

英 語

北里大学医学部 2025 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。
2025 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・出来事は架空です。

試験時間の目安：70 分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
大問 I（長文・14 問）	2～	24 分
大問 II（空所補充・10 問）	5	7 分
大問 III（語選択・7 問）	6	6 分
大問 IV（会話・6 問）	6	7 分
大問 V（会話・2 問）	8	5 分
大問 VI（整序・9 問）	9	9 分（見直し 12 分）

注意事項

1. 問題は 大問 I～大問 VI の全 6 題（解答番号 1～48）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。
2. 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。
3. 大問 III・大問 IV 問 1・大問 VI は、各選択肢を一度しか使えない。
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。

大問I 次の英文は架空の出来事に関する文章です。この英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

[I] The Marlow River fever outbreak is remembered for its tragic toll, yet few people know how the disease was first identified. In 1983, Dr. Lena Brandt of Switzerland and her colleagues were the first people to recognize the virus behind it.

[II] In 1983, 28-year-old Dr. Brandt had just finished her doctorate and was working as a junior virologist¹ at a university hospital in Basel. One morning she received a battered metal cooler containing two sealed tubes of serum² and a little melted ice. Inside was also a handwritten note from a Swiss nurse based in Ruvia (presently the Republic of Karvonía). The note explained that the serum (1) a local teacher who, together with sixty others in a mountain district, had fallen gravely ill with an unknown disease. The cooler had been flown on an ordinary passenger flight, packed inside a traveler's backpack! When Brandt and her colleagues opened it, they found a puddle of ice water and serum. (2) tubes, only one had survived the trip, while the other had cracked on the way.

[III] Brandt's team suspected the unknown illness was a severe form of typhus³. The hospital was well qualified to handle typhus. (3) that the still unnamed Marlow virus was waiting inside the tubes. In those days, (9) biosafety protocols were far less strict than they are today. Wearing only thin cotton gloves, the researchers took a small amount of serum from the undamaged tube and ran standard tests. The serum was screened for known germs, typhus, and several hemorrhagic⁴ fever viruses. None of them was found. Brandt also injected hamsters with the serum. Within five days, every one of the hamsters was dead.

[IV] When the team examined the serum under an electron microscope, they were astonished (4). "We saw a long, thread-like structure —enormous by viral standards," says Brandt. Only one other known virus had a similar shape: the Kell virus, first seen in 1961 when twenty hospital cleaners fell ill after handling infected goats. In 1983, only three laboratories outside the Eastern bloc were equipped to deal with deadly viruses safely: one in Lyon, one near Oxford, and what is now the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) in Ottawa. The health ministry told the Swiss team to send the remaining serum to the NRL, the world's reference center for thread-shaped viruses. After analysis, the NRL confirmed that the serum held a brand-new virus. Brandt says she felt "a rush of disbelief" at the discovery.

[V] Soon after the NRL's confirmation, Brandt and several Swiss colleagues were on their way to Ruvia. She traveled to the center of the outbreak in the mountains, (5) an international team of scientists. "I was not afraid," says Brandt. "The thrill of discovery and the wish to stop the outbreak drove everything." The team decided it needed a name for the virus. Some suggested Karsa, after the village where the first case appeared. However, they feared that naming a deadly virus after a place would attach a (10) stigma to it. Instead, they studied a map and named the virus after the river that runs closest to Karsa, the Marlow River. The name has stuck ever since.

[VI] In the mountains, the scientists' first task was to work out (6) between people. They asked questions and mapped where the patients lived. The data showed that the cases clustered around the district clinic and that more women than men had fallen ill, mostly pregnant women between 20 and 35. Because expectant mothers often visited the clinic for checkups, they were more likely to meet contaminated equipment. It turned out that the clinic had been reusing dirty needles and tubing, which in turn spread the virus through the villages. In addition, the team found that people caught the virus by touching the bodies of the dead at funerals. Once the route of infection was clear, the next mission was to halt the spread. The scientists (7) village to village, isolating the sick. Those who had been in contact with a patient were also isolated, and families were taught how to bury their dead safely. The scientists' (11) containment efforts were successful. The outbreak ended, (8) the death of 150 people.

Notes: ¹ virologist 「ウイルス学者」 ² serum 「血清」 ³ typhus 「発疹チフス」 ⁴ hemorrhagic 「出血性の」

問1 本文中の (1)～(8) 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びなさい。

(1) (解答番号 1)

① has been taken for ② was taking from ③ had been taken from ④ had taken to ⑤ has been taking from

(2) (解答番号 2)

① Of two ② In the two ③ More than two ④ Of all the ⑤ Of the two

(3) (解答番号 3)

① Not for a moment did they suspect ② Not for a moment they did suspect ③ Did they not for a moment suspect ④ They suspected not for a moment ⑤ Not for a moment suspected they

(4) (解答番号 4)

① at which they observed ② on that they had ③ with where they brought ④ at what they observed ⑤ in which they discovered

(5) (解答番号 5)

① which she joined to ② where she met up with ③ what she found with ④ where she dropped from ⑤ when she omitted by

(6) (解答番号 6)

① how the disease turned itself into ② how the disease was kept from ③ why the disease broke into ④ when the disease made up for ⑤ how the disease had been passed on

(7) (解答番号 7)

① created between ② traveled from ③ stayed by ④ was compared to ⑤ distinguished from

(8) (解答番号 8)

① by not before ② even though after ③ instead of before ④ although not before ⑤ as much as since

問2 次の (9)～(11) の英語に続く下線に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(9) The phrase “biosafety protocols”, as used in paragraph III, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 9)

- ① rules for keeping hazardous germs and materials safely handled and contained
- ② rules for disposing of chemical waste in factories
- ③ instructions for setting up secure computer networks
- ④ guidelines for the safe handling of any dangerous machinery
- ⑤ plans for training doctors to work abroad

(10) The phrase “stigma”, as used in paragraph V, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 10)

- ① a physical scar left on the skin by a disease
- ② a rule that limits who may visit a place
- ③ a mark of disgrace attached to a person, place, or thing
- ④ a feeling of pride shared by the people of a region
- ⑤ a name used by scientists for a newly found virus

(11) The phrase “containment efforts”, as used in paragraph VI, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 11)

- ① attempts to find the original source of a disease
- ② methods of storing samples at low temperature
- ③ work done to improve public opinion of scientists
- ④ actions taken to stop a disease or danger from spreading
- ⑤ plans to treat patients in their own homes

問3 次の (12)～(14) の英語の質問の答えとなるものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(12) Why was the NRL chosen among the three facilities? (解答番号 12)

- ① The NRL was chosen because it was the only facility that offered free testing to the Swiss hospital.
- ② The NRL was chosen because it served as the world's reference center for thread-shaped viruses, and the health ministry told the Swiss team to send the serum there for confirmation.
- ③ The NRL was chosen because it was the closest of the three facilities to the mountain district in Ruvia.
- ④ The NRL was chosen because the other two facilities had refused to examine the serum.
- ⑤ The NRL was chosen because it had previously handled the Kell virus and Dr. Brandt had worked there.

(13) According to the passage, how did the virus spread, and why were there more female patients? (解答番号 13)

- ① The virus spread mainly through the water of the Marlow River. More women fell ill because they washed clothes in the river.
- ② The virus spread because hamsters carried it into the villages. More women fell ill because they kept the animals at home.
- ③ The virus spread only at funerals. More women fell ill because they alone took part in funeral rites.
- ④ The virus spread through the thin cotton gloves of the researchers. More women fell ill because they worked in the laboratory.
- ⑤ The virus spread because the clinic reused dirty needles and tubing. In addition, people caught it from the bodies of the dead at funerals. More women fell ill because pregnant women often visited the clinic.

(14) Which of the following details or descriptions of the passage is NOT correct? (解答番号 14)

- ① The team named the virus after the village where the first case appeared.
- ② Dr. Brandt said she was not afraid during her work in Ruvia and that the thrill of discovery drove her actions.
- ③ Dr. Brandt was 28 years old in 1983 and had just finished her doctorate.
- ④ The passage moves from the discovery of the virus, through the naming, to the investigation and containment of the outbreak.
- ⑤ Only one of the two tubes survived the flight to Basel.

大問 II 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びなさい。

(15) If you want to catch the first train, you had better [15] as soon as you finish breakfast.

- ① turn in ② put off ③ set off ④ take after ⑤ give in

(16) Once the antibiotic began to work, her fever [16], but she still felt weak and sleepy.

- ① went through ② eased off ③ checked in ④ ran into ⑤ turned out

(17) The museum displays hundreds of rare fossils, many of [17] were found in the nearby valley.

- ① that ② what ③ them ④ those ⑤ which

(18) A team of botanists has found a plant, one [18] a species new to science.

- ① they believe that is ② that believe is ③ that they believe is ④ they believe it is ⑤ which believe to be

(19) Of all the foods that cause allergies, peanuts [19] to some patients.

- ① are probably the most dangerous ② is probably the most dangerous ③ are possibly more dangerous of all ④ presents the most dangers of ⑤ are probably the dangerousest

(20) It rained throughout the festival, [20] the outdoor concerts for thousands of visitors.

- ① completely spoiled ② having completely been spoiling ③ completely to spoil ④ completely spoiling ⑤ had completely spoiled

(21) Medical ethics can be described as a serious concern for [21] patients fairly and honestly.

- ① how treating ② how to treat ③ to treat how ④ how are treating ⑤ whether treat

(22) When online banking became [22] in the 2000s, paying bills from home was finally made easy.

- ① widely availably ② available widespread ③ widespread available ④ widely available ⑤ availability widely

(23) This new treatment is effective [23] it targets only the diseased cells and leaves healthy tissue alone.

- ① in which ② so that ③ in that ④ which ⑤ for that

(24) [24] war himself, the young doctor could hardly picture what the refugees had endured.

- ① Never having experienced ② Have never experienced ③ Never to experience ④ To never experience ⑤ Never experienced have

大問 III

次の英文を読み、(25)～(31) の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、①～⑩の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えず、また、すべて使うわけではありません。

As towns grew along the great rivers, their people soon had to (25) distant springs, carrying water for miles and, (26) a clean supply, digging deep wells. Disease spread easily in the (27) streets, where waste and drinking water often mixed.

For centuries, physicians were (28) by the causes of fevers that struck whole districts; some blamed bad air, others blamed the stars. Gradually, however, people learned that water that had been (29) was far safer to drink, and engineers built large sand (30) to clean the supply of entire cities. Among the most important (31) in the history of public health, these systems saved millions of lives.

① rely on ② inventions ③ purification ④ boiled ⑤ in spite of ⑥ in search of ⑦ puzzled
⑧ to be ⑨ filters ⑩ crowded

大問IV

次のTV Anchorの話に対する二人の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

TV Anchor: Recent research on hospital working hours indicates that the risk of serious mistakes rises sharply after a resident has been awake for twenty-four hours. These findings can be attributed to three factors: slower decisions, reduced steadiness of the hands, and lapses of attention during long operations. It also says that complication rates in operations after midnight are nearly twice those in daytime procedures.

Ken: Working more than twenty-four hours in a row should not be allowed. Setting a hard limit on shift length is an interesting concept.

Rina: No, I don't agree with you at all. All hospitals work differently. (32)

Ken: I'm sure that concentration and steady hands suffer badly after a night without sleep. (33)

Rina: Yeah, for some people, but not all of them. Cutting hours sharply is like removing the night staff. Without them, small hospitals have to send patients elsewhere, especially in remote areas.

Ken: I get your point. (34) Tired doctors could be very dangerous to patients. Therefore, it's the responsibility of each doctor to say when they are too tired to continue, even if they are still able to work for the time being.

Rina: Don't get me wrong. (35) I just disagree with the idea of a fixed limit for every hospital.

Ken: (36) Everyone wants to avoid medical accidents.

問1 会話が論理的に意味が通るように (32)～(36) 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びなさい。ただし、選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか使えません。

- ① What I mean is that patient safety is a responsibility that must be taken seriously.
- ② So, I don't think a single hard limit on shift length is the best solution.
- ③ I support the idea of a fatigue check that tests their alertness, judgment, and reaction time.
- ④ I agree with having such types of fatigue checks.
- ⑤ Undoubtedly, these effects of sleep loss are serious for some residents.

問2 次の (37) の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。
(解答番号 37)

(37) Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the information found in this conversation?

- ① Rina is not convinced that one fixed limit suits every hospital.
- ② It is clear that both speakers agree on the value of a fixed maximum shift length.
- ③ Ken believes that lack of sleep can harm some doctors' performance.
- ④ Both speakers think that patient safety is very important.
- ⑤ Rina believes that small hospitals in remote areas could suffer if hours were cut sharply.

大問 V 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Reporter: Dr. Mori, what can you tell us about the impact of the fire at the chemical plant?

Dr. Mori: Well, the impact will be wide-ranging, and it will be large in scale.

Reporter: Why do you say that?

Dr. Mori: Well, for one thing, we know from earlier industrial fires what the smoke and runoff can do. This is among the worst possible scenarios for a plant of this kind. There are wetlands very close to the site. These wetlands are home to many species of fish, frogs, birds, and small mammals. And they will all —I mean, ALL —be exposed to tons of burnt chemicals washed down by the firefighting water. The pollution will harm these habitats directly and also indirectly for many years, perhaps even for generations to come.

Reporter: And what about the fishing industry? Fishermen from all along the coast depend on this bay for their catch. Many families rely, directly and indirectly, on this trade. Won't there be any impacts there?

Dr. Mori: Well, probably, yes. Common sense tells us that until the water is tested and declared safe, buyers are not going to want to buy fish from here. And there could be long-term health risks linked to the pollution that may not be visible to the naked eye. But beyond that, I really have no specific expertise on the economic impacts.

Reporter: I see. Well, thank you for your comments, Dr. Mori.

問 次の (38) の英語の質問の答えとなるものと (39) の下線に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(38) Which of the following most accurately captures the situation described by the dialogue above?
(解答番号 38)

- ① We can expect many more industrial fires to keep happening in this region.
- ② Although Dr. Mori has no specific expertise on economic impacts, he agrees that the local fishing industry will probably suffer.
- ③ The reporter does not seem to be at all concerned about the environment because she is focused on the fishing industry.
- ④ The fire has been put out, so there is no longer any danger to the wetlands.
- ⑤ The reporter did not mention the cause of the fire, but Dr. Mori pointed it out from the viewpoint of his own field.

(39) The fire at the plant will create _____. (解答番号 39)

- ① mostly short-term problems that will disappear within a few days
- ② only minor effects, since the wetlands are far from the plant
- ③ benefits for both wildlife and people living near the bay
- ④ widespread and long-lasting damage that reaches well beyond the site
- ⑤ situations that everyone accepts as part of doing business

大問 VI 次の (A)～(C) 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、(40)～(48) の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(A) 薬の効かない細菌が広がる中、私たちひとりひとりが、自分たちが背負っている重い責任を認識しなければならない。医師、患者、そして各国の政策立案者の間で情報がオープンに共有されてはじめて、私たちはこの問題に立ち向かうことができる。

As drug-resistant bacteria spread, we must recognize the () () [40] (). Only () the [41] () information among doctors, patients, and [42] policy-makers () we () this problem.

① sharing of ② carry ③ face ④ serious ⑤ can ⑥ we ⑦ open ⑧ responsibility ⑨ national ⑩ through

(B) フローレンス・ナイチンゲールは、統計という新しい手法に頼り、衛生の改善に徹底して力を注いだにもかかわらず、当時の軍の幹部たちから強い反発を受けた。その衛生の改善は、看護の主要な目的のひとつと見なされている。

Florence Nightingale () [43] strong () from () military leaders despite () [44] on statistics, a new method, and () () on improving hygiene, one [45] a principal aim of ().

① seen as ② reliance ③ was ④ nursing ⑤ senior ⑥ complete ⑦ met with ⑧ her ⑨ focus ⑩ resistance

(C) チームとして、私たちの成功は、仕事のあらゆる場面で信頼する人々にかかっていることが分かる。この信頼から得られる安心は、その人たちの誠実さによるものであるのと同様に技量によるものでもあり、また、称賛によるものであるばかりでなく批判によるものでもある。

As a team, we find that our success () upon [46] () we trust in () of our work. The comfort gained from this trust () () () to their honesty () [47]; to the criticism, [48] to the praise, we receive.

① as to ② whom ③ as well as ④ is ⑤ the people ⑥ their skill ⑦ due ⑧ depends ⑨ every part ⑩ as much

終