

英 語

金沢医科大学医学部 2024年度型 そっくり類題セット

※ これは金沢医科大学の入試問題ではありません。
2024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・地名・数値は架空です。

試験時間の目安：60分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
大問①（グラフ・5問）	2	5分
大問②（長文・20問）	3～	25分
大問③（長文・16問）	6～	25分（見直し5分）

注意事項

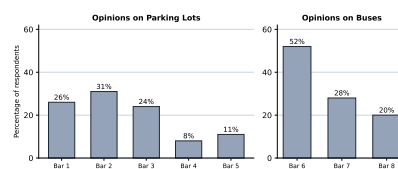
- 問題は大問①～③の全3題（解答番号1～41）である。すべて選択式で、解答番号に合う選択肢をマークする想定で解く。
- 設問文は本番と同じく英語。「2つ選べ」「3つ選べ」の設問は、設問文の指示に従う。
- 解答・解説は、解説ページ（TMPS 医学館の過去問解説図書館）に掲載している。

大問① グラフを読む（棒と選択肢・タイトル）

（本文は架空の都市についての TMPS オリジナルです）

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose ONE answer unless other instructions are given.

¶1 In a recent survey concerning what action the city council should take on parking lots and buses in the old town, it was found that most respondents (57%) support stopping new parking lots. This includes 26% who support stopping new lots and removing existing ones as soon as possible, and 31% who support stopping new lots but allowing existing ones to stay until they close. One in four (24%) say they would prefer new lots to be built, but that city money should no longer be used to support them. Fewer than one in ten respondents (8%) support using city money for new parking lots, and 11% have no opinion. Most people (52%) want to see diesel buses replaced with electric buses as soon as possible, even if doing so costs more in the short term. More than one in four (28%) would prefer to keep the current diesel buses running for as long as possible, and to deal with the costs and negative effects in the future. Fewer still (20%) feel that diesel buses do not need to be replaced by other kinds of buses.



The bars in the graphs show the percentage of support for various actions. Match the bars with the actions below.

Actions

- ① Stop building new parking lots but allow existing ones to stay.
- ② Use city money to support building new parking lots.
- ③ Replace diesel buses quickly and start using electric buses.
- ④ Stop building new lots and remove existing ones as soon as possible.
- ⑤ Allow new lots to be built but stop supporting them with city money.
- ⑥ Keep the current diesel buses running as long as possible.
- ⑦ Do not replace the current buses with other kinds of buses.

- 1 Which action matches Bar 1?
- 2 Which action matches Bar 3?
- 3 Which action matches Bar 6?
- 4 Which action matches Bar 7?
- 5 Choose the best title for the passage.

- ① How to Reduce Traffic in Old Towns
- ② Survey on Support for New Parking Lots and Diesel Buses
- ③ City Support for Parking and Public Transport
- ④ The Costs of Electric Buses for Small Cities
- ⑤ Public Opinion on the Benefits of Parking
- ⑥ A New Plan for Old Town Shopping

大問② 道に迷わない力と「自分の地図」

(本文はTMPSオリジナルです。団体・数値は架空です)

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose ONE answer unless other instructions are given. Boxes () in the passage indicate missing information.

¶1 Finding the way is the basic skill behind everything we do. (1) Anything you might want to reach—meeting a friend, getting to a new job, visiting a clinic, joining a trip—needs choosing and following the right route. Your freedom to move around, and your confidence in a new place, depend directly on how well you can read the world around you.

¶2 According to the Dunmore Transport Office, the average adult now opens a map app 34 times a day. A separate study estimates that a typical commuter follows the (2) route suggested by a phone on 92 percent of all trips, nearly twice as often as in 2012.

¶3 Instead of giving us confidence, this constant (3) guidance often leaves us helpless. Turn-by-turn directions have become a habit that wears down our own sense of place, leaving many people anxious that they will be lost the moment the battery dies. Instant access to maps of the whole world was supposed to make us bolder explorers, but instead many travelers feel that each (4) journey has become a task to be completed rather than an adventure.

¶4 Research from the Harlow Institute shows that the average driver loses 41 hours per year waiting at junctions while a phone recalculates a route, and a report from a national travel club found that 30 percent of a typical tourist's day is spent looking at a screen instead of at the place. Strikingly, only 62 percent of these visitors can later name the streets they walked. In other words, they take a three-day trip but spend almost a whole day looking at their phones. Half of them cannot even say which way is north.

¶5 For insight into our own time, we can look at how people found their way in other (5) ages. Sailors, merchants and pilgrims once drew sketch maps of the roads and coasts they knew, adding notes on rivers, hills and places to rest. A traveler's sketch map was more than a picture of a road. It was a record of (6) impressions: what the traveler saw, whom they met and which turns had been dangerous.

¶6 Widely used in a period when roads were poorly marked, the sketch map was a learning tool. Merchants swapped copies with one another and used them to (7) steer their own trading plans. Sketch maps were a doorway through which travelers talked with the world around them and with each other.

¶7 As a society, we could all benefit from a modern version of the sketch map. The media world of today is built around the latest (8) craze—the newest viral video, the hottest shopping street, and so on. Bringing back the sketch map would help us shift our relationship with places toward what is lasting and personal. It is time to [10] that a screen cannot replace our own sense of direction. Every minute [11] staring at a phone is a minute we cannot spend enjoying the view, meeting neighbors or noticing small details. [12] a map app is useful, it should not make every decision for us. Teachers could ask pupils to draw the way from home to school [13] they learn to notice the world around them.

¶8 Once our routes and notes become digital, they can be searched, sorted and saved to the cloud for safekeeping. Think of the result as a combination of a travel diary, a street map and a scrapbook—what I call an “Atlas of Your Own.” It is a multipurpose tool that can adapt to your changing needs. On vacation, it can record the places you loved. At work, it can help you plan every visit. At home, (9) it can help you keep track of the shops and clinics near you.

¶9 However you decide to use it, your Atlas is a private collection of places designed to serve a lifetime of

exploring and understanding, not just a single trip. It is a workshop where you can develop and refine your plans privately before sharing them with others. It is a studio where you can try out a route until (10) it is ready to be used on the road. As soon as you understand that we naturally use digital tools to extend our senses [14] the horizon, you will start to see Atlases everywhere. A calendar app extends your memory. A messaging app extends your voice, allowing a friend on another continent to [15] you in an instant. It is time to add digital notes of our own to these tools and to build up our natural abilities with their help.

6 (1) For the underlined sentence (1), find the MAIN VERB of the sentence.

① might ② want ③ reach ④ needs ⑤ meeting ⑥ getting ⑦ visiting ⑧ joining ⑨ choosing ⑩ following

Identify the most stressed vowel and then choose one word each that has the same vowel pronunciation.

Word Box

① cat ② rain ③ ear ④ more ⑤ sun ⑥ pin
⑦ heart ⑧ foot ⑨ chair ⑩ bird ⑪ food ⑫ nine

7 (2) route

8 (3) guidance

9 (4) journey

Choose the most appropriate answer.

10 [10]

① ignore ② recognize ③ invent ④ surrender ⑤ repeat

11 [11]

① spend ② spending ③ spent ④ is spent ⑤ to spend

12 [12]

① Because ② Although ③ Unless ④ So that ⑤ Despite

13 [13]

① even if ② as if ③ in case of ④ owing to ⑤ so that

14 [14]

① over ② beyond ③ between ④ without ⑤ during

15 [15]

① hear ② listen ③ sound ④ speak ⑤ tell

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning.

16 (5) ages

① birthdays ② periods ③ school years ④ regions ⑤ habits

17 (6) impressions

① prints ② feelings ③ costs ④ orders

18 (7) steer

① repair ② delay ③ direct ④ forget ⑤ borrow

19 (8) craze

- ① rule ② fashion ③ rumor ④ price

20 (9) What does it refer to?

- ① Atlas of Your Own ② combination ③ diary ④ street map ⑤ scrapbook ⑥ tool ⑦ cloud ⑧ vacation ⑨ work ⑩ home

21 (10) What does it refer to?

- ① workshop ② develop and refine ③ your plans ④ sharing ⑤ others ⑥ studio ⑦ route ⑧ horizon ⑨ road ⑩ Atlas

22 Based on the first three paragraphs, what is the primary consequence of the significant increase in daily use of map apps for the average person?

- ① improved confidence
② greater freedom of movement
③ better memory of streets
④ a weaker sense of place
⑤ fewer wrong turns

23 Based on paragraph 4, which statements are FALSE? Choose TWO answers.

- ① The average driver loses 41 hours per year waiting at junctions while a phone recalculates a route.
② A typical tourist spends most of the day looking at a screen.
③ Only 62 percent of visitors can later name the streets they walked.
④ On a three-day trip, visitors spend almost a whole day looking at their phones.
⑤ All of the visitors can say which way is north.

24 The author writes about the history of sketch maps primarily to _____.

- ① show that old maps were more accurate than apps
② explain why sailors needed maps
③ argue that digital tools should be banned
④ consider their potential value for finding our way today
⑤ describe the dangers of early travel

25 What is the main benefit of using an Atlas of Your Own?

- ① to find the fastest route every day
② to build a lifelong understanding of places
③ to plan a holiday more cheaply
④ to stop using digital tools
⑤ to impress friends with photos

大問③ 努力の価値が変わる一生（図つき）

（本文はTMPSオリジナルです。団体・人物・数値は架空です）

Read the passage below and answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose ONE answer unless other instructions are given. Boxes () in the passage indicate missing information.

¶1 Different parts of your body slow down at different rates—but they all slow down. For example, when sports scientists track a group’s sprint speed and jumping height over time, they report different sets of numbers for the two measures. To complicate matters, (1) they also find large differences between groups of people. Teenage swimmers, for example, recover faster than teenage rowers, and both groups recover faster than middle-aged swimmers. However, every group shows a decline with age.

¶2 Scientists also track other signs of fitness, such as heart rate, grip strength and balance. Sprint speed has its own course of decline with age; so [27] flexibility, among many others. As a result, there are many different fitness curves, not just one, and they all look somewhat different: some decline in a steady, almost straight line, while others curve downward, showing a faster rate of decline later on. Also, group differences aside, individuals (2) vary widely in how fit they are at the start and in how well they keep their fitness over time, so ranges are more informative than single curves. However, no matter which measure you look at or how many curves you combine, 70-year-olds are clearly less fit than 25-year-olds.

¶3 To some extent, the speed of this decline is up to you. The more regularly you train, the [28] your decline will be. For example, the heart-rate curve for regular runners is much flatter than the curve for people who rarely exercise. Yes, you will slow down, but you have a say in how much. That is a good thing, because the better you keep your fitness during your lifetime, the more enjoyable your free time can be. [29] it is important to remember that no matter how hard you train, you will not run faster at 60 than you did at 25, assuming you were in normal shape as a 25-year-old.

¶4 On a personal level, I have become more deliberate in my decisions about what to do and when. Over the summer, a few friends and I entered a mountain race, and I thought about whether to try the full distance. At age 50, could I still (3) keep pace with my younger teammates? Probably. Could I do the same seven years from now? Definitely not. So this race had to happen now or never, and I decided to go for it. I do not want to reach the end of my active years and realize that there were things I wanted to try but did not, when I was able to. Your ability to enjoy a sport depends on your body, but time also plays a part, because training takes many hours. Therefore, you had better use your best years while you still have them.

¶5 Here is the point: too many of us still imagine ourselves as being in our twenties, even though our real age is somewhere in our fifties, sixties, or even seventies. While it is admirable to feel young at heart, it is also necessary to be more realistic and honest about your body and how it is aging. [30] how young you feel at heart, you have to be mindful of your physical limits, and of how they are steadily affecting you as you get older.

¶6 I first started thinking about these things after the time I gave my father a bicycle and found that he simply could not ride it for more than ten minutes. All he really wanted to do at that point was sit on the porch and watch the road. I started noticing the same kind of thing with other older relatives, and I thought, These are my ancestors, so I am probably going to be that person, too, at some point. It occurred to me that everybody becomes like that eventually. As you get older, your fitness declines and your interests gradually narrow. When you are extremely old and weak, no matter what you once loved, just about all you can do is sit and drink tea. At that point, hard training is useless to you because all you need is a chair and a quiet afternoon. This was my conclusion: the value of hard physical effort declines with age.

¶7 It was also clear to me that [35]. When we are infants, we get very little out of hard effort. Babies are busy, true, but [36]. When you are a baby, [37]. In a way, [38]. The value of hard training is nearly zero at the very beginning and the very end of life.

¶8 What happens in between? When I was in my twenties, I could always find new ways to use my body. Effort in your twenties has a lot of value. When I looked at these three points—the baby, the twenty-something, and the old person—I realized that there must be a curve. In other words, if the horizontal axis on a graph represents your age, and the vertical axis represents the benefit you get from hard training, then if you plotted your potential benefit by age, you would see some kind of curve. Think of it this way: given the same number of training hours each year (let us say 300), you will get a lot more out of those hours at certain points in your life than at others.

¶9 The value of training changes over time, and it does so in a fairly predictable way: starting sometime in your twenties, your body begins to slow in a subtle way, causing a matching decline in the benefit you get from hard effort. This thought immediately suggested practical implications: if your capacity to benefit is higher at some ages than at others, then it makes sense to spend more of your hours at certain ages than at others. For example, because 300 hours have more value in your forties than in your seventies, and your goal is to get the most out of your body and your life, it is in your best interest to shift at least some of those hours from your seventies into your forties. For the same reason, it is in your best interest to shift some of them to your twenties and thirties, as well. Making these conscious shifts essentially creates a lifetime training plan that takes into account the changing value of effort.

¶10 Whenever you shift your hours, you are also shifting your rest. For example, instead of training about 6 hours a week throughout your working years (20–60 years old), some people would be better off training almost nothing in their early twenties, then gradually increasing their hours during their late twenties and thirties as their schedule frees up. Then they should train even more than 6 hours a week in their forties, and then slow down so that by age 60 they are down to about two hours a week.

¶11 Notice that I am being careful to say that some people would be better off doing this. Everybody's situation is different. For example, some people's favorite activities, such as easy walking, cost very little effort, and others do not require top fitness. How you should plan also depends on how fast your fitness falls from year to year, where you live, and how much free time you have. Because of all these variables, and all the possible combinations they produce, there is no one-size-fits-all rule. It makes sense to train harder at some ages than at others, so it makes sense to adjust your balance of effort and rest over the years accordingly.

[26] (1) What does they refer to?

- ① different parts
- ② different rates
- ③ different speeds
- ④ changes
- ⑤ different sets
- ⑥ sports scientists
- ⑦ two measures
- ⑧ numbers
- ⑨ differences
- ⑩ groups
- ⑪ people

Choose the most appropriate answer.

27 [27]

- ① do ② does ③ have ④ has ⑤ as

28 [28]

- ① slower ② steeper ③ farther ④ shorter ⑤ sooner

29 [29]

- ① Because ② Even so, ③ Whereas ④ Therefore, ⑤ Instead,

30 [30]

- ① Whatever ② Although ③ No matter ④ Whether ⑤ Regardless

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning.31 (2) vary

- ① differ ② repeat ③ end ④ hide ⑤ agree

32 (3) keep pace with

- ① go as fast as ② wait for ③ compete against ④ explain to ⑤ be afraid of

33 In paragraph 4, the author most likely mentions the example of the mountain race at age 50 to illustrate _____.

- ① the possible dangers of racing at an advanced age
② the way the author's body has changed over the years
③ the importance of doing things while your body still allows it
④ how the fear of future regret can affect your mental health
⑤ the role time plays in being able to enjoy a sport

34 According to paragraph 6, which experience prompted the author to start thinking about the value of hard effort?

- ① buying a bicycle for the first time
② winning a mountain race
③ realizing the importance of family and ancestors
④ sitting on the porch and watching the road
⑤ giving his father a bicycle and seeing that he could not use it

Complete the sentences in paragraph 7. Use each answer only once.

- ① the strength of a newborn is very similar to that of the very old
② it is not as if they train their muscles on purpose
③ the same curve must also apply to the beginning of life
④ there is nothing you enjoy more than being carried

35 Which completes the sentence with the box [35]?

36 Which completes the sentence with the box [36]?

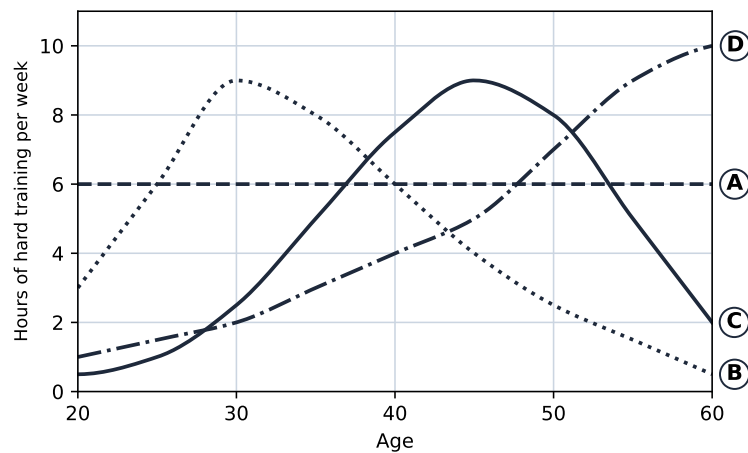
37 Which completes the sentence with the box [37]?

38 Which completes the sentence with the box [38]?

39 Based on the author's position on the changing value of training, it can be implied that you should _____. Choose TWO answers.

- ① shift some training hours from your seventies into your forties
- ② make an effort to train harder after you retire
- ③ cut back training in your youth and rest instead
- ④ spread training evenly across all stages of life
- ⑤ put most of your hours into your sixties
- ⑥ do more of your hard training in your thirties than in your eighties

40 Choose the line that best represents the author's suggested training plan as described in paragraph 10.



- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D

41 This passage is mainly about the _____.

- ① role of genetics in determining fitness
- ② unavoidable decline of the body that comes with aging
- ③ importance of competition in later life
- ④ way coaches measure fitness in groups
- ⑤ changing value of physical effort with age and how to plan for it

終