

(B) Introduction

(C) Purpose

(D) Subjects

(E) Methods

(F) Results

(G) Discussion

(H) Conclusion

(I) Acknowledgements

(J) References

(1) C	(2) G	(3) A	(4) I	(5) J
(6) F	(7) B	(8) H	(9) D	(10) E

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