

2026 年度

薬学研究科
博士前期課程
(薬科学専攻・医療栄養学専攻)
一般入学試験(二次)

1 問選択して回答してください

※解答用紙の採点対象科目欄にチェックをつけてください

外国語

受験番号	
氏名	

採点対象科目	
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評点	
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[試験科目] 英語 1

下記の英文を和訳しなさい。

Over the past three decades, the popularity of cosmetic and personal care products has skyrocketed, largely driven by social media influence and the propagation of unrealistic beauty standards, especially among younger demographics. These products, promising enhanced appearance and self-esteem, have become integral to contemporary society. However, users of synthetic, chemical-based cosmetics are exposed to significantly higher risks than those opting for natural alternatives. The use of synthetic products has been associated with a variety of chronic diseases, including cancer, respiratory conditions, neurological disorders, and endocrine disruption.

The application of cosmetics and personal care products has permeated every aspect of daily life for people all over the world in today's social media-driven image-conscious society. A staggering 90% of individuals use some form of personal care product daily. The personal care market revenue is expected to reach US\$ 205.50 billion in 2023.

These products not only pledge enhancements in attractiveness but also tout the ability to boost self-confidence and foster overall well-being. These goods claim to improve attractiveness, increase self-confidence, and promote well-being. The risks posed by the harmful substances used in these products are masked beneath the attraction of beautiful skin and glossy hair. Recent studies have revealed the grave effects that utilizing such items has on human health, raising concerns regarding their safety and highlighting the requirement for strict regulation.

has skyrocketed: 急増した／爆発的に増加した unrealistic beauty standards: 非現実的な美の基準 integral to contemporary society: 現代社会に不可欠な synthetic, chemical-based cosmetics: 合成化学物質を基盤とする化粧品 natural alternatives: 天然由来の代替品 endocrine disruption: 内分泌かく乱(作用) has permeated every aspect of daily life: 日常生活のあらゆる側面に浸透している A staggering 90%: 驚くべきことに90% masked beneath ~: ~の陰に隠されている grave effects: 深刻な影響 strict regulation: 厳格な規制

出典(改変): Front. Public Health, 26 August 2024.: The dark side of beauty: an in-depth analysis of the health hazards and toxicological impact of synthetic cosmetics and personal care products, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1439027>

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[試験科目] 英語 2

次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

(あ) Diet plays a critical role in shaping the health and well-being of both individuals and populations, and unhealthy diets are a major risk factor for disease and disability. Consuming a healthy diet throughout the life-course helps to prevent malnutrition in all its forms as well as a range of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and conditions.

However, changes in food production and food systems, rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles have led to a shift in dietary patterns. People are now consuming more highly processed foods high in unhealthy fats, free sugars and salt/sodium, and many people do not eat enough fruit and vegetables or consume sufficient dietary fiber. The exact make-up of a diversified, balanced and healthy diet will vary depending on individual characteristics (e.g. age, gender, lifestyle and degree of physical activity), cultural context, locally available foods and dietary customs.

However, the four core principles of what constitutes a healthy diet remain the same. Healthy diets come in many forms, but the four core principles of adequacy, balance, moderation and diversity promote health throughout the life-course.

語彙註) diet: 食事、plays a critical role: 重要な役割を果たす、shape: 形づくる、individuals and populations: 個人と集団、disease and disability: 病気や障害、consume: 摂取する、healthy diet: 健康的な食事、throughout the life-course: 生涯を通じて、malnutrition: 栄養不良、a range of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs): 多様な種類の非感染性疾患、food production: 食料生産、rapid urbanization: 急速な都市化、lead to a shift: 変化をもたらす、dietary patterns: 食生活パターン、highly processed foods: 高度に加工された食品、unhealthy fats: 不健康な脂肪、free sugars and salt/sodium: 遊離糖類および食塩／ナトリウム、dietary fiber: 食物繊維、exact make-up: 具体的な構成、diversified: 変化に富んだ、individual characteristics: 個人の特性、degree of physical activity: 身体活動の程度、cultural context: 文化的背景、locally available foods: 地域で入手可能な食品、constitute: 構成する、adequacy: 適切さ、moderation: 節度

Source: WHO (2026) 'Healthy diet: Fact Sheets' <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet>. 一部改編。

問1 下線部(あ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 生涯を通じて健康を促進していくうえで、食生活において重視する事柄を本文の内容を踏まえ、日本語で答えなさい。

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採点対象科目	
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[試験科目] 英語 3

次の慢性腎臓病患者の栄養状態とエネルギー代謝に関する①～⑩の文章を和訳しなさい。

- ① Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a highly prevalent condition that is often accompanied by significant metabolic and nutritional disturbances. ②As kidney function declines, patients are at increased risk of protein–energy wasting, a state characterized by loss of body protein and energy stores, reduced muscle mass, and unintentional weight loss. ③These changes are associated with impaired physical function, increased susceptibility to infections, and poor clinical outcomes. ④Nutritional management plays a central role in the care of patients with CKD. ⑤ However, nutritional requirements vary widely depending on the stage of kidney disease, the presence of comorbidities, and whether kidney replacement therapy such as dialysis has been initiated. ⑥In non-dialysis CKD patients, excessive protein intake may accelerate the progression of kidney damage, whereas insufficient intake may worsen malnutrition. ⑦Energy intake must be sufficient to prevent catabolism while avoiding overfeeding. In patients undergoing dialysis, protein and energy requirements are generally higher due to amino acid losses and increased metabolic demands related to the treatment. ⑧Therefore, nutritional prescriptions should be individualized and adjusted over time based on regular assessment of nutritional status, biochemical parameters, and clinical condition. ⑨Early identification of patients at nutritional risk and continuous monitoring are essential components of optimal CKD management. ⑩Integrating nutritional therapy into routine clinical care may contribute to improved quality of life and better long-term outcomes in this patient population.

(出典) ESPEN guideline on clinical nutrition in hospitalized patients with acute or chronic kidney disease, Clinical Nutrition, 40, 1644–1668, 2021. より

(注釈) chronic kidney disease (CKD) : 慢性腎臓病、prevalent : 一般的な、蔓延している、accompanied by : ～を伴う、metabolic : 代謝の、nutritional disturbances : 栄養学的異常、protein–energy wasting : たんぱく質・エネルギー消費状態、characterized by : ～を特徴とする、unintentional : 意図しない、impaired : 障害された、susceptibility : 感受性、かかりやすさ、clinical outcomes : 臨床転帰、nutritional management : 栄養管理、comorbidities : 併存疾患、kidney replacement therapy : 腎代替療法、dialysis : 透析、excessive : 過剰な、accelerate : 加速させる、catabolism : 異化作用、overfeeding : 過剰摂取、amino acid losses : アミノ酸の喪失、metabolic demands : 代謝的要求、individualized : 個別化された、biochemical parameters : 生化学的指標、continuous monitoring : 継続的なモニタリング

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