2024年度 藤田医科大学（一般前期）そっくり類題セット：英 語（90分・200点）

制作：TMPS医学館（解説：Mio先生・ニックニ先生）｜注意：第1問〜第4問はマークシート方式（[1]〜[22]）、第5問・第6問は記述式。

第1問　次の問1〜6の空所 [1]〜[6] に入れるのに最も適切なものを (1)〜(4) から1つ選びなさい。

問1. The severity of the storm was [1] that all flights from the airport were canceled.
(1) too　(2) very　(3) such　(4) so

問2. Although he studied law at university, he is now [2] of an expert in medical ethics.
(1) anything　(2) something　(3) nothing　(4) everything

問3. We have been working in the laboratory for ten hours straight, so let's [3] it a night.
(1) call　(2) make　(3) take　(4) put

問4. The exhausted resident came close to [4] a critical error on the patient's chart.
(1) overlook　(2) be overlooked　(3) overlooking　(4) being overlooked

問5. The clinical trial continued for six months, during [5] period none of the participants showed severe side effects.
(1) its　(2) that　(3) what　(4) which

問6. [6] the cost, we must introduce the latest diagnostic equipment to save lives.
(1) Even though　(2) No matter　(3) In case　(4) As though

第2問　次の問1〜4においては、それぞれ日本語の意味に合うように下の (1)〜(7) の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な文を完成させなさい。解答は [7]〜[14] に入れるものの番号のみをマークしなさい。ただし文頭にくる文字も小文字にしてある。

問1. 早期の外科手術があって初めて、その患者は順調に回復しただろうに。
Only ＿＿ ＿＿ [7] ＿＿ ＿＿ [8] ＿＿ smoothly.
(1) have　(2) early　(3) the patient　(4) recovered　(5) surgery　(6) with　(7) would

問2. 医師が私だけ他の患者と違う扱いをするのは本当に嫌なのだが。
I would dislike ＿＿ [9] ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ [10] ＿＿ the other patients.
(1) differently　(2) for　(3) from　(4) the doctor　(5) me　(6) to treat　(7) very much

問3. 彼女が今回の手術を終えて無事に帰ってきますように。
[11] ＿＿ ＿＿ [12] ＿＿ ＿＿ from the operation.
(1) and sound　(2) back　(3) come　(4) she　(5) safe　(6) may　(7) home

問4. 他の検査結果が出る前に担当医が最終診断を下してしまわないことを提案します。
[13] ＿＿ ＿＿ [14] ＿＿ the final diagnosis before the other test results come out.
(1) made　(2) have　(3) I　(4) not　(5) suggest　(6) that　(7) the doctor

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第3問　Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

Modern adults touch their smartphones more than a hundred times a day, making the glass screen one of the most frequently handled surfaces in daily life. The layer of grime accumulating on your device does not simply consist of natural skin oils and harmless dust. Roughly half of the microscopic particles detected on mobile phones originate from external public spaces, transferred directly from train straps, doorknobs, and restaurant tables via unwashed fingertips. Among these microbes are antibiotic-resistant bacteria that can cause stubborn infections.

As public health microbiologists, we have analyzed the chemical and biological residues adhering to personal electronic devices. Many of these trace contaminants — including heavy metal particles and industrial chemicals — have neither smell nor visible color. Consequently, (あ) whether the chemical hazards in your daily routine exist only in outdoor air and old buildings, or if they are also resting right against your cheek during a phone call.

Laboratory swabs reveal a striking similarity between the bacterial colonies on a person's smartphone and those found on the surfaces of public transit stations they commute through. The primary pathway for this transfer is the habit of touching public fixtures and immediately checking messages before washing one's hands.

A popular technology blog recently claimed that worrying about bacteria on phone screens is an overreaction because harmless skin bacteria are ubiquitous. While it is true that human skin naturally hosts millions of microbes, our swab tests frequently identify fecal bacteria that should never be near a person's mouth or dining table. High-level exposure to such pathogens can trigger severe gastrointestinal illness, especially in individuals with weakened immunity.

From a preventive medicine perspective, keeping your device clean requires minimal effort. Wiping your phone with an alcohol pad and washing your hands upon returning home are simple habits. At the same time, immunologists discuss the "hygiene hypothesis," noting that overly sanitized environments may contribute to childhood allergies. Indeed, mild exposure to natural outdoor microbes is likely (い) because clinical data suggest it trains the developing immune system. However, letting public transit pathogens accumulate on the screen you touch while eating is certainly not the right way to build immunity.

問1. Based on the context of the article, which phrase best fits (あ)? Write the number of your answer in [15].
(1) it is a matter of personal preference　(2) it is easy for consumers to see
(3) it is impossible to tell　(4) there is no doubt at all

問2. Based on the context of the article, which word best fits (い)? Write the number of your answer in [16].
(1) hazardous　(2) beneficial　(3) artificial　(4) contagious

問3. Which statement is closest to what is mentioned in the article about contaminants? Write the number of your answer in [17].
(1) Heavy metal particles on smartphones emit a faint odor when heated by the battery.
(2) Harmless skin bacteria completely prevent dangerous pathogens from surviving on glass screens.
(3) Chemical residues found on smartphones originate mainly from the internal components of the phone.
(4) Microbes and contaminants found on smartphone screens are largely transferred from external environments via hands.

問4. Which statement is closest to what is mentioned in the article about hygiene habits? Write the number of your answer in [18].
(1) Regularly wiping smartphones and washing hands helps prevent exposure to harmful pathogens.
(2) Touching dirty smartphone screens while eating is recommended to strengthen a child's immune system.
(3) Alcohol pads cannot remove bacteria that originate from public transit stations.
(4) People should replace their smartphones every year to avoid antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

第4問　Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

Three years ago, Lucas's parents noticed that the 14-year-old boy often asked people to repeat themselves and turned the television volume up unusually high. An audiologist confirmed that Lucas was showing early signs of noise-induced hearing loss, a condition that the World Health Organization warns could affect over one billion young people globally due to unsafe listening practices.

Fortunately, the specialist in Lyon introduced a newly engineered solution: smart acoustic-limiting headphones designed to protect the inner ear while preserving clarity. "After switching to these headphones for eight months, the follow-up test results were (あ) because his hearing threshold had stopped worsening," said Lucas's father.

Clinical trials indicate that acoustic fatigue progresses 65% slower in adolescents using "SafeSound" headphones compared to conventional earphones. Developed by a Swiss-Japanese audio engineering team, the SafeSound device has been sold in several European countries for two years. Unlike standard volume limiters that simply muffle sound, the device uses real-time frequency compression to reduce harmful sound pressure levels without sacrificing speech intelligibility.

Noise-induced hearing damage occurs when excessive sound pressure overstimulates the delicate hair cells inside the cochlea, causing high-frequency sounds to become irreversible casualties of cellular exhaustion. Once mammalian inner-ear hair cells are destroyed, they do not regenerate. While SafeSound headphones are not yet cleared for medical distribution in Canada, similar smart-limiting earbuds have recently gained regulatory approval in Australia.

Epidemiological studies suggest that teenagers with a family history of early hearing decline are more susceptible to acoustic injury — though no one else in Lucas's family has hearing problems. Lifestyle factors rather than genetics are driving the current surge: listening to music through earphones for hours in noisy commuter trains causes users to raise the volume to dangerous levels. Although healthcare advocates in France have urged the national insurance system to subsidize protective audio devices for minors, families currently have to pay the full retail price themselves.

問1. Fill in the blank for (あ) with the phrase that best fits the context within the article. Write the number of your answer in [19].
(1) completely disappointing　(2) quite encouraging　(3) hardly noticeable　(4) extremely costly

問2. Choose the meaning of the underlined word "irreversible" that best fits the context within the article. Write the number of your answer in [20].
(1) temporary　(2) inaudible　(3) artificial　(4) permanent

問3. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the article regarding the SafeSound headphones? Write the number of your answer in [21].
(1) They are not yet cleared for medical distribution in Canada.
(2) They slow down acoustic fatigue compared to conventional earphones.

(3) Their purchase cost is fully subsidized by the national insurance system in France.
(4) They use real-time frequency compression to reduce harmful sound pressure levels.

問4. Which of the following is mentioned in the article as a factor in noise-induced hearing loss? Write the number of your answer in [22].
(1) Teenagers who use earphones for long periods in noisy environments are at high risk of hearing damage.
(2) Most teenagers diagnosed with hearing loss today inherited the condition directly from their parents.
(3) Listening to television at a low volume damages the hair cells inside the cochlea.
(4) Inner-ear hair cells regenerate rapidly if a teenager stops using earphones for a week.

第5問　次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Human communication relies on both vocal and visual channels. Children raised in deaf communities acquire sign language just as naturally as hearing children acquire spoken language, effortlessly mastering complex grammatical structures. 【あ】 Why does this specialization occur? The reason is that early exposure to a native sign or spoken language builds a cognitive filter of discrete categories in the brain. While this mental filter allows rapid comprehension within one's own linguistic community, it can hinder our ability to perceive subtle distinctions used in an unfamiliar sign or spoken system.

To understand the power of human sign and spoken languages, we must compare them with non-human communication. Linguists emphasize that both spoken and sign languages are 《A》"combinatorial" systems, in which a finite set of meaningless discrete units (such as handshapes, locations, and movements in sign language) are combined and recombined to create an infinite variety of meanings. 【い】 This structural feature separates human language from 《B》the graded signal systems used by many animals, in which a continuous change in signal intensity (such as the loudness of a growl) reflects the strength of an emotion, but distinct units are not recombined to generate new concepts.

Some biologists might claim that 《C》combinatorial communication is also found in social insects. Worker honeybees, for instance, perform a "waggle dance" composed of distinct movement phases that indicate the direction and distance of flower patches. 【う】 Crucially, however, the bee dance is restricted to a single fixed topic — the location of resources — and its elements cannot be rearranged to express new kinds of propositions outside that narrow domain. 【え】

Thus, open-ended combinatorial structure is a hallmark of human language. 【お】 One might compare this system to digital computer code, which also represents diverse information using discrete symbols (0 and 1). Yet cognitive scientists point to 《D》a fundamental contrast between human linguistic units and digital computer bits. Every bit in a computer circuit has a strictly uniform physical signal. By contrast, any building block of human sign or speech (such as a specific handshape or vowel) varies considerably in its physical form depending on the individual signer or speaker and the surrounding context. 【か】 Therefore, a child's brain must learn to ignore irrelevant physical variations within a category while remaining sensitive to differences that mark a boundary between categories — a boundary that differs across languages. For example, two slightly different curved handshapes may be treated as distinct lexical signs in American Sign Language, whereas in Japanese Sign Language they may be perceived as mere variations of the same sign.

問1. 下線部《A》と下線部《B》の2つのシステムはどのように異なるか、本文の内容に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問2. 本文の内容に即し、下線部《C》についての次の問いに日本語で答えなさい。
(i) 下線部《C》のように考える根拠となりうる事例を挙げなさい。
(ii) (i)にもかかわらず下線部《C》が人間の言語と同等ではないと考えられる根拠を述べなさい。

問3. 本文の内容に即し、下線部《D》に関する次の問いに日本語で答えなさい。
(i) 下線部《D》の基本的な相違とはどんなものか述べなさい。
(ii) (i)の相違から、人間が言語を習得する上でどのような課題が生じるか、本文から具体例を引きつつ述べなさい。

問4. 次の文は本文のどの位置に置くのが最も適切か、【あ】〜【か】の記号で答えなさい。
However, this fluency has a downside: proficiency in one's native system makes it difficult to distinguish unfamiliar phonetic or visual contrasts in a foreign language.

第6問　次の文章を読み、下線部 (1)〜(3) の日本語の内容を英語にしなさい。

In modern society, mental and physical exhaustion has become a serious public health issue. (1)多くの現代人は慢性的な睡眠不足に悩んでいるが、それを単なる疲労だと考えて放置しがちである。 Because subjective questionnaires often fail to capture a patient's true physiological state, researchers in Japan have been working on an objective screening method.

Recently, a biotechnology research team announced a breakthrough. (2)少量の唾液を採取するだけで、ストレスホルモンの濃度を数分以内に測定できる新しい装置が開発された。 Because collecting saliva is completely non-invasive and painless, anyone can perform the test at home without feeling anxious.

Medical experts welcome this innovation as a tool for preventive healthcare. (3)もし自分のストレス状態を客観的に把握できれば、深刻な病気を発症する前に生活習慣を見直すことができるだろう。