

2025 年度秋季・2026 年度春季 I 期 大学院医学研究科入学試験  
2025 年度第 1 回 大学院医学研究科外国語試験 出題意図および解答・解答例

〈出題意図〉

本学における大学院医学研究科入学試験・外国語試験は、多岐にわたる領域から外国語（英語）論文が選定され、外国語（英語）の設問に対して外国語（英語）あるいは正誤で解答する形式が採用されている。その意図するところは、幅広い医学・健康・生命科学に関する外国語（英語）論文を理解するに足りる十分な語学力と設問に対して適切に解答できる論理力を判定することにある。このような能力は、高度な医療や研究を展開するために必要不可欠であり、よって、本試験でその能力の有無を判定するものである。

【注意】

以下に記載しているものは解答例です。解答例以外にも正解とする場合があります。

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英語 A Questions & Answers

Answer the questions in English.

Q1. What was the main finding of the study involving over 200 patients undergoing surgery?

〈解答例〉

The study found that nearly 60% of the patients had microplastics or even smaller nanoplastics in a main artery.

Q2. Describe the methods used by the researchers to detect microplastics in patients' plaques and the types of plastics most commonly found.

〈解答例〉

They used electron microscopy and chemical analysis to detect microplastics in excised plaque samples, most commonly identifying polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

Q3. According to the study, what biological mechanisms are proposed to explain how microplastics might contribute to cardiovascular harm?

〈解答例〉

Microplastics may contribute to inflammation, which could increase the likelihood of plaque rupture and vascular blockage.

Q4. What characteristics did participants with microplastics in their plaques share, compared to those without microplastics?

〈解答例〉

Participants with microplastics were younger and more likely to be male, to smoke, and to have diabetes or cardiovascular disease.

Q5. Why is Mr. Brook curious about the 40% of participants who had no microplastics detected in their plaque?

〈解答例〉

Mr. Brook is curious because it is nearly impossible to avoid plastics altogether.

英語 B Questions & Answers

Answer the questions in English.

Q1. What is the most common histologic subtype of renal cell carcinoma?

〈解答例〉

Clear cell RCC is the most common subtype.

Q2. What percentage of renal cell carcinomas are caused by hereditary genetic variants?

〈解答例〉

An estimated 5–8% of renal cell carcinomas result from hereditary genetic variants.

Q3. List at least three "molecularly defined renal tumors" from the 2022 WHO classification.

〈解答例〉

These include TFE3-rearranged RCC, TFEB-altered RCC, ELOC (elongin-C-mutated; formerly TCEB1)-mutated RCC, Fumarate hydratase-deficient RCC (FHdef-RCC), Hereditary Leiomyomatosis and RCC (HLRCC) syndrome, succinate-dehydrogenase-deficient RCC (SDH), ALK rearranged RCC, Medullary carcinoma (not otherwise specified [NOS]), and SMARCB1-deficient medullary, dedifferentiated, and undifferentiated RCC.

Q4. For which patients do current National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®) kidney cancer guidelines recommend that clinicians consider genetic testing?

〈解答例〉

The current National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®) guidelines on kidney cancer recommend that a clinician consider genetic testing for individuals with a close blood relative (first- or second-degree) who carries a known pathogenic variant in a cancer susceptibility gene or those diagnosed with RCC who are  $\leq 46$  years old, have bilateral or multifocal tumors, or have a family history of RCC.

Q5. In clinical practice, how many patients meet the criteria for genetic testing?

〈解答例〉

Only about a quarter of patients meet the criteria for genetic testing.

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英語 C Questions & Answers

If the following sentence is correct, please enter ○, and if it is incorrect, enter ×.

〈解答〉

- Q1. ( ○ ) The color you wear can influence your chances of victory.
- Q2. ( × ) Wearing red did not bestow an advantage when opponents wear colors other than blue.
- Q3. ( ○ ) In some non-human species, red coloration is a sexually selected signal of male quality and testosterone level.
- Q4. ( × ) Colors of sportswear can affect outcomes in team sports, but the effect was not observed in the Euro 2004 soccer tournament in Portugal when wearing two different colors.
- Q5. ( × ) The only color that can beat scarlet is yellow.