

英 語

順天堂大学医学部 2026 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。
2026 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 医学館が題材や数値・設定を変えて作成したオリジナル問題です。

試験時間の目安：40 分（本番の英語は 1 科目分の 60 分）

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
I （会話文）	1	7 分
II （評論）	2	7 分
III （社会・環境）	3	7 分
IV （科学記事）	4	7 分
V （自由英作文）	6	12 分

注意事項

- I ～IVは、各問いの選択肢（①～④）から最も適当なものを一つ選ぶ（マークシートを想定）。Vは英文を自分で書く。
- 本文・設問はすべて TMPS 医学館の書き下ろしで、実在の記事・番組からの引用ではない。
- Vは別紙に、導入・本論・結論を備えた一つのまとまった英文として書くこと。
- 解答・解説は、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。

I 会話文

次の会話文を読み、設問(1)～(6)に答えよ。

Host: Welcome to the show. Today we are joined by Dr. Lena Ortiz, a historian of maps. Dr. Ortiz, most of us think of a map as a neutral picture of the land. You disagree?

Ortiz: I do, although I admit my view is a little unorthodox. Every map is a set of choices. A mapmaker cannot show everything, so what is left out is just as telling as what is included.

Host: Could you give an example?

Ortiz: Certainly. On a famous sixteenth-century world map, Europe looks much larger than it really is. The mapmaker was not trying to compare countries fairly; he wanted sailors to be able to hold a straight course. Over time, however, people began to read the size of a place on the map as a statement about its importance. That is a classic case of a tool's original purpose being forgotten.

Host: So the distortion was deliberate?

Ortiz: Intentional, yes, but not sinister. It was a trade-off. No flat map can be perfectly accurate, because a sphere cannot be flattened without stretching it somewhere.

Host: What should ordinary readers take away from this?

Ortiz: A habit of asking who made the map, for whom, and why. Once you ask those questions, a map stops being a mere picture and becomes an argument that you can evaluate.

次の語句に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(1) The word *unorthodox* is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① unconventional ② unreliable ③ unpopular ④ unfinished

(2) The word *telling* is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① boring ② revealing ③ confusing ④ misleading

(3) The word *sinister* is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① careless ② temporary ③ harmless ④ evil

本文の内容に合うものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(4) What does Dr. Ortiz mean by saying that a map is "a set of choices"?

- ① Mapmakers should choose a better color for each country.
② Readers decide which parts of a map they want to believe.
③ What a map shows and what it omits both reflect decisions made by its maker.
④ A map becomes accurate only when many people choose the same design.

(5) According to Dr. Ortiz, why does Europe look so large on the sixteenth-century map?

- ① The mapmaker wanted to show that Europe was more important.
② The design was meant to help sailors keep a steady direction.
③ Sailors from Europe asked for the continent to be drawn larger.
④ A sphere cannot be flattened without making Europe larger.

(6) What is the main point Dr. Ortiz wants readers to remember?

- ① Flat maps should be replaced by globes in every school.
② Readers cannot trust any map, so they should draw their own.
③ Old maps should not be used because they are full of mistakes.
④ A map is best understood by asking who made it, for whom, and why.

II 評論

次の英文を読み、設問(1)～(6)に答えよ。

① We usually treat forgetting as a flaw. We apologize when we forget a name, and we buy gadgets and apps that help us remember more. Yet many memory researchers argue that forgetting is not

a failure of the brain but one of its most useful features.

② Consider what would happen if we retained every detail of every day. The brain would be cluttered with trivial facts, such as what you ate on a random Tuesday or the color of a stranger's coat, and finding anything important would become slow and difficult. By letting unused details fade, the brain keeps the information we actually rely on within easy reach. Studies of people with extraordinary memories suggest that remembering everything can even make it hard to think in general terms, because they get lost in particulars.

③ Forgetting may also help us move on. Painful memories tend to lose their emotional sharpness over time, which allows people to recover from loss without being constantly overwhelmed. This does not mean that forgetting is always benign: missing a medical appointment is a real problem. But the goal, researchers say, should not be a perfect memory. It should be a memory that keeps what matters and lets the rest go.

次の語句に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(1) The word retained is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① sold ② kept ③ forgot ④ organized

(2) The word trivial is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① painful ② complicated ③ surprising ④ unimportant

(3) The word benign is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① deliberate ② expensive ③ harmless ④ unusual

本文の内容に合うものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(4) Why does the author mention gadgets and apps in paragraph ①?

- ① To show how many people believe that forgetting is a problem
② To argue that technology can replace the human brain
③ To explain how researchers study memory
④ To suggest that apps are bad for the brain

(5) What can be inferred about people with extraordinary memories from paragraph ②?

- ① They are usually better at general reasoning than other people.
② They may find it hard to see the larger picture.
③ They tend to forget painful events more easily.
④ They rely less on important information.

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

- ① The danger of forgetting medical appointments
② How to build a perfect memory
③ Why a good memory also needs forgetting
④ Painful memories and how to erase them

III 社会・環境

次の英文を読み、設問(1)～(6)に答えよ。

- ① Cities are hotter than the countryside around them, a pattern known as the urban heat island

effect. Concrete and asphalt absorb sunlight during the day and release it slowly at night, so neighborhoods with little greenery can remain uncomfortably warm long after dark.

② A growing number of cities are therefore planting trees along their streets. Shade is the obvious benefit, but not the only one: leaves release water vapor, which cools the air around them. In one study of a mid-sized city, blocks with thick tree cover were on average about two degrees cooler on summer afternoons than blocks with few trees. The researchers cautioned, however, that the figure came from a single summer, and that other differences between neighborhoods, such as the number of parks nearby, might also play a role.

③ There are costs. Young trees need frequent watering, and their roots can damage sidewalks. Residents of lower-income areas, which often have the fewest trees, have sometimes worried that greener streets will raise rents and push them out. Planners say the answer is to involve residents in decisions from the start, rather than treating tree planting as a purely technical project.

次の語句に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(1) The word greenery is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① plants ② pollution ③ water ④ buildings

(2) The word cautioned is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① agreed ② expected ③ denied ④ warned

(3) The word purely is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① hardly ② entirely ③ rarely ④ carefully

本文の内容に合うものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(4) What does the author imply about the study in paragraph ②?

- ① It found that parks are more effective than trees.
② Its result may not be due to trees alone.
③ Its result proves that trees cool cities by two degrees.
④ It was carried out over many summers.

(5) Why are some residents of lower-income areas worried about tree planting?

- ① They fear that trees will make their streets too dark.
② They think trees cost more than they are worth.
③ They are afraid that a greener area may become too expensive for them to live in.
④ They believe that roots will damage their houses.

(6) Which of the following is the best summary of the passage?

- ① Trees cool cities, but their benefits are not guaranteed and their costs must be shared fairly.
② Trees should be planted only in wealthy neighborhoods.
③ Concrete is the main cause of rising rents in cities.
④ Heat island effects can be solved by planting a single tree.

IV 科学記事

次の英文を読み、設問(1)～(6)に答えよ。

- ① Crows have long had a reputation for intelligence, but one of their talents is more unusual: they

appear to remember individual human faces, and to hold a grudge. In a well-known experiment, researchers wearing a particular rubber mask captured and briefly held several crows on a university campus. Years later, crows that had never been captured scolded anyone wearing that mask, while ignoring people in other masks.

② The finding that crows which had not been captured also reacted is striking. It suggests that the birds learn from one another: young crows may pick up the reaction by watching their parents and neighbors, and then pass it on. Scientists who study animal cognition say that this kind of social learning, once thought to be rare outside humans, may be widespread.

③ Still, some caution is needed. Experiments on wild birds are hard to control, and the reaction could have been triggered by cues other than the face, such as clothing or the way a person walks. Researchers now try to rule out such factors by having the same person approach the crows wearing different masks.

次の語句に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(1) The word hold a grudge is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① keep angry feelings about a past wrong ② make a long speech ③ collect many objects ④ avoid other animals

(2) The word striking is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① obvious ② doubtful ③ remarkable ④ violent

(3) The word rule out is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① repeat ② eliminate ③ announce ④ discover

本文の内容に合うものを、それぞれ①～④から選べ。

(4) Why is the reaction of the crows that had never been captured surprising?

- ① It suggests that crows can learn from other crows rather than only from their own experience.
② It shows that crows can wear rubber masks.
③ It proves that crows cannot recognize faces.
④ It means that the experiment was not carried out on a campus.

(5) According to paragraph ③, which of the following is true?

- ① Experiments on wild birds are easier to control than those in laboratories.
② Researchers now believe that clothing has no effect on crows.
③ Researchers have stopped using masks in their experiments.
④ The reaction to the mask may have been caused by something other than the face.

(6) What is the best title for this passage?

- ① Why crows are dangerous to humans
② How crows remember faces and may teach one another
③ The history of rubber masks
④ Why wild birds should not be studied

V 自由英作文

次の問いについて、導入・本論・結論を備えた英文を一つ書け。
問題を読んでいない人に向けて書くこと。（目安：120語以上）

Some people say that a place, a person, or an object can quietly change the way we see ourselves. Think of one such place, person, or object from your own life. How did it change the way you see yourself and the way you act toward others? Please elaborate using specific examples from your life.

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