2025年度 久留米大学医学部 前期一般選抜（TMPSそっくり類題演習）

英　語

（試験時間：90分 ／ 配点：100点）　※解答は4ページ目の解答欄またはノートに記入し、採点はWeb解説ページで行ってください。

① 次の1〜8の (　　) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)〜(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

1. Recent archaeological excavations have shed light on how ancient civilizations (　　) across the arid continent.
(a) migrated　(b) hesitated　(c) evaporated　(d) congratulated

2. The hospital director (　　) on an ambitious project to digitize all patient records within two years.
(a) collided　(b) embarked　(c) surrendered　(d) crouched

3. Virtual reality rehabilitation provides valuable (　　) feedback to stroke patients recovering their motor skills.
(a) sensory　(b) greedy　(c) ruthless　(d) obsolete

4. Because the ancient medical manuscript was badly faded, historians struggled to (　　) the herbal prescriptions written in the margins.
(a) flatter　(b) decipher　(c) submerge　(d) inflate

5. Upon receiving her medical license, Claire (　　) pledged to prioritize her patients' dignity above all else.
(a) solemnly　(b) recklessly　(c) sarcastically　(d) clumsily

6. The clinic's rule against using smartphones in the waiting room was (　　), yet visitors naturally kept their devices on silent mode.
(a) unstated　(b) edible　(c) frantic　(d) arrogant

7. The severe (　　) of the protective equipment forced the laboratory to suspend its experiments for three weeks.
(a) prosperity　(b) inferiority　(c) gratitude　(d) eloquence

8. Several wells in the rural district were found to be (　　) with agricultural chemicals after the heavy flood.
(a) applauded　(b) contaminated　(c) cultivated　(d) enlightened

② 次の1と2の各英文には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部(a)〜(d)のうちから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。ただし、英文1と2は独立したものである。

1. Short-form health videos on social media have made medical information more accessible to young audiences than ever before. (a) Thousands of self-proclaimed wellness influencers share daily tips ranging from skincare routines to gut-health supplements.

While some certified physicians use these platforms to debunk myths, many viral clips promote unproven remedies. (b) Viewers often leave enthusiastic comments praising the creators for sharing "secret" cures that doctors allegedly hide. However, relying on such bite-sized advice can pose serious risks to public health. (c) The video algorithm then calculates watch time and recommends similar dance challenges to the user's feed.

(d) Specifically, patients may delay essential clinical treatments in favor of ineffective home trends. For instance, an individual suffering from a chronic skin condition might apply harsh homemade acids instead of consulting a dermatologist.

2. Telemedicine has expanded rapidly across both Nordic countries and Japan since the pandemic, yet its everyday implementation differs markedly. (a) In Sweden and Finland, digital consultations are deeply integrated into primary care to serve residents scattered across vast northern territories. Patients there routinely obtain digital prescriptions and specialist referrals without leaving home.

(b) By contrast, Japan possesses an exceptionally high density of neighborhood clinics and hospital beds per capita, making in-person visits convenient for most urban dwellers. (c) Consequently, many Japanese patients still prefer face-to-face examinations for initial diagnoses while using online follow-ups mainly for chronic prescriptions. (d) Stockholm's famous City Hall hosts the annual Nobel Prize banquet every December for laureates in medicine and science.

③ 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、文意に沿って、(1)〜(4)の(a)から(f)を並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

Genetic Predisposition and Neural Reserve in Cognitive Aging

Recent advances in neurogenetics have revealed that a person's baseline genetic score for memory retention does not single-handedly determine how well their brain ages over decades.

The question of to (1) [(a) neuroimaging tools make it (b) traits dates back to nineteenth-century twin studies (c) what extent are complex (d) possible to observe brain connectivity directly (e) cognitive abilities shaped by inherited (f) but has gained new clarity as modern] in living humans.

A multinational (2) [(a) to examine how bilingualism delays dementia, a (b) brain scans were collected from over two thousand older adults (c) condition characterized by progressive memory loss, by analyzing (d) consortium of neurologists (e) datasets from a decade-long cohort in which patients' (f) investigated neural reserve].

The researchers emphasized that a low genetic score for memory does not doom an individual to rapid cognitive decline. "(3) [(a) risk score and an individual's actual (b) specific patient will develop a neurological (c) clinicians a final verdict on whether a (d) it proves that genetic screening alone cannot offer (e) The discrepancy between a calculated polygenic (f) onset of symptoms serves as an important reminder, because] disorder."

The lead author noted the findings (4) [(a) to long-term brain resilience, pointing out that previous (b) by shared genetic variations (c) estimated an average heritability, which (d) meta-analyses have (e) represents the fraction of phenotypic variance accounted for (f) do not deny that heredity contributes], of roughly 50% for executive function.

④ 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Some workplace commentators claim that long working hours in Japan reflect admirable dedication and resilience. In reality, societal attitudes toward chronic migraine and sleep debt among working adults remain deeply problematic. Limited clinical awareness and organizational support have left millions of employees suffering in silence.

Traditional corporate culture has often expected employees to endure physical discomfort without complaint. This is largely due to the ____(1)____ of open dialogue about neurological and chronic pain disorders in Japanese society. Many sufferers only confide in close relatives, who typically ____(2)____ them to take over-the-counter painkillers rather than consult a specialist. Confirming this gap, a nationwide survey found that only 8.4% of Japanese workers understood preventive migraine therapies compared to 38.2% in Western Europe.

Importantly, the stigma ____(3)____ chronic neurological conditions has quietly eroded national productivity since the 2000s. While paid annual leave exists by law, there are no formal ____(4)____ for flexible neurological recovery leave in most firms. Instead, managers and staff tend to put their own medical needs on the back burner. They simply work on ____(5)____ their throbbing headaches and fatigue.

According to statistics recently ____(6)____ by a national health economics institute, the annual economic loss from presenteeism linked to untreated migraines and sleep debt exceeds 2.8 trillion yen. Clearly, workplace health literacy can no longer be neglected.

1. 本文の空所(1)〜(6)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(a)〜(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1)	(a) luxury	(b) lack	(c) loan	(d) luck
(2)	(a) forbid	(b) divide	(c) advise	(d) avoid
(3)	(a) surrounding	(b) verifying	(c) export	(d) closing
(4)	(a) provisions	(b) pavilions	(c) fractions	(d) illusions
(5)	(a) celebrating	(b) inviting	(c) exporting	(d) concealing
(6)	(a) concealed	(b) released	(c) deceived	(d) abolished

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記の(a)〜(h)から3つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(a) Open discussion about chronic pain disorders is still uncommon in Japanese society.
(b) Most Japanese workers actively seek preventive migraine therapies from neurologists.
(c) Many sufferers rely on advice from family members rather than visiting medical specialists.
(d) Awareness of preventive migraine treatments is almost identical in Japan and Western Europe.
(e) Japanese companies universally provide dedicated recovery leave for chronic migraines.
(f) Untreated chronic health conditions are causing substantial economic losses in Japan.
(g) Managers in Japan prioritize their own neurological health over workplace duties.
(h) Over-the-counter painkillers have completely eliminated presenteeism in Japan.

⑤ 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)〜(d)より1つずつ選びマークせよ。

Cooperation is a cornerstone of human civilization, yet a new investigation by researchers at Harvard Medical School reveals that chronic psychological stress and social isolation dull this essential human capacity. High stress is already known to elevate risks of hypertension, immune dysfunction and metabolic disease. However, these new findings demonstrate that sustained stress also weakens our prosocial motivation, making individuals less willing to assist strangers in need.

The report adds to a growing body of evidence demonstrating (2) that (　　) stress not only (　　) the physiological and mental health of an individual, but also (　　) the cooperative trust between citizens. "Over the past decade, we have observed an intimate connection between emotional exhaustion and social withdrawal," the lead researcher explained.

The research paper outlines three distinct studies examining how stress alters helping behavior. In the first study, scientists used functional neuroimaging to scan the brains of 30 volunteers after a calm rest week and after an intense examination week. They observed that neural circuits in the prefrontal cortex responsible for perspective-taking and empathy showed markedly reduced activity after prolonged stress.

In a second study, the team monitored 150 community residents via daily mobile surveys over five days. They measured cortisol levels and daily stress ratings, then evaluated participants' willingness to perform everyday civic acts, such as yielding a seat on a crowded train or assisting a lost commuter. Participants who experienced heightened stress on one day reported a sharp decline in their eagerness to help others the next day.

The third part of the investigation analyzed 2.5 million community volunteering records across metropolitan regions between 2010 and 2022. During periods of acute regional economic stress, sign-ups for charitable community kitchens dropped by 12% compared with stable periods. "Even moderate waves of collective stress measurably reduce our everyday generosity and social cohesion," the authors concluded.

1. Which is the best summary of the passage?
(a) Metabolic diseases are the primary cause of economic recessions.
(b) Volunteering in community kitchens completely cures hypertension.
(c) Public transportation systems have improved thanks to mobile surveys.
(d) Sustained stress can make individuals less cooperative and helpful toward others.

2. Which combination of words most naturally fill the blanks in the underlined part (2)?
(a) appropriate, disturbs, strengthens　(b) chronic, impairs, erodes
(c) balanced, improves, diminishes　(d) insufficient, enhances, damages

3. Which is the best summary of the first study?
(a) Herbal supplements rapidly activate the prefrontal cortex during exams.
(b) Stress affects brain regions involved in empathy and understanding others.
(c) Brain scans prove that exams improve long-term memory in all students.
(d) People sleep longer when they participate in neuroimaging experiments.

4. What was the main goal of the second study?
(a) To test whether high daily stress reduces people's willingness to help others the following day.
(b) To count how many commuters got lost in metropolitan train stations.
(c) To design new smartphone applications for measuring blood pressure.
(d) To compare train schedules between urban and rural communities.

5. Which is the best conclusion for the third study?
(a) People volunteered less during periods of heightened regional stress.
(b) Community kitchens were more popular in 2010 than in 2022.
(c) Economic stability discourages citizens from helping their neighbors.
(d) Metropolitan residents never participate in charitable activities.

6. Which is the best implication of the studies reported in the passage?
(a) University examinations should be permanently abolished worldwide.
(b) Helping strangers on the street causes severe immune dysfunction.
(c) Mitigating chronic stress is vital for preserving a compassionate, connected society.
(d) Citizens should avoid using public trains during busy morning hours.

⑥ 以下の問1・問2に答えよ。

1. 次の日本語を読み、内容を 30語程度の英語 でまとめよ。なお、設定語数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

スマートフォンを就寝直前まで長時間使用した直後は、脳が興奮状態になって睡眠の深さを客観的に自覚できなくなり、「自分は十分眠れている」と過信しがちになる。そんな調査結果を、国立睡眠医療センターの佐藤健一教授（臨床神経学）らの研究チームが発表した。

【大問6 問1 英語要約 記述解答欄（目安：30語程度）】

2. 次の英文は Australia Opens First 'Koala Rehabilitation Center' for Bushfire Survivors の見出しで始まる全18段落ある新聞記事から最初の2段落を抜粋したものである。記者がこの記事で伝えたいニュースの要点を、50字程度の日本語 でまとめよ。なお、設定字数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

Australia on Monday opened its first specialized medical center exclusively treating wild koalas, and wildlife veterinarians have already discharged their first patient — a young marsupial named Willow that suffered severe burns on its paws during a forest fire.
Growing public concern over the endangered iconic species has led to the establishment of a state-of-the-art facility in Port Macquarie, a four-hour drive north of Sydney.

【大問6 問2 日本語要約 記述解答欄（25字×2行＝50字マス）】

1				5					10					15					20					25
26				30					35					40					45					50

📝 大問1〜大問5 マーク解答記入欄 & 本番時間配分チェックシート

開始時刻：　時　分 〜 終了時刻：　時　分

大問1 (目標6分)	1: (　)	2: (　)	3: (　)	4: (　)	5: (　)	6: (　)	7: (　)	8: (　)
大問2 (目標10分)	英文1: (　　)				英文2: (　　)			
大問3 (目標14分)	(1) 1番目(　) 3番目(　) 6番目(　)		(2) 1番目(　) 3番目(　) 6番目(　)		(3) 1番目(　) 3番目(　) 6番目(　)		(4) 1番目(　) 3番目(　) 6番目(　)	
大問4 (目標18分)	1(1): (　)	1(2): (　)	1(3): (　)	1(4): (　)	1(5): (　)	1(6): (　)	問2(3つ): (　), (　), (　)	
大問5 (目標20分)	1: (　)	2: (　)	3: (　)	4: (　)	5: (　)	6: (　)	自己採点合計：　/ 100点	