TMPS医学館　過去問解説図書館

英　語

近畿大学医学部　2026年度型
そっくり類題セット

※ これは近畿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：60分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
(A) 語彙・文法（4問）	1	4分
(B) 下線部の同義（2問）	1	2分
(C) 段落の空所補充（9問）	3	6分
(D)(E) 長文1（8問）	4	8分
(F)(G) 長文2（8問）	6	10分
(H) 長文3（8問）	8	18分（見直し5分）

注意事項

1. 問題は(A)〜(H)の全8題（設問番号(1)〜(39)）である。すべて選択式で、マークシートに解答する想定で解く。
2. (A)〜(C)の選択肢はア〜エ、(D)〜(H)の選択肢はア〜オである。
3. 本文は(C)(D)(F)(H)の段落ごとに示す。(E)(G)(H)は本文の内容に関する設問である。
4. 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。

(A)

Complete the following sentences with the best word.　空所に入る最も適切な語を、ア〜エから一つ選べ。

(1) The new intern soon got the [1] of the filing system.

ア habit　イ cause　ウ edge　エ hang

(2) A: "The printer keeps jamming."
B: "Then we'd better [2] it before the report is due."
ア repair　イ hurt　ウ damage　エ spoil

(3) She was nervous, but she decided to [3] the challenge.
ア accept　イ expect　ウ except　エ access

(4) The two friends met in secret to [4] a plan for the surprise party.
ア heal　イ hang　ウ hatch　エ hide

(B)

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase. 下線部と意味が最も近いものを、ア〜エから一つ選べ。

(5) The newly appointed director <u>turned a blind eye to</u> the problem.
ア examined　イ reported　ウ solved　エ ignored

(6) He decided to <u>bite the bullet</u> and sign the contract.
ア cancel the deal
イ accept an unpleasant task and face it
ウ hesitate for a while
エ celebrate the agreement

(C)

Complete the following paragraphs with the best word. 次の3つの段落の空所(7)〜(15)に入る最も適切な語（句）を、ア〜エから一つずつ選べ。

During deep sleep the brain replays the events of the day at high speed, and researchers believe that this nightly rehearsal [7] fragile new memories. The slow waves seen on a sleeping person's brain scan are [8] the process—they seem to coordinate the replay between distant regions. [9], why some memories are replayed far more often than others is still a mystery.

Farmers in dry regions lose up to half of their irrigation water before it ever reaches a plant's roots. One simple remedy is to [10] the water directly onto the soil beside each plant, a little at a time. Engineers have been [11] on cheap plastic pipes that last for decades. In field trials, farms using the pipes managed to [12] back their water use by a third while their harvests stayed the same. A few more seasons of data should [13] us persuade skeptical local governments.

A large hospital is like an [14]—hundreds of specialists must play their parts at exactly the right moment for the whole to work. And just as a conductor studies every instrument, hospital managers have spent years [15] the small delays that spoil the performance.

(7)

ア neglects　イ dissolves　ウ consolidates　エ postpones

(8)

ア central to　イ tired of　ウ free from　エ blind to

(9)

ア Likewise　イ Besides　ウ Thus　エ Yet

(10)

ア relieve　イ assume　ウ deliver　エ absorb

(11)

ア resting　イ working　ウ sitting　エ standing

(12)

ア break　イ stand　ウ cut　エ pass

(13)

ア help　イ permit　ウ encourage　エ enable

(14)

ア oven　イ ostrich　ウ island　エ orchestra

(15)

ア erasing　イ borrowing　ウ tracing　エ ignoring

(D)

Find the underlined words in the passage and choose the best substitute. 本文（長文1）の下線部(16)〜(18)に最も近い意味のものを、ア〜オから一つずつ選べ。

P1: Harborview Port Authority said on Monday that it has begun using small inspection drones to check its cranes, storage tanks, and the undersides of its piers. After a quiet trial last year that produced convincing results, the drones are now flown every morning at all three terminals, about a month sooner than planned. Port manager Teresa Ohlsson said the program had "paid for itself faster than anyone expected." A crane check that once kept two climbers busy for a full day now takes a drone about forty minutes.

P2: The port employs hundreds of engineers, dock workers, and safety officers, and much of their time goes into walking, climbing, and writing up routine checks. Replacing even part of that effort frees up a sizeable [16] amount of staff time. The drones photograph welds and rust patches, measure the thickness of paint coatings, and flag [17] the cranes that most urgently need repair. This last function, ranking equipment by urgency, may change how the port plans its maintenance budget. Crucially, however, the drones do not decide anything on their own: every flagged item goes to a human engineer, who approves or rejects the repair. The system clears away the legwork, not the responsibility.

P3: A question often raised about this kind of technology concerns the privacy of the images it collects. Ohlsson addressed it directly, saying that the footage is stored on port computers and deleted after ninety days. "No image is shared with contractors or sold to outside companies." This is quite unlike many commercial drone services, which keep customers' images on remote servers. As a result, busy facilities such as ports have shown keen [18] interest in "closed" systems that keep data on site. The authority is not launching a service for the public; it is building a tool for its own staff, to help them do their work more safely.

(16) Which choice is closest in meaning to sizeable in paragraph 2 (P2)?
ア tiny　イ costly　ウ large　エ hidden　オ late

(17) Which choice is closest in meaning to flag in paragraph 2 (P2)?
ア repair　イ insure　ウ remove　エ mark　オ weigh

(18) Which choice is closest in meaning to keen in paragraph 3 (P3)?
ア mild　イ accidental　ウ reluctant　エ eager　オ brief

(E)

Choose the best answer to the following: 本文（長文1）の内容に関する設問(19)〜(23)に答えよ。ア〜オから一つ選べ。

(19) According to the passage, why did the port begin using the drones?
ア to replace all of its engineers
イ to attract tourists to the terminals
ウ to cut down the routine inspection work done by staff
エ to sell the footage to contractors
オ to train new crane operators

(20) Which of the following does the passage NOT say the drones do?

ア flag the equipment that most urgently needs repair
イ save staff time on routine checks
ウ photograph welds and rust patches
エ measure the thickness of paint coatings
オ approve the repairs they recommend

(21) Which of the following statements is best supported by the information provided in the passage?

ア The drones cost more than the port had planned.
イ The drones were put into daily use sooner than planned.
ウ The drones were built by the port itself.
エ The drones are flown at only one terminal.
オ The trial program was widely publicized.

(22) According to the passage, how does the port address concerns about the images the drones collect?

ア It stores the footage on its own computers and deletes it after ninety days.
イ It publishes the images in a public app.
ウ It sells the footage to outside companies.
エ It stores the images on remote servers.
オ It lets contractors keep copies.

(23) According to the passage, what is a practical outcome of using the drones?

ア Dock workers have lost their jobs.
イ Engineers no longer have to approve repairs.
ウ The port now competes with commercial drone firms.
エ The port now offers drone services to the public.
オ Equipment checks that once took a day now take much less time.

(F)

Find the underlined words or phrase in the passage and choose the best substitute. 本文（長文2）の下線部(24)〜(26)に最も近い意味のものを、ア〜オから一つずつ選べ。

P1: City officials in Mizuho announced on Friday that 61.2 percent of residents aged 15 and over used a public library at least once last year, the highest share since the survey began in 2003. Officials said the rise came largely on the strength of [24] a wave of reading cafés opened inside branch libraries, and that the figure shows the fall in visits caused by the pandemic has almost disappeared. The rate is estimated from a questionnaire sent to randomly chosen households. The lowest share on record, 44.0 percent, was seen in 2009, when many branches shortened their hours after the global financial crisis.

P2: In the years that followed, the share rose steadily, reaching a peak of 58.5 percent in 2018. Then the pandemic struck, and the rate plunged [25] to 49.0 percent in 2020. It recovered to 52.5 percent the next year and 56.1 percent in 2022. According to a city official, the "reading boom" that lures [26] new users is expected to continue for some time.

P3: The city sampled 2,400 households in nine districts. Use among women was 65.2 percent and among men 56.9 percent. By age, residents aged 60 and over scored 72.6 percent, while those aged 15 to 29 scored 48.3 percent. The riverside districts had a rate of 66.0 percent, and the hillside districts 52.1 percent. The rate among school pupils, who were surveyed through their schools, was 91.4 percent.

P4: As of the end of March, the share of children holding a library card was 84 percent, up two points from last year. "More people now enjoy reading," Mayor Hideko Arai said at a news conference. She added that the city "will provide careful support, in cooperation with schools, for those who have not yet visited a library."

(24) Which choice is closest in meaning to on the strength of in paragraph 1 (P1)?
ア in front of　イ ahead of　ウ instead of　エ because of　オ in spite of

(25) Which choice is closest in meaning to plunged in paragraph 2 (P2)?
ア stayed level　イ dropped sharply　ウ rose slightly　エ changed hands　オ ran out

(26) Which choice is closest in meaning to lures in paragraph 2 (P2)?
ア attracts　イ tires　ウ bores　エ frightens　オ blocks

(G)

Choose the best answer to the following: 本文（長文2）の内容に関する設問(27)〜(31)に答えよ。ア〜オから一つ選べ。

(27) According to the passage, how did the pandemic affect library use?
ア It doubled the number of cafés.
イ It permanently closed the branches.
ウ It lowered the rate for a time.
エ It raised the rate for a time.
オ It had no visible effect.

(28) According to the passage, which of the following years previously marked the high point of

the library-use rate?

ア 2003　イ 2009　ウ 2018　エ 2020　オ 2024

(29) Which of the following statements is best supported by the information provided in the passage?

ア Residents under 30 use libraries more than those over 60.

イ The rate was calculated from library lending records.

ウ Men use libraries more than women do.

エ Cafés were opened in every public school.

オ The city plans to support people who have not yet used a library.

(30) According to the passage, which of the following groups showed the highest rate of library use?

ア women　イ residents aged 15 to 29　ウ residents of the riverside districts　エ men　オ school pupils

(31) According to the passage, what factor contributed to the lowest rate of library use in the past decade?

ア a shortage of books

イ branch closings in 2009

ウ the reading cafés

エ the pandemic

オ the global financial crisis

(H)

Choose the best answer to the following: 本文（長文3）の内容に関する設問(32)〜(39)に答えよ。ア〜オから一つ選べ。

P1: Sound can carry a message as clearly as color. The chirp of the Luma cricket, a half-inch insect that lives in the mossy forests of Luma Island, declares, "This patch is mine, and I am strong!" And the claim is no bluff: a male with a loud, rapid chirp can usually win a wrestling match against a rival.

P2: Insects that call to attract mates mostly stick to one fixed pattern, such as the steady three-note trill of the field cricket, because a predictable call is easy for a mate to recognize. But the Luma crickets, which differ from one forest to the next, break from this cautious approach. Some chirp in rapid bursts, others in long, slow trills, and a few add a click at the end.

P3: About 6,000 years ago the species sounded fairly uniform. But as lava flows cut the forest into separate patches, the crickets, cut off from one another, followed different evolutionary paths. Why did they come to sing in so many ways? Dr. Pavel Noor of Kestrel University has studied this question, and he recently concluded that the songs were shaped by two pressures at once: attracting mates and escaping notice by enemies.

P4: Noor suspected that, over many generations, crickets in forests crowded with parasitic flies evolved shorter, quieter songs, while crickets in fly-free forests evolved longer, more elaborate ones. Such a trade-off makes sense in a world of natural selection. Males that sing elaborate songs win more females, but they can afford to do so only where the danger is small.

P5: Noor and a colleague tested the idea by recording nine song types, playing each from a hidden speaker in an open field, and counting the visitors. Speakers playing the most elaborate songs drew females within minutes, but they also drew flies, up to twelve times as many as speakers playing plain songs. Plain songs drew fewer visitors of both kinds.

P6: What really matters, though, is who is listening. Animals hear differently. Female crickets hear only a narrow band of pitches, while bats detect very high pitches that crickets cannot. "Many different listeners pay attention to a song," Noor says, "so the question is, who shapes it?" He found that, among the animals that listen for the crickets, only the flies react to the whole range of song types. The flies, he says, have probably been the crickets' main enemy for ages, and the simpler songs evolved in response.

P7: But there is more to a song than its length or pitch, and the crickets' evolution takes advantage of that, too. Some males with songs of the same length are more rhythmic than others. And while flies are good at locating any loud call, they are not so good at noticing differences in rhythm. So the rhythm of the song must be about something else, Noor thought. He found that the females' ears are tuned to judge rhythm, which he theorized is involved in choosing mates: females prefer males with the steadiest beat.

P8: From an evolutionary perspective, the crickets were lucky, since showy traits that help males attract a mate often make them more vulnerable to enemies. Male tree frogs that call loudly from the tops of reeds are heard by every female within a mile, but also by every snake. Not so with the steadiest crickets, which get to have it both ways: their rhythm attracts mates while their plain pitch keeps the flies away. They did not have to give up safety for love.

(32) What is the main point put forward in paragraph 1 (P1)?

ア Crickets sing only at night.

イ Island insects are rarely heard.

ウ Sound can carry a clear message.
エ Small insects are never dangerous.
オ Loud sounds are always a sign of danger.

(33) What is implied in paragraph 2 (P2) by the phrase ”cautious approach” in describing most calling insects’ signaling methods?
ア They call more quietly than other insects.
イ They avoid making any sound.
ウ They change their calls often.
エ They imitate other insects.
オ They rely on a single predictable call.

(34) According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the effects observed when the recordings were played in the field?
ア The flies approached only the speakers that played plain songs.
イ Only the loudest speakers were visited by any animal.
ウ Females avoided every speaker that played a recording.
エ The number of visitors did not depend on the song type.
オ The speakers playing more elaborate songs drew more females and also more flies.

(35) Based on the first three paragraphs (P1-P3), which statement below most accurately describes the relationship between the crickets’ songs and their evolutionary history?
ア All insects that call change their songs after lava flows.
イ The crickets’ songs were designed only to scare off flies.
ウ The crickets began to differ in song after their forest was split, which is unusual among insects that call to attract mates.
エ The crickets already sang in many different ways before the lava flows.
オ The crickets in different forests kept identical songs because they stayed in contact.

(36) In paragraph 4 (P4), what is Noor’s theory of the relationship between song and danger?
ア Songs are determined by weather alone.
イ Crickets with the quietest songs had the most offspring.
ウ Crickets living in larger groups sang less.
エ Song length and danger from flies are unrelated.
オ Where flies were few, longer and more elaborate songs evolved; where flies were many, shorter, quieter songs did better.

(37) Which of the following points is NOT made in paragraph 6 (P6)?
ア The simpler songs evolved mainly in response to flies.
イ Bats are the most dangerous enemy of the crickets.
ウ Bats can detect very high pitches.
エ Female crickets hear a narrow band of pitches.
オ Many kinds of listeners pay attention to cricket songs.

(38) What is the rhetorical point of the word ”But” at the beginning of paragraph 7 (P7)?

ア Flies cannot hear the crickets at all.

イ Pitch and length are only part of the story; rhythm matters too.

ウ Rhythmic songs always attract more flies.

エ The crickets’ songs change as they grow older.

オ Females ignore songs completely.

(39) What is the logic in comparing the crickets to tree frogs in paragraph 8 (P8)?

ア to illustrate that showy traits usually carry a cost, which the steadiest crickets avoid

イ to show that tree frogs sing better than crickets

ウ to imply that frogs also use rhythm to avoid snakes

エ to suggest that crickets are more visible than frogs

オ to claim that frogs and crickets share the same enemies

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