

千葉大学大学院医学薬学府 博士課程

Chiba University Graduate School of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences Doctor Course

令和8年4月入学第2回

Entry in April 2026. 2nd

入 学 試 験 問 題

The questions for the entrance examination

【専門科目】

Specialty Subject

注 意 事 項 (Notes :)

1. この冊子は、監督者から解答を始めるよう合図があるまで、開いてはいけません。

You do not open this booklet until there are directions of the starting test by a test proctor.

2. すべての解答用紙に受験番号を忘れずに記入してください。

Please fill in all the answer sheets with your examinee's number.

3. この問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰って結構です。

You may take this booklet with you after the examination.

令和8年4月入学第2回
医学薬学府博士課程入学試験問題 Question Sheet
専門科目 Specialty Subject 2026.1.27 (Tue) 実施

Read the text below and answer the questions in English.

著作権の都合上、公開できません。

出典：World report on social determinants of health equity. Geneva:
World Health Organization; 2025.

1. What did the COVID-19 pandemic reveal about social and economic conditions?

- (a) It reduced social inequalities
- (b) It had no impact on health inequities
- (c) It uncovered and worsened existing inequities
- (d) It improved access to health care
- (e) It eliminated economic vulnerability

2. What is described as a feedback loop in the text?

- (a) Economic growth reducing health risks
- (b) Social inequalities making the pandemic worse, and vice versa
- (c) Vaccination improving social equity
- (d) Lockdowns reducing poverty
- (e) Increased income leading to higher mortality

3. According to the 84-country study, what was associated with higher mortality 30 days into the epidemic?

- (a) Higher vaccination rates
- (b) Lower income inequality
- (c) Higher national income inequality
- (d) Better health systems
- (e) Increased social protection

4. Which measure was used to assess inequality in the 141-country study?

- (a) GDP per capita
- (b) Life expectancy
- (c) Gini coefficient
- (d) Poverty rate
- (e) Education index

5. Which groups experienced increased COVID-19 morbidity and mortality?

- (a) Wealthy individuals
- (b) Marginalized ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples
- (c) High-income workers
- (d) Tourists
- (e) Retired politicians

6. What was dismissed as a biological inevitability according to the text?

- (a) Deaths among younger people
- (b) Deaths among older age groups
- (c) Deaths among health workers
- (d) Deaths among migrants
- (e) Deaths among children

7. What type of measures were implemented to reduce COVID-19 transmission?

- (a) Pharmaceutical interventions only
- (b) Non-pharmaceutical interventions such as mask-wearing and distancing
- (c) Economic stimulus packages
- (d) Vaccination campaigns only
- (e) Travel bans exclusively

8. Why were some populations less able to adhere to public health measures?

- (a) Lack of awareness
- (b) Existing social and economic inequalities
- (c) Government restrictions
- (d) Cultural traditions
- (e) High vaccination rates

9. Which conditions increased the chances of infection according to the text?

- (a) Access to clean water and soap
- (b) Overcrowded housing and lack of protective equipment
- (c) Remote work opportunities
- (d) High income levels
- (e) Early implementation of measures

10. What additional social impacts of the pandemic are expected?

- (a) Increased poverty and food insecurity
- (b) Improved mental health among youth
- (c) Reduced violence
- (d) Better education access
- (e) Decreased malnutrition

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11. Look at the figure above and indicate whether each statement is True (T) or False (F).

(a) Since 2008, global poverty has generally declined, though COVID-19 caused a slight increase, and conflict zones still face extreme poverty rates of over 40%.

(b) While income inequality between countries decreased by 37% (1990–2019), inequality within individual countries is currently rising.

(c) Current projections predict that by 2030, the majority of countries will successfully halve their national poverty levels.

(d) Social protection covers 85.4% of the population in high-income countries, compared to only 13.4% in low-income ones, highlighting a stark gap.

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「専門科目」

< 解答例 >

1. (c) It uncovered and worsened existing inequities
2. (b) Social inequalities making the pandemic worse, and vice versa
3. (c) Higher national income inequality
4. (c) Gini coefficient
5. (b) Marginalized ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples
6. (b) Deaths among older age groups
7. (b) Non-pharmaceutical interventions such as mask-wearing and distancing
8. (b) Existing social and economic inequalities
9. (b) Overcrowded housing and lack of protective equipment
10. (a) Increased poverty and food insecurity
11. (a) True (○)
(b) True (○)
(c) False (×) (Only one third of countries, not the majority.)
(d) True (○)

< 出題意図 >

医療の公平性に COVID-19 が与えた影響について問いています。医療知識だけでなく社会経済との関係性について、理解していただきたいと考えました。

Q11 については、英語で作成された図表を正確に理解し、要約できるかを問う意図があります。