TMPS医学館　過去問解説図書館

英　語

大阪医科薬科大学医学部　2026年度型

そっくり類題セット

※ これは大阪医科薬科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・設問の種類・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・研究は架空です。

試験時間の目安：80分

大問	ページ	時間配分の目安
第1問 （長文・問1〜問8）	2	32分
第2問 （長文・問1〜問7）	4	28分
第3問 （和文英訳・3文）	6	12分（見直し8分）

注意事項

1. 問題は第1問〜第3問の全3題である。記述式（和訳・字数制限つき説明・和文英訳）と、記号選択式が混ざる。
2. 選択肢の語（句）を使う問題は、指示がない限り、同じ選択肢を二度使わない。
3. 第1問の問3は、句読点を含めて指定の字数以内で書く。
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。

第1問 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。（本文は架空の調査をもとにしたTMPSオリジナルです）

Playing a musical instrument has long been seen as a pastime for the young. However, a recent review of forty studies suggests that (1) taking up an instrument after the age of sixty may slow the decline of memory and attention about as well as regular walking or doing puzzles does. (2) These findings run counter to the view that aging brains are too fixed to learn anything new.

The people in these projects are often called (3) "late starters": adults who had never played an instrument before they turned sixty. Many of them had not touched one [ア] their school days. Most took lessons [イ] a teacher in a small group, and practiced [ウ] about thirty minutes a day at home. Consider a retired clerk who joined a community cello class at sixty-five and practiced twice a week. (4) This same person had, a few years earlier, spent most evenings in front of the television.

Those who kept playing [エ] a regular basis showed the clearest gains. After six months, the group showed a clear [オ] in word recall. (5) Players who practiced every day lost less of their attention than players who practiced only now and then. Even participants [カ] to one hour of practice a week gained something, and the team did not [キ] such a large effect.

Researchers offer (6) three possible reasons. First, learning a piece requires players to [ク] on reading notes, keeping time, and moving their fingers all at once, which works as a kind of mental training. Second, group lessons help learners stay [ケ] with other people, and regular social contact is known to protect the mind. Third, music lifts the mood and lowers stress, which in turn makes it easier to remember things. The researchers add that these findings come mostly from people healthy enough to attend lessons.

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳せ。

2. 次の文は下線部(2)を言い換えたものである。空欄①〜④に入る最も適切な語を選択肢の中から選び記号で答えよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

These findings go [①] the belief that older [②] cannot learn [③] [④].

あ against	い brains	う new	え hardly	お something	か while	き along	く when

3. 下線部(3)の late starters は何を指すかを20字以内の日本語で説明せよ（句読点を含む）。

4. 下線部(4) This same person が指す内容として相応しくないものを2つ選び、記号で答えよ。

A A person who joined a class held in the local community
B A person who practices an instrument twice a week
C A person who had been a professional cellist for decades
D A person who studies alone from a book without a teacher
E A person who began playing an instrument in later life

5. 本文中の空欄ア〜エに入る最も適切な語を選択肢の中から選び記号で答えよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

あ at	い for	う since	え on	お with

6. 次の文は下線部(5)を言い換えたものである。空欄①〜④に入る最も適切な語を選択肢の中から選び記号で答えよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

Those who practiced [①] suffered [②] [③] of attention [④] those who practiced only now and then.

あ stress	い from	う daily	え habit	お less	か practice	き loss	く than	け between
こ which								

7. 下線部(6) three possible reasons について、本文の内容と合うように、次の空欄①～③に入る最も適切なものを下記から選び、記号で答えよ。

First, [①]. Second, [②]. Third, [③].

A music improves eyesight and hearing in old age

B playing demands attention to several tasks at once, which exercises the mind

C lessons with others keep learners socially connected, which protects the mind

D an instrument costs less than other hobbies, so people can practice for longer

E music improves mood and reduces stress, which helps memory

8. 本文中の空欄（オ）～（ケ）に入る最も適切な語を下記の選択肢から選び記号で答えよ。ただし選択肢は一度しか使えない。

あ improve	い improvement	う improved	え improving	お limit	か limited	き limiting		
く expect	け expected	こ expectation	さ focus	し focused	す connect	せ connected		

第2問 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. （本文は架空の調査についてのTMPSオリジナルです）

A new study finds that the early settlers of Harrow, a small island in the North Sea, depended heavily on fish and seabirds for food.

The finding is based on tests of the bones of a young boy who died about 4,000 years ago. The boy was still being nursed when he died at around the age of two. His remains were discovered in 1974 in a burial mound on the northern shore of the island. Scientists examined (ア) his bones [1] a nursing child's body carries a chemical record of his mother's diet.

They found that the mother ate mostly (5) marine foods, a group that includes fish, shellfish and seals. (2) The result supports scientific theories that the settlers depended on the sea rather than on farming.

The cliffs of Harrow once held huge seabird colonies. Researchers noted that the colonies were close to the villages and easy to reach, which made (3) them a steady source of eggs and meat.

The team tested the bones for two elements, carbon and nitrogen. Elena Marsh is director of the Ridgemont Isotope Laboratory. She told reporters that such tests can provide "(4) a chemical diary"of what a person ate. "We are what we eat, and bones keep the record,"(イ) she said.

Kofi Okoye is a professor of marine ecology at Halden University in Canada. He helped lead the research. (ウ) He added that the settlers'long reliance on seabirds may have shaped local bird populations to a greater extent than is typically assumed.

Marsh noted that the latest finding supports "indirect evidence"from stone tools and food waste found in the villages, (エ) she said.

Alan Petrov was also a co-writer of the study. He is an archaeologist at Ridgemont University. Petrov told reporters, "The village records and the bone tests tell the same story."(オ) He added that the study shows how closely daily life on the island was tied to the sea.

1. Choose the best option to fill in the blank [1].

A although
B because
C unless
D whether

2. Choose the statement that best matches the content of the underlined sentence (2).

A Researchers learned that the settlers had to eat plants because fish were scarce.
B Researchers were surprised to find that the settlers ate no fish.
C Scientists have long believed that the settlers depended on the sea, and this result confirms it.
D The result shows that the settlers were vegetarians who never went to sea.

3. Choose the option that best explains what the underlined part (3) them refers to.

A the cliffs
B the seabird colonies
C the settlers
D the researchers

4. Choose the option that best explains the underlined part (4) "a chemical diary".

A It shows how a person felt each day.
B It records what a person ate over a long period.
C It lists the people a person met.
D It proves a person's exact age.

5. Choose the correct statement about the underlined part (5) marine foods.
A It referred only to fish caught in rivers.
B Researchers found a new species of marine food in this study.
C Marine foods were hardly a source of protein for the settlers.
D Shellfish are considered to be one type of marine foods.

6. For each of the underlined parts (ア)〜(オ) in the passage, choose the person it refers to and answer using the corresponding letter. (Options may be used more than once.)
A an archaeologist at Ridgemont University
B the director of the Ridgemont Isotope Laboratory
C an elderly villager on Harrow
D a young boy who lived on Harrow
E a professor at a university in Canada

7. Regarding the people involved in this study, choose the most appropriate word for each blank (①〜⑤) from the options below, and answer using the corresponding character. (Each option can be used only once.)

This study involved scholars such as Elena Marsh, who ① insights into ancient diets; Alan Petrov, who contributed from archaeological ②; and Kofi Okoye, who suggested that the settlers might have ③ the local seabird populations to a greater extent than is typically assumed. Together, their work helped ④ how the settlers ⑤ heavily on the sea.

あ lived	い records	う offered	え shaped	お noticed	か salt	き show	く relied

第3問 次の日本語を英語に訳せ。

(1) 昔の日本では、人々は季節の移り変わりを、暦だけでなく身近な自然からも感じ取っていた。

(2) そのため、花や鳥の様子は、田植えの時期を知らせる大切な目印だった。

(3) 今でも、その知恵を受け継ぎ、自然を観察して農作業の時期を決める農家がいる。

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