

英 語

北里大学医学部 2024 年度型 そっくり類題セット

※ これは北里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・演説は架空です。

試験時間の目安：70 分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
第 I 問（長文・14 問）	2～	25 分
第 II 問（空所補充・10 問）	5	8 分
第 III 問（文挿入・1 問）	6	2 分
第 IV 問（内容把握・2 問）	6	5 分
第 V 問（空所補充・5 問）	8	4 分
第 VI 問（会話・6 問）	8	8 分
第 VII 問（整序・6 問）	10	6 分（見直し 12 分）

注意事項

- 問題は第 I 問～第 VII 問の全 7 題（解答番号 1～44）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。
- 各問題の選択肢のうち質問に適した答えを一つだけ選ぶこと。
- 第 VI 問の問 1・第 VII 問は、各選択肢を一度しか使えない。
- 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。

第I問

次の英文は架空の「土壌サミット」での演説の一部です。この英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

[1] No matter where we live, we all depend on the soil beneath our feet. Nearly every meal begins in the ground. Healthy soil stores more carbon than all of the world's forests together, and it cleans much of the water we drink. A single spoonful holds more living things than there are people on Earth. The soil is food, water and climate. It is part of who we are. That is why it must be () () (7), () (8) ().

[2] Today, we know the soil is fragile. Careless farming, building and mining have damaged it, and the damage is growing. Yet the problem is so large that no single farmer or town can solve it alone, and so small that ordinary choices matter. This is what brings us here. (1) a partnership between farmers and the land. And our region is ready to lead.

[3] This summit has three main focuses: restoring damaged land, cutting pollution from farming, and research. On each one, our region is putting real money on the table. Each is a proposal for cooperation. But only together (2) the ground we have lost.

[4] Let me give you three examples. First, today our region and the presidency of the Council are launching the Healthy Fields Coalition. The Coalition is calling for the adoption, in 2026, of a legally binding agreement on the protection and sustainable use of farmland that crosses national borders. We need an agreement that would govern shared soils fairly. We are so close, but we need to push.

[5] Second, our region can show that cooperation works. The Marlow River Basin, for example, is today (9) a haven for wild bees, earthworms and birds, because in 2018 farmers, towns and mining firms overcame their differences to protect it. We can do it again. Studies show that at least a third of farmland needs a cover of plants (3) fertile through the winter. We have seen the extraordinary power of recovery in the Marlow Basin, and the Healthy Fields Coalition would launch a recovery wave of its own.

[6] Every problem is an opportunity for new ideas. But we need a clear and ambitious goal. We need a mission, like the Green Fields Plan of the last decade. That brings me to my third example, (4) the 'Living Fields Mission', with €200 million in funding from our largest research programme and other sources. The Mission will focus on our five river valleys and test specific solutions to defined problems. In the Marlow Valley, for example, our aim is to stop and reverse the loss of topsoil, in particular from heavy rain and ploughing. Throughout its lifetime, the Mission will move from trial to widespread use and bring to market new ways to heal the land. It is a regional mission, but open to all who want to contribute. On the Danner Plateau, for instance, we are already working with every neighbouring state, because the choices of one matter to all those who share its rivers. This is the power of (11) land diplomacy, and its unique ability to overcome differences and improve lives.

[7] Finally, the soil is still largely a mystery to humankind. That is why we are building (12) a living map of the soil. We are linking our assets —like the Meridian satellites; field equipment such as sensors, drones and rovers; and high-performance computing. We will gather the raw data and turn (5) real-time knowledge and longer-term forecasts. We are putting the power of the digital revolution at the service of our farmers. Let me give you an example. Dry regions the size of whole countries are drying further, which is lowering water tables and threatening small farms and village wells. But there is more. It is also changing the way wind lifts dust and nutrients from dry fields. The process brings ancient minerals from the deep soil to the surface, (6) a boost to crops, but it is also releasing more carbon dioxide. We need to understand these processes better. A living map can do that, and much more.

[8] Thanks to our members, a living map should be operational by 2025. It will make soil knowledge open to farmers, scientists and policy-makers around the world. It will bring about (10) a framework for global cooperation. It is about putting in place the tools to achieve the commitments we make at this Summit. Together, with the living map, we will turn the lights on in the soil.

問1 本文中の (1)～(6) の各空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

(1) (解答番号 1)

- ① We must urgently ② It is urgent we ③ It is time for ④ Let us to ⑤ It was time to

(2) (解答番号 2)

- ① we can recover ② we recovered ③ recovered we ④ do we recovering ⑤ can we recover

(3) (解答番号 3)

- ① to keep it ② keep it ③ in order keeping ④ for it be ⑤ so that to keep

(4) (解答番号 4)

- ① which is launching on ② what we launch ③ to launching with ④ where we have launched ⑤ in which launch

(5) (解答番号 5)

- ① it from ② it into ③ all of ④ facts of ⑤ understanding of

(6) (解答番号 6)

- ① where this might ② bringing more ③ reducing any type ④ creating any type ⑤ which should give

問2 第1段落末の空所に入る文を完成させるため、①～⑥の語句を最も意味の通るように並べ替えたとき、(7) と (8) に入るものの番号を一つずつ選べ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- ① we grow
② and citizens
③ our first duty
④ depends on it
⑤ because everything
⑥ as farmers

問3 次の (9)～(14) の設問に答えよ。(9)～(12) は、下線部の本文中での意味に最も近いものを選べ。

(9) The phrase “a haven,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 9)

- ① a crowded place where many people gather
② a safe place that gives protection
③ a narrow road along a river
④ a market for rare animals
⑤ a long journey made in spring

(10) The phrase “a framework,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 10)

- ① a list of complaints from members
② a fence that marks a border
③ a type of farm machine
④ a shared structure that supports joint work
⑤ a report written by satellites

(11) The phrase “land diplomacy,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 11)

- ① the use of talks between nations to settle shared land problems and build cooperation
② the use of force by a country to take over farmland across its border
③ the use of new machines to change the way farmland is divided
④ the use of scientific tests to decide which farms should be closed
⑤ the use of official titles to give some farmers more power than others

(12) The phrase “a living map of the soil,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 12)

- ① a printed map that farmers hang on the wall of their barns
② a team of scientists who travel between farms every day

- ③ a computer model that is kept up to date with real-time data and forecasts of the soil
- ④ an old drawing of rivers made by early settlers
- ⑤ a fence of sensors placed along national borders

(13) Which of the following details is NOT found in the passage? (解答番号 13)

- ① The Marlow River Basin became a place of shelter for wild animals after farmers, towns and mining firms worked together.
- ② The Healthy Fields Coalition is asking for a legally binding agreement for farmland that crosses national borders.
- ③ Part of the Mission's funding comes from the region's largest research programme.
- ④ The Living Fields Mission is open only to countries within the region.
- ⑤ The living map of the soil will be open to farmers, scientists and policy-makers.

(14) Which of the following statements best captures the main message of this passage? (解答番号 14)

- ① Healthy soil matters mainly because it makes farming more profitable.
- ② Protecting soil is a shared task that needs cooperation, funding and better knowledge.
- ③ Only large countries have the power to lead the protection of soil.
- ④ Digital tools will soon make the protection of soil unnecessary.
- ⑤ Earlier agreements on soil have been complete failures.

第II問

次の (15)～(24) の英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

(15) Many tourists (15) a strong sense of calm on their first visit to the island.

- ① feeling ② to feel ③ felt of ④ a feeling ⑤ feel

(16) As the survey shows, income (16) a major role in how people choose a doctor.

- ① plays ② play ③ playing ④ is played ⑤ to play

(17) When the heart cannot pump enough blood, the patient is said to be in heart failure, and this condition is often the (17) long-term high blood pressure.

- ① resulting ② results to ③ result of ④ result in ⑤ resulted

(18) Although tastes vary widely, climate, tradition and wealth all play important roles (18).

① formal in local diet ② in the shaping of local diets ③ standardizing in local diets ④ in shape local dietary ⑤ shaping of diets in

(19) Perishable goods (19) to be sold quickly and are usually cheaper than long-life products.

- ① is meant ② meaning ③ mean ④ meant ⑤ are meant

(20) That (20) by a layer of ice was shown only recently.

① Antarctica covering ② covered Antarctica ③ Antarctica was covered ④ to cover Antarctica ⑤ of Antarctica covered

(21) By keeping the lights off at night, which saves energy and also reduces glare, the city (21) the harm to migrating birds.

① reduces ② and the reduction of ③ reducing that ④ is reduced from ⑤ should have been reduced

(22) The (22) use of plastic bags has led to pollution in rivers across the region.

- ① widely ② widen ③ widest of ④ widespread ⑤ wideness

(23) Those trying to judge the quality of a translation (23) every sentence in context.

① will be read ② must necessarily read ③ must focus the reading ④ will not form readings ⑤ will attempt read

(24) Music allows us (24) our feelings without words.

- ① express ② the expressing of ③ expression ④ to express ⑤ the expression of

第III問

次の英文の ①～⑤ のいずれかに、下の文が入る。最も適切な位置を①～⑤の中から一つ選べ。 (解答番号 25)

- ① Researchers who study habit hold that much of daily behaviour is automatic rather than chosen.
② A person who brushes their teeth every morning, for example, rarely decides to do so; the action simply follows the cue of waking up. Over time, repeated actions in a stable setting become linked to that setting, so the setting itself triggers the action. ③ Strong motivation, by contrast, fades quickly when we are tired or busy. ④ For this reason, arranging our surroundings so that the right action is the easy one works better than relying on willpower. ⑤

挿入する文： Such actions therefore do not depend on how motivated we feel.

① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

第IV問 次の英文を読み、(26) と (27) の設問に答えよ。

[1] Researchers have long known that a few leaders in every organisation keep their teams loyal without ever raising their voices. Today many of us call this trait “quiet authority.” Although most people sense it when it is present, it has proved hard to define exactly, mainly because observers use such different yardsticks —some look at results, others at manner, others at the way colleagues speak about a leader.

[2] Despite these difficulties, some scholars have investigated how quiet authority works. They have found that the image many people hold —a forceful, fast-talking executive who dominates every meeting —is only partly accurate and misses what really makes such leaders effective.

[3] Professor Dana Hollis, a specialist in workplace psychology, divides the trait into three parts: listening, consistency and fairness. In her view the first is the most underrated. “Years ago I assumed that a good leader was the person who spoke most,” she says, adding that she now believes listening is vital, since it lets a leader find out what the team actually needs and settle disputes early. Although listening sometimes means holding back one’s own opinion, over time this kind of restraint can build lasting trust.

(26) Quiet authority is difficult to define because it _____. (解答番号 26)

- ① is rarely felt by the people who work with such leaders
- ② was noticed by scholars only in recent years
- ③ is judged by different observers using very different yardsticks
- ④ is something most leaders refuse to talk about
- ⑤ fades as soon as a leader becomes famous

(27) Professor Hollis suggests that a leader can use listening to _____. (解答番号 27)

- ① learn what the team needs, settle disputes early and build trust
- ② gain followers even though he or she has no real plans
- ③ accept every complaint and so avoid all disputes
- ④ speak in ways that surprise colleagues
- ⑤ stay true to his or her own personal style

第Ⅴ問 次の英文の (28)～(32) の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

Edith Marlowe was a Scottish botanist and explorer, (28) the first European to describe the high-altitude gardens of the Veda Valley. On 9 May 1911, Marlowe reached the lower slopes of the valley, by far the most (29) alpine meadow ever recorded in the region. She climbed the ridge at dawn and, by the light of a lantern, was able to (30) the hollow, and see that many of the ancient seed jars were still in place. She did not yet know at that point whether it was a storehouse or merely a rock shelter, but she did see a (31) gate between two stone guardians. The next several weeks were spent carefully listing the contents of the outer hall. On 2 June 1911, Marlowe opened the gate and found that it did indeed lead to an inner chamber, and she then caught her first (32) of the great seed vault.

(28) (解答番号 28)

- ① was credited as ② credited of ③ as credited ④ credit as ⑤ credited as

(29) (解答番号 29)

- ① prison ② pristine ③ present ④ priest ⑤ pressing

(30) (解答番号 30)

- ① look at inside ② gaze across to ③ peek on ④ peer into ⑤ stare through at

(31) (解答番号 31)

- ① promise, locked ② locking, promised ③ promising, locked ④ promising, locking ⑤ locked, promise

(32) (解答番号 32)

- ① noise ② rumour ③ chance ④ plan ⑤ glimpse

第VI問 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えよ。

Hana: I read a report saying that about one third of all food is thrown away every year, and school lunches are no exception.

Tom: (33)

Hana: Sadly, it is true. Portions are usually fixed, so even children who are not hungry receive the same amount. (34) As a result, whole trays come back almost untouched.

Tom: That is such a shame! (35) Shouldn't we try to do something about it?

Hana: Definitely. Last year, a group of students in Osaka started a project called "Clean Plates." They weighed the leftovers every day and posted the results in the cafeteria. (36) With the money saved, the school bought fresh fruit, and since then other schools have copied the idea.

Tom: Students did that? Great, though also a little embarrassing for the adults.

Hana: Embarrassing? How so?

Tom: Well, the school should have measured the waste itself. And adults should have been pushing for change instead of waiting for students to start it.

Hana: I see your point. We should all be a little ashamed. I take it you think awareness is the first step?

Tom: That's right. (37)

問1 会話が論理的に意味が通るように (33)～(37) の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか使えない。

- ① Within a month, the amount of waste had fallen by half.
- ② You must be kidding! Why would schools throw away so much perfectly good food?
- ③ Students notice what gets measured, and once they notice, they start to change their habits.
- ④ It is wasteful and, worse, it is unfair to people who go hungry.
- ⑤ Smaller portions are rarely offered, so children cannot choose how much to eat.

問2 次の (38) の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つ選べ。 (解答番号 38)

(38) Why does Tom describe the students' project as "a little embarrassing" for adults?

- ① Because he believes adults should have started the work themselves and pushed for change
- ② Because he thinks the project was badly organised
- ③ Because he dislikes the idea of publishing data
- ④ Because he thinks students should not be involved in such projects
- ⑤ Because he thinks the fresh fruit was too expensive

第VII問

次の (A) と (B) の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑩の語句を各空欄に一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、(39)～(44) の空欄に入るものを選べ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。また、文頭に来る語も小文字の書き出しになっている。

(A) 人々に健康的な暮らしへの準備をさせ、生活習慣を改める手助けをする教育は、それが私たちをどのように支えているかという点で貴重である。教育は私たちを賢く優しくし、知識と自信を育ててくれる。

The education that prepares people for healthy lives and helps them change their habits ()()(39) of (40) exactly () supports us. Education makes us wiser and kinder, and it ()()(41) () and confidence.

① grow ② how ③ our knowledge ④ valuable ⑤ us ⑥ in ⑦ is ⑧ it ⑨ in terms ⑩ helps

(B) 医学の基本原則の一つは、いかなる患者の情報も同意なしに共有されてはならないということである。この理由から医療記録の共有に反対する人々もいる。またデータ共有がもたらすかもしれない将来について懸念をいだいている人々もいる。

A basic rule of medicine is () no patient's information ()(42) ()(43) consent. Some people are () sharing medical records for this reason. Others ()(44) about the future that data sharing ()() about.

① might ② against ③ that ④ shared ⑤ are ⑥ bring ⑦ be ⑧ without ⑨ concerned ⑩ should

終