

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

【出題の意図】

大学院歯学研究科における外国語試験は、英文読解、英作文、および英語論述形式の 3 つの形式から構成されています。

英文読解においては、限られた時間内に専門的な内容を正確に把握するために必要な能力を問うために実施されています。また、英作文においては、正確な文法や語彙の運用能力を図り、英語論述問題においては、論理的かつ正確な英文構成力に関して評価を行うものです。

歯学研究の最先端情報や学術論文の殆どが英語で発信されています。したがって、大学院の入学においても、英語試験により、英語論文を正確に読解し、研究動向を自ら把握できる基礎力を最低限担保することにより、大学院入学後の円滑な研究の遂行と学位論文の作成が可能になるものと考えら実施されています。

※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。

【英語 A】

Q1.

A graduate school is an educational institution where people who have already received their undergraduate degree from university want to learn more about a specific subject and improve their research skills. Graduate students must research past studies related to their research topics and understand their contents. They prepare for their doctoral dissertation through many failures and trial and error, which requires not only physical strength but also mental strength. Graduate students who meet the requirements are awarded a doctoral degree at the end of the program.

Q2.

アルツハイマー病は、記憶障害を特徴とし、最終的に思考、言語、知覚の障害を引き起こす進行性の脳疾患である。アルツハイマー病は、脳内で特定のタンパク質の生産量が増加したり蓄積したりすることで引き起こされる。FDA（米国食品医薬品局）は、アルツハイマー病の治療に 2 種類の薬剤を承認している：コリンエステラーゼ阻害薬と部分的グルタミン酸受容体拮抗薬の 2 つ。しかし、いずれの薬剤もアルツハイマー病の進行速度を遅らせる効果は証明されていない。

【英語 B】

Q1. What health problems were observed in rural areas of India due to fluoride deficiency?

In rural India, many children suffered from untreated tooth decay because their families lacked access to
basic dental care and fluoridated toothpaste

Q2. According to the passage, what health condition can result from excessive exposure to fluoride in groundwater?

Excessive fluoride exposure that can naturally occur in groundwater can cause dental fluorosis and even
skeletal fluorosis.

Q3. Why might banning fluoride from public water systems be considered unfair to certain populations?

For low-income families, fluoridated water is often the only preventive measure available,
so the removal of fluoride disproportionately affects these vulnerable communities and
can deepen existing health disparities.

Q4. How does the author compare and contrast the challenges of fluoride use in developing countries and in the United States? Write about both sides based on the passage.

In developing countries such as India, the challenge is achieving appropriate fluoride exposure because
communities face both insufficient fluoride and excessive naturally occurring fluoride in groundwater.

In the United States, the challenge is maintaining fair fluoridation because ending it disproportionately
harms low-income families.

Q5. What is the purpose of referring to clinical experiences in India?

The author refers to her clinical experiences in India to show that fluoride-related problems vary by
context, and to underscore the need for evidence-based, context-sensitive policies that are
flexible and responsive to local needs.

【英語 C】

To obtain a PhD, I must write a dissertation. Through the research involved in this process, I will acquire
specialized dental knowledge, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. Specifically, I will develop a
research plan, conduct experiments based on that plan, analyze data, and write a paper in English. By
interacting with researchers both in Japan and abroad at academic conferences, I will gain an
international perspective. Furthermore, even after I obtain my doctorate, continuing my research will
open up new possibilities for developing new technologies, enabling me to contribute to the advancement
of dental care. (the number of words: 94)