2024年度 一般選抜 そっくり類題演習（TMPS医学館）

英　語（60分）

対象：杏林大学 医学部
配点：100点（全40マーク）
解答形式：マークシート方式

【解答上の注意】 1. 問題はⅠ～Ⅳの4題である。 2. 解答はすべて各問の選択肢①～⑤の中から最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、解答欄の ア ～ コ にマークせよ。※解答・解説はTMPS医学館Web解説ページの「そっくり類題」欄を参照のこと。

Ⅰ　次の ア ～ コ の中に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) When planning an outdoor clinical trial, researchers must (　　) for sudden changes in weather.
① provide　② avoid　③ excuse　④ maintain

(イ) The ethics committee was convinced by how scientifically (　　) her proposal was.
① chronological　② sound　③ mutual　④ arbitrary

(ウ) (　　) had the surgeon finished the operation when an emergency patient was brought in.
① Nearly　② Already　③ Scarcely　④ Frequently

(エ) There is (　　) a dedicated physician working in remote islands without sufficient rest.
① much　② many　③ little　④ all

(オ) The chief nurse checks (　　) and every piece of medical equipment before morning rounds.
① all　② some　③ any　④ each

(カ) He took the express train; (　　) he would not have arrived in time for the conference.
① unless　② otherwise　③ if　④ whereas

(キ) The intern (　　) the senior doctor about the minor error.
① was reluctant to tell　② was not true to tell　③ got rid of telling　④ once try to tell

(ク) It is (　　) such an experienced specialist overlooked the early symptoms.
① nice when　② odd whether　③ surprising that　④ often times

(ケ) (　　) the rumor true or false, we must verify the clinical data ourselves.
① As　② Do　③ Could　④ Be

(コ) A patient's recovery depends (　　) a considerable degree on post-operative rehabilitation.
① on　② to　③ for　④ at

Ⅱ　次の A ～ E の文の意味が通るように、それぞれの①～⑤の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は ア ～ コ に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。

A　The pediatrician (　　) (ア) (　　) she (イ) (　　) at ease.
① whom　② puts　③ talks　④ to　⑤ everyone

B　During the outbreak, there were medical teams (　　) (ウ) (　　) (エ) (　　) contain the virus.
① the　② working　③ to　④ clock　⑤ around

C　We looked (　　) (オ) for (　　) (カ) (　　) hours in the library.
① two　② least　③ for　④ at　⑤ it

D　The only opportunity the emergency staff (　　) (キ) (　　) (ク) breath (　　) between ambulances.
① catch　② is　③ have　④ their　⑤ to

E　Dialects vary across regions — so (　　) (ケ) (　　) a resident of (コ) province sometimes cannot follow a resident of (　　).
① that　② one　③ much　④ another　⑤ so

III　次の A ～ E の文章・対話が自然な順序になるように、それぞれの①～⑤を適切に並べ替えなさい。ただし、解答は ア ～ コ に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。

A　Many students today believe that cutting down on sleep is an effective way to secure more study time. (　　) (ア) (　　) (イ) (　　)

① In the late 20th century, neuroscientists demonstrated that sleep deprivation severely impairs memory consolidation.
② Having learned about such serious consequences, how can I pull an all-nighter right before the entrance exam?
③ Beyond poor memory retention, recent research has also revealed harmful impacts on emotional stability and immunity.
④ Or at least they convince themselves it is, without noticing how rapidly their concentration is dropping.
⑤ Since that discovery, numerous experiments have confirmed how counterproductive sleeplessness is for academic performance.

B　Fear of comprehensive medical checkups seems to be widespread among busy adults. (　　) (ウ) (　　) (エ) (　　)

① Moreover, mild sedatives can be administered whenever a patient feels anxious.
② Of course, it is wiser to have one's health examined once a year.
③ By doing so, silent diseases that require treatment can be detected before they progress.
④ Quite a few people delay visiting a clinic until noticeable symptoms appear.
⑤ Thankfully, diagnostic imaging and blood tests are remarkably quick these days.

C　Telemedicine is a set of healthcare services introduced by hospitals (　　). They aim to ensure accessible medical care for all communities by 2030. The (オ). These (　　) (カ) towards a more resilient, inclusive, and patient-centered healthcare system. By combining digital tools and clinical expertise, (　　).

① system covers diverse fields such as chronic disease monitoring, mental health counseling, and remote diagnostics
② services function as a vital bridge for doctors and patients nationwide
③ we can deliver timely treatment to anyone regardless of geographical barriers
④ to connect closely
⑤ to overcome regional doctor shortages and mobility constraints

D　A : Would you like to join our weekend tennis match?
B : (　　)　A : (キ)　B : (　　)　A : (ク)　B : (　　)

① If you're interested, I could lend you a racket and show you the basics.
② No, swinging a racket always seemed too tricky for me.　③ You've never played before?
④ I'd love to if I knew the rules and how to serve.　⑤ That would take a lot of patience on your part.

E　A : Do you prefer indoor plants or cut flowers?　—　B : I love indoor trees. (　　)
A : (ケ)　B : (　　)　A : (コ)　B : Yes, you're quite right. (　　)

① That explains why you said “grow old with a tree” rather than “keep a plant.”
② I know how much care it takes to water and prune a tall rubber tree.
③ A person's choice of words always reflects their attachment.
④ True, but watching it sprout new leaves every spring makes it feel like a lifelong companion.
⑤ In my apartment, I have been growing old with a tall rubber tree for ten years.

Ⅳ　次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

（英文1）

Three structural barriers explain the difficulty of reforming rural healthcare in developing regions. The first is the conflict between addressing urgent infectious outbreaks and facing the reality that local clinics lack basic necessities such as trained technicians and reliable electricity.

The second barrier is the persistence of The Inertia Trap. The Inertia Trap is a pattern that locks underserved communities into short-term relief measures. Its consequences appear across the entire health sector, including the fact that regional hospitals face severe deficits in their inability to sustain preventive programs. (1)

Finally, social norms are such that a large segment of capable local human resources, particularly community midwives and young volunteers, remain sidelined at a heavy cost to public health. (2) Recognizing these realities is essential to designing a sustainable healthcare model in rural areas.

The question arises: why do policymakers keep relying on **"time-tested"**(イ) aid packages? Have they grown so used to conventional donations that they reflexively turn to them, knowing they will produce immediate statistics, rather than redesigning local systems?

(3) While "time-tested" aid packages are helpful and can save lives in acute crises, there is a deeper issue than selecting which supply kit to send. The deeper issue is that institutions become caught in an Inertia Trap.

The Inertia Trap is a **destructive**(ウ) loop that keeps donors, administrators, and practitioners repeating identical interventions in the face of systemic illness. This routine strips them of the capacity to build autonomous clinics and drive lasting reform. (4)

(**ア**) According to the passage, what is the third structural barrier in rural healthcare?
① The presence of what is called the Inertia Trap　② The difficulty in importing medical supplies
③ The number of capable local people who are not actively utilized　④ The financial bankruptcy of national governments

(**イ**) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part "time-tested"?
① long-established　② newly invented　③ short-lived　④ fiercely debated

(**ウ**) What is the closest in meaning to the underlined part destructive?
① repeated　② harmful　③ authentic　④ sudden

(**エ**) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?
As an old proverb warns, "if you always do what you have always done, you will always get what you have always got."
① (1)　② (2)　③ (3)　④ (4)

(**オ**) According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Reliable electricity is not easily available to local clinics in developing regions.
② Most policymakers have already abandoned conventional aid packages.
③ Preventive programs are fully funded in all regional hospitals.
④ Community midwives are overrepresented in healthcare leadership.

（英文2）

Sometimes you read an explanation of a scientific phenomenon and feel certain you can explain it yourself — until someone asks you to do so. Psychologists call this the illusion of explanatory depth (IOED), and for years educators assumed that feeling confident about a topic reflected partial mastery of its mechanism. Yet recent findings indicate this confidence is largely a mirage. Feeling fluent with a concept does not mean you truly grasp how it works. (1)

In a set of studies published in a cognitive science journal, university students were asked to rate their understanding of everyday devices and then write down step-by-step causal explanations. When students encountered familiar terms, they were far more likely to **proffer**(キ) surface keywords — doing so four times as frequently in one trial. (2)

However, those keywords rarely formed a valid mechanism. Diagrams drawn by confident students were no more accurate than those drawn by hesitant peers. Across multiple trials, core causal steps were identified only marginally more often by high-confidence students (roughly 14 versus 11 percent). (3)

Prior work has shown that high fluency is not entirely meaningless — students with high initial familiarity select the correct summary diagram on multiple-choice tests more than half the time (58 versus 44 percent) — but the new data warn against equating familiarity with comprehension. Instead of partial mastery producing confidence, the reverse may occur: recognizing a familiar label **sparks**(ク) a sense of fluency, which then leads people to retrieve fragments of jargon. (4)

The research “clarifies why smart students misjudge their readiness,” notes cognitive psychologist Dr. Alan Mercer, whose earlier work showed that curiosity rises when students notice gaps in their logic. Still, the exact trigger of IOED remains under debate. “One possibility is that students detect familiarity with the technical question itself,” says senior author Dr. Elena Vance. “The brain interprets that ease of recognition as deep knowledge.”

Vance compares IOED to the “earworm” effect in auditory memory, which frequently occurs when people hear a catchy chorus. In both situations, a strong feeling of familiarity arises, and we rationalize it by assuming we know the entire piece from start to finish. Unconscious gap-filling, she notes, happens far more often than learners suspect.

(**カ**) According to the first paragraph, what do recent findings about IOED suggest?
① They confirm the traditional educational assumption about partial mastery.
② They show how the brain accurately stores complex causal mechanisms.
③ Subjective confidence in understanding a topic has little basis in actual mastery.
④ Students rarely feel confident when reading scientific explanations.

(**キ**) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part proffer?
① present ② conceal ③ memorize ④ delay

(**ク**) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part sparks?
① gives up ② sets off ③ runs over ④ leans to

(**ケ**) According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Dr. Elena Vance's research shows that students are more familiar with causal steps than with a topic's label.
② When high-confidence students attempted to identify core causal steps, 11 percent of them succeeded.
③ Dr. Alan Mercer compares IOED to the earworm effect in auditory memory.
④ Prior studies found that students with high initial familiarity chose the correct summary diagram on multiple-choice tests over half the time.

(**コ**) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?
Yet participants in the high-fluency group predicted their causal explanation was complete 64 percent of the time, compared with just 9 percent in the low-fluency group.
① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4)

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