

英 語

慶應義塾大学医学部 2026 年度型 そっくり類題セット

※ これは慶應義塾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・小問の構成・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・団体は架空です。

試験時間の目安：90 分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
I（屋上のミツバチ・15 問）	2-4	38 分
II（選択肢が多すぎる問題・17 問）	5-8	52 分（Q17 に 12 分）

注意事項

1. 問題は 大問 I・II の全 2 題である。
2. 字数・語数の指定がある場合は、これを守ること（句読点は字数に含める。語数は単語の数）。
3. 選択問題は、指定された番号または記号を解答欄に書くこと。
4. 最後のページは下書き用紙である。必要に応じて使ってよい。
5. 本セットの解答・解説は、下記の TMPS 医学館の解説ページに掲載している。

解答・解説：<https://tmpls-1489.com/coaching/english/keio-2026/>

I 次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。（*印の語には注があります）

① Cities are built for people, but we are not their only residents. They are also full of small lives that we seldom notice. **[A]**, urban pollinators—bees, butterflies and hoverflies*—carry pollen from flower to flower even between the buildings, and without them many city gardens would give no fruit. Appreciating how they survive among the concrete can in turn show us how what we plant for ourselves—whether a park or a window box—can be of vital importance to **[B]**.

② **(a)** dawn on a cool Saturday in Osaka, after a night of rain that left the pavements gleaming*, I was one of about fifteen people who gathered **(b)** small groups outside a station and climbed the stairs of an old office building. Back **(c)** the 1970s, its roof had been a place to dump broken air conditioners; now it is covered with flower boxes, herbs and a row of white wooden hives. (あ) Although the garden was first created to make the roof more pleasant for office workers, it is now home to thousands of bees, too.

③ Led **(d)** a beekeeper, we took part in a forty-minute tour about the honeybee. The tour is called “The Dancing Map,” a name that comes from how worker bees seem to dance for fun when they return to the hive, when in fact they are telling their sisters where to find flowers. This tour is the latest **(e)** a series of events run by the Rooftop Bee Club, a partnership between two local people: a primary-school teacher and a florist.

④ “We wanted to change how people feel about insects in the city,” the teacher told me. “We were mainly interested in the small creatures that people tend to be afraid of. (い) We wondered how we could turn this into a bigger conversation and perhaps show the bees’ side of things.” For each tour, the two organisers study the insects closely, learning **(f)** beekeepers, scientists and the neighbours who live beside the hives.

⑤ Although many city people dislike insects, others form friendships with them. One woman who lives beneath the roof has watched the hives from her window almost every day. **[C]**, she is so familiar with them that she has names for individual queens, such as “Hanako” for a particularly old one.

⑥ “It is easy to see bees as simple honey machines,” said the florist, “but a hive has its own busy society, with jobs and rules of its own that we influence but cannot control.” Indeed, on “The Dancing Map,” she describes the bees as (う) “our small neighbours.”

⑦ We had not yet seen a single bee leave the hive as we reached the far corner of the roof, a quiet space behind the water tanks. (え) There the hum of the wings was louder than the traffic, and now and then it was broken by the click of the beekeeper’s tools.

⑧ Finally we reached the flower boxes, where the bees gather at the end of a warm morning. One bee was pushing deep into a tiny blossom, but there were no butterflies yet. Then, in the corner of a lavender bush, my camera caught the glint of a transparent wing.

⑨ “We don’t take you to a secret place,” the florist said. “All the flowers you see are ones you could pass on any day. (お) Just looking more closely and more slowly can show you something remarkable.”

⑩ Throughout the tour, the organisers raise questions about our assumptions about insects and how humans have changed the world around them, whether by planting gardens or by pouring concrete.

⑩ The morning ended beside a small rooftop pond, fed by rainwater from the building's roof, with the glass towers of the business district reflected in its surface. (か) In the countryside, bees would drink at ponds like this; here, human design has created a new place for them to live. The Rooftop Bee Club asks that we notice our part in this shared city, and perhaps (き) think twice about what we plant: it could be another creature's next meal.

*hoverfly : a small flying insect that looks like a bee and feeds on flowers *gleam : shine brightly, especially with reflected light

問1 パラグラフ①では urban pollinators はどのように説明されているか、日本語25字以内で書きなさい。

問2 パラグラフ①の空欄 **A** に入るのに最もふさわしい語句はどれか、選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. For example
2. However
3. As a result
4. Nevertheless

問3 パラグラフ①の空欄 **B** に入るのに最もふさわしい語はどれか、選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. me
2. them
3. us
4. you

問4 パラグラフ②～④の空欄 **(a)** ～ **(f)** に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。なお、選択肢は文頭にくる語もすべて小文字で始めてあり、同じ語を複数回使用してよいものとする。

1. at
2. by
3. for
4. from
5. in
6. of
7. on
8. with

問5 パラグラフ②の下線部(あ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問6 パラグラフ③によると、“The Dancing Map”というツアー名は、ミツバチのどのような行動に由来しているか、日本語25字以内で書きなさい。

問7 パラグラフ④の下線部(い)を this が何を指すかを明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

問8 パラグラフ⑤の空欄 C に入るのにふさわしい語句はどれか、選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. As a result
2. By contrast
3. Likewise
4. Nevertheless

問9 パラグラフ⑥の下線部(う)について、ミツバチをなぜこのように呼ぶのか、日本語70字以内で説明しなさい。

問10 パラグラフ⑦の下線部(え)を louder を使わずに同じ意味になるように英語で書き換えなさい。

問11 パラグラフ⑧をこの記事の筆者が書いた目的は何か、選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. To explain how honey is produced and sold.
2. To emphasise the dangers of keeping bees in a city.
3. To show interesting details of how bees behave in the garden.
4. To argue that butterflies are more useful than bees.
5. To describe the rooftop as a place for office workers to relax.

問12 パラグラフ⑨の下線部(お)を15語以内の英語で同じ意味になるように書き換えなさい。

問13 パラグラフ⑩の趣旨は何か。選択肢から選んで、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

1. The tour explains how insects change cities without human involvement.
2. The tour teaches practical ways of removing insects from buildings.
3. The tour invites people to reconsider their assumptions about insects and human influence.
4. The tour encourages people to admire insects and forget how humans have affected them.

問14 パラグラフ⑪の下線部(か)を here がどのような場所を指しているかが分かるようにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問15 パラグラフ⑪の下線部(き)には、筆者のどのような懸念と主張が込められていると考えられるか、本文の内容に基づいて40語以内の英語で説明しなさい。

II 次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Few things about modern shopping seem more obvious than the idea that more choice is better. Walk into any large supermarket and you will find dozens of kinds of bread and hundreds of kinds of cheese. And (1) it is possible that the most confused shoppers never appear in the statistics at all: according to one small survey, a common reason people give for leaving a shop with nothing is ...that they could not decide.

You might assume the explanation is straightforward: we are happier when we can find exactly what we want. ア. A wider range of options often leaves people less satisfied with what they finally choose. Shoppers today spend far longer comparing products than shoppers did a generation ago. (2) “The main finding is that people with more options spend a lot more time deciding and a lot less time enjoying what they chose,” says a consumer researcher at a business school. But “the amount of money they spend is pretty much exactly the same.”(3) さらに、調査は、最も多くの選択肢があると感じている人ほど、結局は最初の選択に戻る人が多いことも示している。

What is going on? Part of the answer is simple arithmetic. As the number of options grows, the number of possible comparisons grows even faster, and so does the chance that we will imagine something better that we could have picked. But it is also a result of how shopping itself has changed. (4) In earlier eras, when shops were small and sold mostly local goods, choosing could certainly be tiring—but it ended when the shelves ended.

But in the age of online shopping, イ. We live in an “endless aisle,” as one retail analyst puts it. There is always another product, another review, another discount, and a few more clicks mean you can easily compare another dozen items at home, on holiday, or on the train. The result, ウ, is feeling stuck: we are each limited human beings, with limited time and attention, trying to judge an unlimited number of options. We feel a social pressure to make “the best choice,” at home and at work, but that is not just really difficult; エ.

(5) With so many alternatives pulling at us, it is hardly surprising that we keep one eye on the choices we did not make. But psychological research suggests that this kind of regret actually lowers satisfaction (not to mention making us slower). So (6) the ironic result of having more choice is that we enjoy what we pick less than if we had been offered fewer options. Psychologists describe this as a problem of “mental load”: worry and doubt (a) on the mind, thereby (b) judgment. When you are overwhelmed, you are more likely to choose badly—agreeing to things you do not want, or (c) hours to trivial details instead of what matters. A vicious circle (d) in: your worry about choosing leaves you even more overwhelmed than before.

Arguably worst of all, this mindset (e) into our free time—so that even a quiet evening can (f) into hours of comparing reviews and ranking things, as if leisure itself should be “efficient.” “The most harmful thing is this habit of applying ratings to parts of life that should, by their nature, be free of them,” argues a food writer who runs a popular cooking blog. She watched it happen to her own hobby. “I used to cook for friends just for fun,” she says. “But now the posting and rating has become its own オ.”

If there is a solution to the problem of too much choice, other than a limit on how many products a shop may sell, it may lie in (g) in mind just how little the “perfect” choice matters. Historically, the

clearest sign of wealth was having plenty to choose from: (7) a table with many dishes, a wardrobe with many coats, was proof that a household could afford to be picky. Now, the sheer number of options is available to nearly everyone, and its value has fallen.

To see how odd it is to value sheer variety, consider a story about a baker. Early in her career, the baker “was not very good at it: the loaves were often too dark, and she was slow.” Still, customers were happy to pay and to leave a small tip. As she got better and faster, though, they complained about the price and stopped tipping. You would think they would value fresh bread on the table sooner. But what they really wanted was カ—even if it meant a longer wait. (8) 私たちは、商品だけでなく、自分の人生までも、選択肢の数で評価してしまいがちだ: we measure the worth of a life not by what we choose but by how many doors we keep open. We live restless lives, at least in part, because keeping every option open makes us feel safe. To put it mildly, this makes no sense. Perhaps we would stop long enough to see (9) that—if we were not so afraid of missing out.

Q1 Regarding the underlined part marked (1), what is the author’s point? Select the most suitable option from A~E and mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. Shopping surveys have produced very different results.
- B. The number of overwhelmed shoppers may be even larger than the figures suggest.
- C. Shoppers tend to exaggerate how confused they are.
- D. Shoppers may not be entirely honest in their answers.
- E. There has been only one survey on why people leave stores empty-handed.

Q2 Select the most suitable option from A~D to fill the space marked ア. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. And that’s partly true
- B. And you’d be absolutely right
- C. But in fact the opposite is often true
- D. But it’s not a new idea

Q3 What is the main point of the underlined part marked (2)? Select the most suitable option from A~E and mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. Shoppers have become more careless with money.
- B. Stores earn more when they offer fewer products.
- C. More choice makes decisions slower but does not raise spending.
- D. Shoppers are happier when prices are lower.
- E. Shopping habits differ widely between men and women.

Q4 Translate the underlined sentence marked (3) into English.

Q5 Translate the underlined sentence marked (4) into Japanese.

Q6 Select the most suitable option from A～D to fill the space marked イ. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. stores are smaller
- B. customers are younger
- C. the limit has disappeared
- D. the shelves are the same

Q7 Select the most suitable option from A～D to fill the space marked ウ. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. rarely
- B. predictably
- C. gradually
- D. unexpectedly

Q8 Select the most suitable option from A～E to fill the space marked エ. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. It's a question of money
- B. It's a minor problem
- C. It's often impossible, because no one can compare everything
- D. It's something anyone can learn quickly
- E. It's a problem only for older people

Q9 Regarding the underlined sentence marked (5), what does the author mean? Select the most suitable option from A～D and mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. Having many alternatives makes people think about the options they did not choose.
- B. Because shops are crowded, people often get tired.
- C. Few people notice that they are being watched.
- D. People are surprised to find that they have too many alternatives.

Q10 Translate the underlined sentence marked (6) into Japanese.

Q11 Select the most suitable verb from the list below to fill each of the spaces marked (a) ～ (g). Change the form of the verb where necessary, and write your answers on the answer paper. Do not select any of the words more than once.

bury cloud devote drift keep
lend melt set spread weigh

Q12 Select the most suitable option from A～D to fill the space marked オ. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. reward
- B. burden
- C. gift
- D. secret

Q13 Regarding the underlined part marked (7), in what sense was “plenty to choose from” a sign of wealth? Explain in Japanese in about 40 characters.

Q14 Select the most suitable option from A~D to fill the space marked カ. Mark the letter on your answer paper.

- A. for the baker to take extra care not to burn the bread
- B. to see the baker putting in time and effort
- C. to be sure of getting their bread quickly
- D. to avoid having to pay a tip

Q15 Translate the underlined part marked (8) into English.

Q16 What does the underlined word marked (9) refer to? Explain in English in under 20 words.

Q17 When you have too many things to choose from, how do you decide? Write about 80 words in English to explain what you do and why. In your answer, you do not need to refer to the ideas in the passage.

下書き用紙

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