

英 語

順天堂大学医学部 2025 年度型 そっくり類題セット

※ これは順天堂大学の入試問題ではありません。
2025 年度の出題形式（大問の数・設問の構成・解答形式）をもとに、
TMPS 医学館が題材や設定を変えて作成したオリジナル問題です。
本文に登場する人物・団体・研究は架空です。

試験時間の目安：80 分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
大問Ⅰ（インタビュー記事・10 問）	2	14 分
大問Ⅱ（研究記事・10 問）	4	14 分
大問Ⅲ（科学記事・10 問）	6	14 分
大問Ⅳ（解説記事・10 問）	8	14 分
大問Ⅴ（自由英作文）	10	20 分（見直し 4 分）

注意事項

- 問題は 大問Ⅰ～Ⅴ の全 5 題である。大問Ⅰ～Ⅳは選択式で、選択肢 1～4 の中から一つ選ぶ想定で解く。
- 最後の 大問Ⅴに自由英作文があるので、時間配分に注意すること。
- 大問Ⅴは、最後のページの解答用紙（19.8cm × 22 行）に書く。
- 解答・解説・解答例は、解説ページ（TMPS 医学館の過去問解説図書館）に掲載している。

大問 I 次のインタビュー記事を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

※ 本文は TMPS オリジナルです。人物・研究所は架空です。

Interviewer: Marcus Hale grew up on the Cornish coast and is now a professor of marine ecology and the director of the Harlow Institute for Reef Studies. (...) So, what do reef ecologists actually study?

Marcus Hale: At the simplest level, we study how coral colonies live, grow and die. But it is bigger than that. A reef is a city built by animals: it covers less than one per cent of the sea floor, yet it is home to roughly a quarter of all marine species. Reefs thrive_(a) only where the water is clear, warm and fairly stable, so they act like a thermometer for the whole ocean.

Interviewer: How did you first get interested in corals?

Marcus Hale: By accident, really. As a student I took a summer job on a dive boat, and one morning I saw a stretch of reef that had turned completely white. The older divers told me it had been full of colour only a few weeks earlier. I could not stop wondering what had happened, so for my PhD I tried to understand why heat makes corals lose the tiny algae that live inside them. At the time, many of my colleagues believed the cause was local pollution. Our data suggested otherwise.

Interviewer: Is bleaching always fatal?

Marcus Hale: No, and that is the hopeful part. Corals can tolerate_(b) a hot spell of a few weeks if the water cools again, and some colonies recover within a year. But if the heat returns before they have recovered, their numbers dwindle_(c) very quickly. Recovery also depends on whether fish that eat seaweed are still present, because they keep the reef clean and make room for young coral. Protecting those fish is one of the cheapest ways to bolster_(d) a reef's defences.

Interviewer: What can ordinary people do to help?

Marcus Hale: Three things matter. First, cut emissions, because warming is the main driver. Second, choose seafood from sustainable sources. Third, support local monitoring: volunteer divers have been pivotal_(e) in our work, because they send us photographs from places that no research ship could ever visit.

問1 英文の内容に合うように、(a)～(e)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

The word/phrase thrive_(a) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. shrink 2. flourish 3. migrate 4. hide

The word/phrase tolerate_(b) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. produce 2. predict 3. avoid 4. endure

The word/phrase dwindle_(c) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. increase 2. settle 3. shrink 4. reflect

The word/phrase bolster_(d) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. strengthen 2. measure 3. replace 4. inspect

The word/phrase pivotal_(e) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. temporary 2. crucial 3. harmless 4. familiar

問2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) According to Hale, what is the main focus of reef ecology?

1. Designing safer equipment for divers
 2. Mapping the deep sea floor
 3. Understanding how coral colonies live, grow and die
 4. Counting the fish sold in markets
- (2) What first sparked Hale's interest in corals?
1. A university lecture about algae made him curious.
 2. A government report on pollution made him curious.
 3. A teacher's talk about fishing made him curious.
 4. Seeing a white reef during a summer job made him curious.
- (3) According to Hale, what influences whether a bleached reef recovers?
1. Whether the heat returns before recovery, and whether seaweed-eating fish remain
 2. The number of volunteer divers and the season
 3. The colour of the algae and the depth of the water
 4. The age of the reef and the amount of pollution
- (4) What did many of Hale's colleagues believe about bleaching when he was a student?
1. It was a natural yearly cycle.
 2. It was caused by local pollution.
 3. It was caused by too many fish.
 4. It was harmless to the reef.
- (5) According to Hale, what are three simple things ordinary people can do to help reefs?
1. Dive more often, buy coral souvenirs, feed the fish
 2. Avoid beaches, eat less seafood, move inland
 3. Reduce emissions, choose sustainable seafood, support local monitoring
 4. Plant seaweed, study algae, join research ships

大問 II 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑧は段落番号を表す。

※ 本文は TMPS オリジナルです。人物・大学・研究・保護施設は架空です。

① Teenagers are not known for their caution. The part of the brain that helps people stop and think matures later than the parts that respond to rewards, and this gap leaves adolescents prone to_(a) impulsive choices, from speeding in cars to accepting dangerous dares.

② A study published on March 4 in the Journal of Comparative Cognition suggests that young crows may behave in a similar way. Adolescent crows seem to be bold when they meet unfamiliar things, yet the researchers found that they can be quite patient when they have to wait for a reward.

③ “Adolescent crows are, in some ways, facing the same dilemma that human teenagers face,” said lead author Priya Raman, a senior lecturer in animal behaviour at Northfield University, in a statement. “Our findings show that several features of adolescent psychology are not unique to humans.” Crows can live for more than 15 years in the wild, and their adolescence lasts from about the end of their first winter until the age of three. During this time, young crows leave their parents, form loose groups with other young birds, and compete for food in a way that is akin to_(b) the rivalry among human teenagers.

④ In the study, the team ran two tests with 36 wild-caught crows at the Marlow Bird Sanctuary in Kent, England. The group included 20 males and 16 females between one and nine years old, with an average age of four.

⑤ During test one, each bird was placed in a large cage with a familiar feeding dish and a novel_(c) object, a bright plastic toy on a string. The team measured how quickly each crow approached the toy and recorded its calls and body movements. Adolescent crows approached the toy sooner than adults, but both groups gave loud warning calls when the toy suddenly made a noise.

⑥ Test two was modelled on a famous experiment with human children that measures how well people can wait for a reward. A crow could take one piece of cheese at once or wait 45 seconds to receive three pieces. Adults and adolescents both chose to wait in most trials. In the same situation, human teenagers tend to be more impulsive than adults and would more often choose the instant reward.

⑦ “Earlier research indicates that crows are patient compared with many other birds, and our study shows that this self-control is already mature at a young age,” said Raman. What set the adolescent crows apart from the adults was how they behaved after the scare: adults tended to retain_(d) their caution for a long time, whereas adolescents recovered their nerve within minutes and went back to the toy.

⑧ According to Raman, bold behaviour in young crows appears to be partly inherited, but learning from other birds may also matter. “We are now looking at several other mental capabilities_(e) in crows, including memory and the ability to plan ahead, and at how social skills help young birds build and keep friendships,” she told Wildlife Weekly in an email.

問1 英文の内容に合うように、(a)～(e)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

The word/phrase prone to_(a) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. able to 2. afraid of 3. inclined to 4. forced to

The word/phrase akin to_(b) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. similar to 2. opposed to 3. older than 4. aware of

The word/phrase novel_(c) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. expensive 2. dangerous 3. familiar 4. new

The word/phrase retain_(d) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. lose
2. keep
3. share
4. repeat

The word/phrase capabilities_(e) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. habits
2. limits
3. abilities
4. needs

問2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) What is implied about adolescent humans in paragraph ①?

1. They think more carefully than adults.
2. They avoid dangerous dares.
3. The part of their brain that helps them stop and think is not yet fully developed.
4. Their reward systems mature later than their control systems.

(2) According to paragraph ③, how are adolescent crows psychologically similar to adolescent humans?

1. They stay with their parents until adulthood.
2. They compete with other young birds.
3. They have stable hormone levels.
4. They avoid forming groups.

(3) What can be inferred about adult crows compared to adolescent crows from paragraph ⑤?

1. They are more cautious about unfamiliar objects.
2. They prefer plastic toys to cheese.
3. They never give warning calls.
4. They approach the toy faster than adolescents.

(4) What did test number two reveal about adolescent crows' ability to wait for a reward?

1. It improves steadily as crows age.
2. It is less developed than in adolescent humans.
3. It varies a lot among individual crows.
4. It is already well developed in adolescent crows.

(5) According to paragraph ⑧, which of the following is true about adolescent crows?

1. Their bold behaviour is more common in males.
2. Their social skills develop only through learning.
3. Their bold behaviour seems to be partly inherited.
4. Their ability to plan ahead is greater than that of humans.

大問III 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑧は段落番号を表す。

※ 本文はTMPSオリジナルです。人物・大学・雑誌・研究は架空です。

① Music lessons might seem like a luxury in schools where budgets are shrinking. But a growing body of research suggests that learning to play an instrument is one of the best ways for children to absorb_(a) new information and to build self-control, especially in the early years.

② In a study published recently in the Journal of Child Brain Science, researchers monitored the brain activity of schoolchildren and found that those who played a real keyboard showed higher levels of activity across many connected brain regions. The result adds to a body of evidence that supports teaching children to play, and not merely to listen to, music.

③ The new work builds on an earlier study from 2016, which suggested that reading music from a page is slow and makes learners pay close attention to each note, whereas tapping along to a recording requires little thought. This active effort of linking symbols to sounds may make it easier for students to stay focused and remember new pieces.

④ To compare two ways of practising, the authors fitted 64 sensors to a soft cap and placed it on 40 children. The sensors recorded each child's brain activity while the child played a short tune on a keyboard or pressed a single key again and again. When the children played the tune, the sensors picked up robust_(b) brain connections linking auditory regions, which handle sound, and the motor cortex, which controls movement. Pressing a single key, by contrast, produced only minimal activity in these regions.

⑤ “When you press one key, your finger makes the same small movement every time, but when you play a tune, your hand has to reach, stretch and change position for each note,” says co-author Lena Moritz, a neuroscientist at Northfield University. She notes that children who have learned only on touch-screen apps often struggle to judge the (A) between notes, such as the gap between a low C and a high G.

⑥ Across many contexts, studies have shown that children learn better when they use their hands and ears together. Educational neuroscientist Tomas Berg says the new findings highlight the clear tie between movement and sound: “As you play a phrase, you listen to what you have produced and use your hands to correct it. That sound is then fed back into the (B), where it is processed again, strengthening the connection between an action and the sound it makes.” Too much reliance on screens, he adds, can hinder_(c) this loop.

⑦ Moritz notes that the findings do not mean technology is always a disadvantage. Apps and recordings can give children from poorer families access to teaching that they might not otherwise have. But skills fade when they are not used, says Aiko Sato, who studies learning and memory at a music school in Osaka. “If we never practise by ear, then our listening skills are going to diminish_(d) over time, whether it is memory or coordination.”

⑧ “Children who start early eventually_(e) play better, and they also concentrate better in other lessons,” Berg says. “I think there is a very strong case for giving young children real instruments in preschool and kindergarten, when they first learn what sounds are. There is something about engaging the hands and ears that really helps learning.”

問1 英文の内容に合うように、(a)～(e)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

The word/phrase absorb_(a) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. reject 2. emphasise 3. take in 4. give up

The word/phrase robust_(b) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. weak 2. strong 3. slow 4. rare

The word/phrase hinder_(c) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. reveal 2. reward 3. follow 4. obstruct

The word/phrase diminish_(d) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. lessen 2. widen 3. repair 4. confirm

The word/phrase eventually_(e) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. suddenly 2. in the end 3. by chance 4. fortunately

問2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(3)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) According to paragraph ④, which of the following statements is true?

1. Pressing a single key produced stronger activity than playing a tune.
2. The children wore the sensor caps for two years.
3. The motor cortex is responsible for hearing.
4. Playing a tune involved activity linking auditory and motor regions.

(2) According to paragraphs ⑦ and ⑧, which of the following can be implied?

1. Tablets should replace instruments in classrooms.
2. Music apps are harmful and should be banned.
3. Depending too much on apps can be harmful to learning.
4. Piano lessons are useful only for older children.

(3) What is the best title of the passage?

1. Why Children Should Stop Using Tablets
2. Real Instruments Give Young Brains a Workout
3. How to Choose a Piano Teacher
4. The History of the Brain Scanner

問3 英文の内容に合うように、(A)と(B)にあてはまる語句として最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(A)

1. colour 2. distance 3. volume 4. weight

(B)

1. sensor cap 2. school curriculum 3. auditory system 4. piano keyboard

大問IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑧は段落番号を表す。

※ 本文はTMPSオリジナルです。研究者・論文は架空です。

① Salt is ubiquitous_(a) in the modern diet. It is added to bread, soup, snacks and sauces so routinely that many people eat far more than they realise. Most health agencies advise adults to take in no more than about five grams a day. While that number is a practical compromise rather than a sharp scientific boundary, the advice to eat less salt fits well with what doctors know about blood pressure.

② The body needs sodium, the main element in salt, to send nerve signals, to move muscles, and to keep the right amount of water inside cells. The amounts involved are tiny, however: an adult could manage on less than one gram a day. In other words, a mineral that is essential in small doses becomes harmful in large ones, a pattern that is common in nutrition.

③ For most of history, salt was a prize rather than a worry. In inland regions far from the sea it was scarce_(b), and rulers taxed the mines and coastal pans that yielded_(c) it. Caravans carried it across deserts, and in some places a block of salt could be exchanged for a considerable amount of grain.

④ Salt also made long journeys possible. Before refrigerators existed, fish and meat were packed in salt to stop them from rotting, so sailors and travellers could carry food for months. Without this simple method, many voyages of exploration would have been impossible, and cities far from the coast would have eaten fresh fish only rarely.

⑤ The trouble began when salt became cheap. In the twentieth century, doctors noticed that in regions where people ate very salty diets, such as parts of northern Japan, high blood pressure and strokes were common. Later studies showed that cutting salt lowered blood pressure in many patients. Some people's blood pressure rises sharply when they eat salt, and researchers coined_(d) the term "salt-sensitive" to describe them.

⑥ It would be wrong, however, to conclude that less is always better. Athletes who sweat heavily and drink only plain water can dilute the sodium in their blood, which may cause headaches, confusion and, in extreme cases, collapse. Older people who follow very strict low-salt diets can face similar risks. In short, both too much and too little salt can cause problems.

⑦ Whether five grams is the ideal limit for everyone is still debated. Ellen Frost, a nutrition scientist, argued in a recent review that advice should be personalised: people with high blood pressure should cut their intake strictly, while healthy young adults who exercise a lot need not worry about small amounts. Her proposal is attractive, but it has not yet been confirmed by large long-term trials, so most agencies have kept the single figure.

⑧ Whichever view proves correct, a profound_(e) change can come from simple habits. Cooking at home lets people control how much salt goes into a meal, and herbs, lemon juice or the savoury flavour of a good stock can replace much of it. Taste buds adapt within a few weeks, and after that, foods that once seemed normal often taste far too salty.

問1 英文の内容に合うように、(a)～(e)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

The word/phrase ubiquitous_(a) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. hidden 2. widespread 3. poisonous 4. delicious

The word/phrase scarce_(b) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. plentiful 2. heavy 3. rare 4. pure

The word/phrase yielded_(c) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. produced 2. stored 3. hid 4. bought

The word/phrase coined_(d) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. repeated 2. banned 3. translated 4. invented

The word/phrase profound_(e) is closest in meaning to _____.

1. brief 2. deep 3. dull 4. sudden

問2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) According to paragraph ②, which of the following is true about sodium?

1. The body needs only small amounts of it.
2. It is produced by nerve cells.
3. It is harmful in any amount.
4. Adults need at least five grams of it a day.

(2) What is indicated in paragraphs ③ and ④?

1. Salt was cheaper inland than on the coast.
2. Sailors disliked salted food.
3. Refrigerators were invented to replace salt mines.
4. Salt was valuable in the past for both trade and food storage.

(3) What can be inferred from paragraphs ⑤ and ⑥?

1. Everyone's blood pressure rises when they eat salt.
2. Low-salt diets are best for everyone.
3. Both too much and too little salt can cause problems.
4. Athletes should avoid drinking water.

(4) According to paragraph ⑦, which of the following is true?

1. Frost's proposal has been proven by large trials.
2. Frost suggests that advice on salt should differ between individuals.
3. Most health agencies have already adopted personalised limits.
4. Healthy young adults must eat at least five grams of salt.

(5) Which of the following would be the best title for this article?

1. How Sailors Kept Fish Fresh
2. Salt: Why Both Too Much and Too Little Matter
3. The Case Against All Seasoning
4. Mining Salt in Deserts

大問 V 自由英作文問題

下記テーマについて、英語で自分の考えを述べなさい。書体は活字体でも筆記体でもよいが、解答は所定の範囲内に収めること。

The writing will be evaluated from the viewpoint of both quantity and quality. The evaluation will also consider whether what you write responds to the question.

You are expected to write one complete essay. Your essay should include an introduction, main text, AND conclusion. Please write as if you are writing for someone who has not read the topic question.

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems can now read medical images and suggest diagnoses with a high level of accuracy. While there may be many benefits, there may also be concerns. If given the choice, do you believe that hospitals should allow AI to make the final decision about a patient's diagnosis? Considering the medical, ethical, and social implications, discuss the potential positive and/or negative outcomes of using AI in medical diagnosis.

[解答欄] 19.8cm × 22行（次のページに解答用紙）

大問Ⅴ 解答用紙

19.8cm × 22行

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

(以上)