

英 語

北里大学医学部 2026 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。
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・報告書は架空です。

試験時間の目安：70 分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
第1問（長文・15問）	2～	22分
第2問（空所補充・10問）	5	8分
第3問（語選択・7問）	6	6分
第4問（会話・6問）	6	8分
第5問（会話・2問）	8	6分
第6問（整序・6問）	9	8分（見直し12分）

注意事項

- 問題は第1問～第6問の全6題（解答番号1～46）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3問・第4問問1・第6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1問 次の英文は架空の報告書に関する文章です。この英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

[1] After decades of warnings, medicine has reached a crossroads: what hospitals and governments do in the next few years will decide whether common infections stay treatable. That choice is set out in the landmark report published on Tuesday, 3 June 2031, by the Global Panel on Antimicrobial Futures (GPAF), assembled by leading microbiologists and endorsed by every member state. The next review will come around 2036 — by then, the most important decisions will have been made.

[2] The report is (7) a stark warning: “The window for keeping routine surgery safe is closing fast. Decisions taken in this decade will affect patients for generations,” it says. Drug-resistant infections are already (1) thousands of lives each week, and the report adds that the future will be worse than expected: “For almost every major pathogen, resistance is spreading faster than previously estimated.”

[3] “Without new drugs, many strains will become (8) untreatable within a generation,” it says. To stay on the safest path —holding antibiotic use per person below its 2025 level —countries must cut unnecessary prescriptions “by 2028 at the latest,” (2) “steady annual reductions.” Yet in 2030, global sales rose again to a record. The target now looks almost out of reach, and the panel says: “Resistance is more likely than not to keep rising in the near term, even under a strong stewardship scenario.” (9) A surge in spending on hospital hygiene and new drugs will therefore be needed. For example, infections that affected one patient in a thousand in 2020 will affect one in a hundred by 2040 in half of all monitored regions.

[4] However, the faster prescriptions are cut, the better: “Every avoided course of antibiotics slows the spread of resistance.” Each prescription avoided also reduces the (3) untreatable disease: “Once a strain resists every available drug, it may stay that way permanently.”

[5] The report presents the choice in (10) plain language, made all the more sobering by the fact that this is compromise wording agreed by every member state —many would go further if speaking alone. But it also presents the signposts to the path the world should take.

[6] Among the many details (4) the 400 pages of supporting documents, three signposts stand out. First, resistance is a crisis of inequality: “The 10% of patients with the greatest access to specialist care receive 40-60% of newly approved drugs, while the poorest 50% receive 5-8%.” The crisis cannot be ended without addressing unequal access to medicine, for the simple reason that “public trust” is required for “behavioural change.”

[7] The second signpost is that cheap, unregulated antibiotic sales are utterly incompatible with the goal of safe care. “Projected resistance from current farm and pharmacy practice without additional controls would exceed the safe level for 2040,” the report says. Put plainly, the drugs sold freely today will weaken our chance of keeping them effective, unless sales are controlled early or replaced by rapid testing that is yet to be proven at scale.

[8] The third signpost points to the tools and money we need: “Practical, effective, low-cost options for prevention and treatment are already available.” Rapid testing, vaccines, and cuts in [A] are 12 ones.

[9] The report does not (5) how big and difficult the choices are: “The change required is unprecedented in scale, and near-term action involves high up-front investment.” The money is key, but the panel says “there is enough global capital to close the funding gaps” if barriers are removed. Furthermore, it states that the costs of action are clearly lower than the harm that inaction will cause. But there is also a wide policy gap, (6) is in place and what is needed: “Without stronger policies, resistance will cause ten million deaths a year by 2050.” That is the “road to a post-antibiotic age.”

[10] Thirty years of warnings, mostly unheeded, have brought us here. Perhaps the plainest way to put the choice before political and medical leaders is this: what is the price of safe care for everyone?

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 carrying out ② making up ③ cutting short ④ setting down ⑤ holding off

(2) (解答番号 2)

- ① owing to ② set against ③ ahead of ④ short of ⑤ followed by

(3) (解答番号 3)

- ① risk of ② chance to ③ reversal in ④ end of ⑤ hidden from

(4) (解答番号 4)

- ① cut off by ② made up for ③ run out of ④ set out in ⑤ put off by

(5) (解答番号 5)

- ① hide from ② play down ③ look up to ④ give up on ⑤ make up for

(6) (解答番号 6)

- ① as for ② despite ③ among which ④ more than ⑤ between what

問2 次の (7)～(10) の語句の本文中での意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

(7) The phrase “a stark warning,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 7)

- ① an unusually bright signal that can be seen from far away
② a plainly worded and harsh message about a danger
③ a rough drawing that shows only the outline of a plan
④ a sudden announcement that is made without any evidence
⑤ a friendly reminder that is given early to avoid trouble

(8) The phrase “untreatable,” as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____. (解答番号 8)

- ① able to be cured by drugs already in use
② not yet tested in any hospital
③ able to be treated only with surgery
④ not able to be cured by any available medicine
⑤ not noticed until the patient dies

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

- ① a sudden and large increase in the money used
② a slow fall in the amount of money saved
③ a wave of water that spreads over low land
④ a careful plan for how money should be kept
⑤ a sharp rise in the price of goods

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

- ① words that are very simple and so avoid all technical terms
② unusual phrases that are only found in older reports
③ wording that is direct and clear and cannot be misunderstood
④ humble words that are used to make readers feel calm
⑤ a flat and dull style that hides the real message

問3 本文8段落目の空欄 [A] に入る部分を完成するため、①～⑤の語（句）を最も意味の通るように並べ替えたとき、(11) と (12) 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。

Rapid testing, vaccines, and cuts in [() and (11)] () are (12) ones.

- ① of ② stopping the sale ③ the cheapest ④ hospital infections ⑤ weak drugs

問4 次の (13)～(15) の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

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

- ① The most important decisions will have been made by around 2036.
- ② The poorest half of patients receive only a small share of newly approved drugs.
- ③ Under a strong stewardship scenario, resistance is certain to fall in the near term.
- ④ Rapid testing is described as a possible replacement for uncontrolled sales, though not yet proven at scale.
- ⑤ Safe care for everyone requires change on an unprecedented scale and high up-front investment.

(14) What is the overall message of the report, as presented in the passage? (解答番号 14)

- ① Resistance is already beyond control, so the world can only wait for new drugs.
- ② New drugs alone will solve the problem if they are launched by 2040.
- ③ Low-income countries should lead the cuts because they are the most affected.
- ④ To keep common infections treatable, the world must act now, with large efforts and investment, to cut antibiotic use and widen access to medicine.
- ⑤ More studies are needed before any practical action can be taken.

(15) Which of the following ideas would fit best within the scope, context, and tone of the passage? (解答番号 15)

- ① The message from the world's leading microbiologists is sobering: carrying on as we do now puts the treatability of common infections at risk.
- ② We can keep prescribing as freely as before because new drugs will certainly arrive in time.
- ③ There is nothing anyone can do, so sales of antibiotics should be left uncontrolled.
- ④ Thirty years of warnings prove that every effort from now on will be useless.
- ⑤ Even if all prescriptions stopped today, every resistant strain would disappear at once.

第2問 次の (16)～(25) 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。

(16) The coastal village was spared serious damage because it lay in an area that was [16] by the storm surge.

① hardly affecting ② nearly protective ③ virtually untouched ④ largely unaffected ⑤ much prevented

(17) After weeks of testing, the engineers [17] a simple fix that was both cheaper and more reliable.

① gave up on ② came up with ③ ran out of ④ put up with ⑤ got away with

(18) The editor asked the writers to take their time and [18] every figure in the report before the deadline.

① look at into ② go for ③ run across ④ careful checking ⑤ check over

(19) The start-up grew quickly after it [19] the chance to sell directly to customers.

① made the most of ② took the best of ③ had much from ④ got more of ⑤ gave a lot to

(20) The coach [20] the players to warm up properly, but several of them skipped it.

① insisted ② demanded to ③ urged ④ said ⑤ wanted for

(21) Despite warnings from the weather service, the sailors [21] their plan to cross the strait that night.

① fell back with ② stuck to ③ turned down for ④ gave out ⑤ put aside to

(22) The teacher persuaded most of her students [22] the science fair by pointing out that it would strengthen their applications.

① taking part in ② for taking part in ③ to taking part in ④ that they take part ⑤ to take part in

(23) Her explanation of the complicated topic was [23] for everyone in the room to follow without further questions.

① enough clear ② so clear that ③ clear enough ④ too clear ⑤ clearly more

(24) The invention of the telescope [24] a revolution in the way people understood the sky, eventually leading to modern astronomy.

① led to ② resulted from ③ ended up ④ turned out at ⑤ gave in

(25) Researchers agree that sleep, especially in the early teens, [25] memory and mood in adult life.

① can make deeply affected ② had insight into ③ will leave much result in ④ can have a lasting effect on ⑤ might cause heavy reaction within

第3問

次の英文を読み、(26)～(32) の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを、①～⑦の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えない。

Farming is changing quickly as artificial intelligence (AI) enters the field. Sensors and drones help growers spot problems earlier than even the most [26] farmers can. For example, AI systems can analyze images of leaves to detect early signs of disease, drought stress, or insect damage with impressive accuracy.

Beyond [27], AI is also changing how farmers plan their work. Software can study thousands of past harvests and suggest planting dates based on a field's specific soil [28]. This level of precision was not possible just a few years ago.

Another development is the use of [29] machines such as tractors and irrigation systems. These tools help farms cut [30] of water and fertilizer by working only where it is needed, and even [31] farmers when a storm is approaching.

Despite its promise, AI is not without challenges. Questions about data ownership, [32] in crop predictions, and the need for human judgment remain important. AI is a tool —not a replacement for farmers—but it can make agriculture more efficient and sustainable.

- ① waste ② seasoned ③ errors ④ warning ⑤ autonomous ⑥ profile ⑦ monitoring

第4問 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えよ。

Kenji: Hi Rosa, did you hear that more schools are moving to ban phones during class? There's much more action being taken lately. [33]

Rosa: I did. I think the cases I've read about seem sensible in most cases. [34]

Kenji: That's true, but I wonder if we risk overdoing it. [35]

Rosa: I agree it can be a risk in that sense. But having a phone doesn't mean it is always helping students learn. [36]

Kenji: Sure, but some students rely on phones for real needs, even basic ones. [37]

Rosa: That's exactly why it's so complicated. In hindsight¹, some bans went too far. I think that instead of locking phones away, maybe the focus should be on clear rules for when they can be used.

Kenji: That sounds more balanced. Give students guidelines rather than just taking things away.

Rosa: Right. It's also about teaching self-control and how to manage notifications.

Kenji: I totally agree. In a way, discipline works best when students understand why the rules exist.

Rosa: Exactly. So maybe the goal shouldn't be control², but habits and better tools for students.

Notes: ¹ hindsight 「あと知恵」 ² control 「統制」

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 Constant notifications, for example, can wreck a student's focus for the rest of the lesson.
- ② Students are easily distracted, so I can understand the logic behind a ban.
- ③ And what if a student needs the phone for a medical alert or to call home?
- ④ More and more schools are now collecting phones at the door.
- ⑤ If schools lock up every phone, isn't that taking too much independence from students?

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) Which of the following statements would both speakers most likely agree with by the end of this conversation?

- ① Strict bans with no exceptions are the only policy that can protect students' attention.
- ② Parents, not schools, should decide when students may use their phones.
- ③ Clear, explained rules about when phones may be used, together with teaching self-control, are better than a total ban.
- ④ Phones should be allowed at all times because students cannot learn without them.
- ⑤ There is no policy that could ever work, so schools should give up trying.

第5問 次の会話文を読んで、下記の設問に答えよ。

Professor: OK, so that outlines the basics of the trial for this project. Are there any questions?

Student: Yes, Professor. You mentioned that the chance of full recovery within one week is only 10%, which is quite low. However, in my own experience, I've mostly, actually only, seen quick recoveries. I hope you don't mind me asking, but are you confident the 10% figure is accurate?

Professor: That's a great question, and it highlights an important point. How many patients would you say you've followed, and over what period?

Student: Oh, I'd say three patients over the last two months. So, in my experience, it's been 100% quick recovery and no slow ones at all.

Professor: I see. Well, that's a good example of the difference between anecdotal* evidence based on a few personal observations, and statistical data drawn from large samples. Think of rolling a die. Over thousands of rolls, we expect each number about one time in six. But if you roll just six times, it is entirely possible, though not very likely, that you'll never see a six. That doesn't mean sixes are impossible, it just means the sample was too small to reflect the true probability. The same applies to your three patients. Your observations are valid as personal experience, but they don't yet reflect the broader pattern.

Student: OK, I get it. So my experience doesn't contradict the 10% figure, I simply haven't observed enough cases for the pattern to emerge.

Professor: Exactly. In statistics, we rely on large, representative data sets to estimate probabilities with confidence. Small samples can sometimes mislead us if we're not careful.

Notes: *anecdotal 「個人の事例に基づく」

問 次の (39) の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものと、(40) の下線部に入るものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選べ。

(39) Which statement would the professor most likely agree with? (解答番号 39)

- ① In six rolls of a die, it would be absolutely impossible never to see a six.
- ② The student's question is a distraction from the original lecture topic.
- ③ Personal observations are absolutely essential for confirming the statistical validity of a data set.
- ④ A few personal cases can look convincing without showing the true overall rate.
- ⑤ Large sample sets are likely to mislead researchers because the data varies too much.

(40) In this discussion, the student's personal experience _____. (解答番号 40)

- ① showed that the stated 10% figure must be wrong
- ② was valid as a personal account but too limited to show the overall pattern
- ③ needed to be spread over a shorter period of time
- ④ was rejected by the professor as irrelevant to the lecture
- ⑤ was large enough but lacked consistency

第6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、(41)～(46) の空欄に入るものを選び。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) 都市部でのドローン配送が広く普及することが、仕事全体で見ると純増になるのか純減になるのかについては、多くの議論と不安がある。配達時間が大幅に短縮されることは間違いないが、配達員たちは自分たちの仕事の不透明な将来を案じている。

There () debate and worry [41] the () of () will [42] a net gain or loss in jobs. (), delivery times [43] much shorter, but () are () the () of their trade.

① couriers ② delivery drones ③ uncertain future ④ as to whether ⑤ will be ⑥ anxious about ⑦ is a great deal of ⑧ lead to ⑨ widespread use ⑩ Without doubt

(B) 山間部の過疎化と高齢化を考えると、ロボットが日常の買い物を代行したり重い荷物を運んだりして高齢の住民を支えること、そしてAIが進歩するにつれて話し相手にもなることが期待されている。

() shrinking and [44] in (), it is () robots will [45] older residents by () or (), and () as a () as AI [46].

① doing their shopping ② conversational partner ③ mountain villages ④ In view of ⑤ gets better ⑥ support ⑦ by serving ⑧ aging populations ⑨ carrying heavy loads ⑩ widely hoped that

終