

② 入試区分

編入学・転入学（Ⅲ期）

③ 出題科目

小論文

④ 出題の意図

学科内の授業に対応できる英語力があるかどうかを判断するため、まず医師と患者のコミュニケーションに関する全6パラグラフから成る英文を日本語で要約し、その後に日本語で自分の意見を述べてもらうという形式をとっている。

難解な語句には注をつけているが、注のついていない語句に関しては文脈の中で適切に読み取って要約できているかどうかのポイントになる。

2026 年度 徳島文理大学 英語英米文化学科 III 期編入学試験問題（小論文）

I 次の英文を読み、内容を日本語で要約しなさい（全訳ではない）。特に字数制限は設けないが、解答欄の枠内におさまるようにし、箇条書きではなく文章の形で述べ、必要に応じて行替え（段落替え）してもよい。なお、*のついた単語には注があるので参考にすること。

What is “Health”?

There is a flood of information these days *pushing us to be healthy… to eat healthy foods, exercise healthily, and make healthy lifestyle choices. We hear debates about public health and worry about health expenses. The governments of most countries have a *ministry just for health. And of course the United Nations has a special *agency for health: the World Health Organization or WHO. Although we all spend quite a lot of time thinking about health, have you ever taken a moment to think about what health is?

The definition that your dictionary will probably suggest is simply that health is “absence of disease”. Someone with a disease is unhealthy; someone with no disease is healthy. This seems reasonable, *provided we understand “disease” in a wide sense that includes any kind of pain, injury, or problem. It also needs to include not just physical problems, but also mental ones. After all, if someone is severely *depressed, or has such strong *phobias that they can’t leave the house, then we can’t call them “healthy”. Mental and physical are both important dimensions of health. On this understanding of “health”, then, the job of the health professional is to help people be free from disease, both physical and mental.

However, the *constitution of the WHO defines health differently, as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social *well-being and *not merely the absence of disease or *infirmity*”. 61 countries adopted this constitution in 1946, just after the end of World War II. Though the world has changed considerably and the WHO constitution has been *amended four times since, the definition has not been changed and is still very influential.

There are two main differences between our first definition and the WHO one. Firstly, the WHO recognizes a “social” dimension in addition to the physical and mental ones. “Social health” often means the factors in society that affect health: for example, access to healthcare, education, and the distribution of wealth. These political issues are a priority for the WHO, but probably not what is meant by “social well-being” here. For individuals, social health is about having good relationships with other people.

Secondly, the WHO definition mentions “well-being”. This is a positive word that suggests happiness. If we accept this definition, then, someone with a disease, or who is not generally enjoying their life, is unhealthy; someone with no disease who is generally enjoying their life is healthy. On this understanding of “health”, the job of the health professional is to not only help people be free from disease, both physical and mental, but also to help people be happy.

(Christopher Bullsmith, et al., *What Makes Us Healthy?*, Tsurumi Shoten より)

注：pushing us to be healthy「健康であるよう私たちをせき立てる」、ministry「(政府の) 省」、agency「(政府などの) 機関」、provided「もし～ならば」(= if)、depressed「気落ちした、うつ状態の」、phobia「恐怖症」、constitution「憲章」、well-being「安寧、満足のいく状態」、infirmity「虚弱、病弱」、amend「(法律などを) 修正する、改正する」

II 他大学や他学部他学科に編入することにより、様々な点で生活が変化するかもしれない。住まいが変わる場合もあるだろうし、人間関係も当然変化する。そのことにより、健康面でも（良い悪いにかかわらず）何らかの影響が出てくる可能性がある。

大問 I の本文で言及されている WHO の健康の定義を踏まえて、あなた自身が編入後の学生生活を健康的に過ごすために、どういったことを特に気を付けたい、または、気を付けるべきだと思うか。どのようなリスクの可能性があるか考慮しつつ、考えるところを日本語で述べなさい。

字数制限等の注意点については、大問 I の要約問題と同じである。