2024年度 一般選抜前期：1次試験（TMPSそっくり類題演習） **埼玉医科大学・医学部**

英　語

（試験時間 70分 ／ 全マーク式：解答番号 1〜15）

【解答上の注意】 1. 解答は、解答用紙（マークシート）の対応する解答番号欄にマークすること。 2.「Mark TWO answers on the same line on the answer sheet.」と指示がある問題（解答番号 **15** ）では、1つの解答欄に2つの選択肢をともにマークすること。

1 次の問い（問1〜6）に答えよ。（配点目安：24点）

【A】問1〜4の（　）に入る語句として最も適切なものを、①〜④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問1 The international medical conference scheduled for next Friday will have ended by the time the new research team (**1**) in Tokyo.

① will arrive　② arrives　③ will have arrived　④ arrived

問2 In order to reduce hospital waiting times, the number of outpatient counters (**2**) for two years in a row.

① has been expanded　② have been expanded　③ has expanded　④ have expanded

問3 Dr. Carter is (**3**) dedicated a physician that all the patients in the ward trust her completely.

① such　② very　③ so　④ too

問4 (**4**) the emergency surgery performed last night, the patient could not have survived the accident.

① Unless　② As if　③ In case of　④ But for

【B】問5〜6の(1)と(2)の各英文の空所に共通して入る語として最も適切なものを、①〜④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問5 (1) Please (**5**) in mind that this medication may cause drowsiness.　(2) The patient could hardly (**5**) the severe pain in his lower back.

① hold　② keep　③ bear　④ take

問6 (1) When you travel abroad, it is important to make yourself (**6**) in simple English.　(2) It is generally (**6**) that regular exercise lowers the risk of heart disease.

① understand　② understood　③ understanding　④ to understand

2 Read the passage and dialogue and answer the questions (問1〜4).（配点目安：25点）

Many high schools across the United States are now requiring students to complete basic first-aid and CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) training before graduation. Supporters argue that teaching teens how to respond to medical emergencies builds confidence, strengthens community safety, and saves lives. In contrast, some critics point out that (**7**) when another mandatory program is added to students' already packed schedules.

According to high school senior Maya Lin, genuine willingness to help others comes from participating by choice. "However," she adds, "instead of simply forcing students to attend lectures, schools should offer diverse hands-on modules. The more practical and interactive the training sessions are, (**8**) that students will find them worthwhile." Even students who initially complained admit that the practical skills can pay off in unexpected situations.

Leo: Hey, Maya. You look exhausted today. Did you stay up late studying for Mrs. Green's chemistry exam?

Maya: No, it's not chemistry at all. I'm completely swamped this week! Between track practice, student council meetings, and the mandatory six-hour CPR workshop after school, I barely have time to breathe.

Leo: Don't give up yet! I took that workshop last semester before I finished my requirement. At first it felt demanding, but knowing how to use an AED and perform chest compressions is a skill you'll value for life.

問1 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (**7**) in the passage?

① students feel overwhelmed and lose motivation　② students have more free time after school
③ schools no longer need school nurses　④ all students become professional doctors

問2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (**8**) in the passage?

① a higher chance　② the higher the chance　③ the chance higher　④ higher the chance

問3 According to the dialogue, why is Maya feeling tired? **9**

① She failed her chemistry exam and has to retake it tomorrow morning.　② She has to teach CPR to middle school students every morning.
③ She has a busy after-school schedule with sports, student council, and the required CPR workshop.　④ She injured her leg during track practice.

問4 According to the dialogue, which of the following is true about Leo? **10**

① Leo advises Maya to quit the student council immediately.　② Leo encourages Maya to continue the workshop because the skills are valuable.
③ Leo has never taken a CPR workshop at his high school.　④ Leo thinks AED training is useless for high school students.

3 次の英文（Passage A・Passage B）を読み、後の問い（問1〜5）に答えよ。（配点目安：51点）

[Passage A: Age Bias in Clinical Drug Trials]

Historically, clinical trials for new medications have focused primarily on young and middle-aged adults. (**11**) is that elderly patients are often underrepresented in clinical drug studies, even though they consume the largest share of prescription medicines. Chronic kidney disease, for instance, affects roughly 10% of the general adult population, yet 65% of those hospitalized with severe complications are over age 70. Furthermore, patients over 75 are three times more likely than younger adults to experience adverse drug reactions requiring emergency care.

Because liver and kidney metabolism changes significantly with age, standard adult doses do not always work safely for older bodies. Consequently, many elderly patients experience (**12**) recovery or unexpected side effects. Recently, regulatory agencies have published guidelines requiring pharmaceutical companies to present clear evidence of how their medications affect older age groups.

[Passage B: Digital Navigation and Spatial Memory]

Over-reliance on smartphone map applications is changing how humans remember routes and landmarks—a phenomenon some researchers call "navigational amnesia." The prime reason for forgetting routes is that the digital device is trusted to store directions, so drivers focus on turn-by-turn voice prompts rather than the surrounding environment.

Recent studies have examined has / GPS navigation / our reliance / far / how / on changed the way our brains process spatial information. Cognitive neuroscientists agree that relying (**X**) on our internal sense of direction builds (**Y**) synaptic connections in the hippocampus, the brain region responsible for spatial memory.

A follow-up survey conducted across the UK, Canada, and Japan revealed the following:

・62% of UK drivers admitted that they feel anxious when driving without a digital map.
・More than half (58.0%) of Canadian drivers surveyed admitted that their smartphone map app serves as their spatial memory.
・Across all three countries, over 45% of respondents regarded their smartphone as an extension of their own brain.
・In Japan, the tendency to depend on GPS navigation decreased as the driving experience and age of the respondents increased.

問1 Passage Aの（ **11** ）に入る最も適切な語句を、次の①〜④のうちから1つ選べ。
① What do researchers know　② What researchers do know　③ Do researchers know what　④ Researchers do know what

問2 Passage Aの（ **12** ）に入る最も適切な語句を、次の①〜④のうちから1つ選べ。
① a delayed　② an ancient　③ a simultaneous　④ an optional

問3 Passage Bの下線部 has / GPS navigation / our reliance / far / how / on を正しい語順に並べ替えたとき、**4番目**にくる語（句）として最も適切なものを、次の①〜⑥のうちから1つ選べ。 **13**
① has　② GPS navigation　③ our reliance　④ far　⑤ how　⑥ on

問4 Passage Bの（ **X** ）と（ **Y** ）に入る最も適切な組合せを、次の①〜④のうちから1つ選べ。 **14**
① X: less ／ Y: more　② X: less ／ Y: fewer　③ X: fewer ／ Y: less　④ X: fewer ／ Y: more

問5 Passage AおよびPassage Bの内容と合致するものを、次の①〜⑤のうちから**2つ選び**、解答欄の同じ行にマークせよ。（Mark the TWO correct answers on the same line on the answer sheet.） **15**
① According to Passage A, 65% of the entire adult population suffers from chronic kidney disease.
② According to Passage A, among patients hospitalized with severe complications of chronic kidney disease, 65% are over age 70.
③ According to Passage A, younger adults are three times more likely than patients over 75 to experience adverse drug reactions.
④ According to Passage B, more than half of Canadian drivers surveyed admitted that their smartphone map app serves as their spatial memory.
⑤ According to Passage B, in Japan, GPS dependency increased as drivers gained more driving experience.

📝 自己採点・時間配分チェック欄（解答・解説はWebページの「そっくり類題セット」セクションを開いて確認！）

セクション	解答番号	目標時間	あなたの所要時間	正答数
大問1（文法・語法・共通語補充）	【1】〜【6】	8分	分	/ 6 問
大問2（奉仕・救命講習 論説＋対話）	【7】〜【10】	18分	分	/ 4 問
大問3（医療データ＆デジタル認知科学）	【11】〜【15】	24分	分	/ 5 問