英　　語

（制限時間：標準 22分 ／ 本番70分形式準拠・マークシート方式）

【解答上の注意】 1. 本冊子は埼玉医科大学2025年度（一般選抜前期）英語の出題形式・文法テーマ・医系長文構造を再現したTMPSオリジナル実戦類題です。　2. 解答番号 **R1** ～ **R10** に入る最も適切な番号（①～⑦）を1つずつ選びなさい。解答と解説はWebページの「そっくり類題セット」欄で確認できます。

1　次の [A]・[B] について、後の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

[A] 問1～2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　We interviewed five applicants for the residency program yesterday: one was from Tokyo, two were from Osaka, and (**R1**) were from Fukuoka.

① the other　② another　③ others　④ the others

問2　The emergency room was extremely noisy, so the elderly patient had a hard time making himself (**R2**) by the triage nurse.

① understand　② understood　③ to understand　④ understanding

[B] 問3～4の英文の下線部ア～エのうち誤っているものを、①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問3　It was so an urgent case$_{ア}$ that$_{イ}$ the chief surgeon decided to operate$_{ウ}$ on the patient immediately$_{エ}$. **R3**

① ア　② イ　③ ウ　④ エ

問4　The 12-years-old boy$_{ア}$ refused to take$_{イ}$ the prescribed medicine because$_{ウ}$ it tasted bitter$_{エ}$. **R4**

① ア　② イ　③ ウ　④ エ

2　Read the passage and dialogue and answer the questions (問1～3).

I Chronic sleep deprivation has emerged as a silent public health epidemic in modern industrialized nations. According to a recent public health advisory, even before the widespread shift to remote work, nearly 40 percent of adults reported sleeping fewer than six hours per night. Epidemiological data warn that sleeping less than six hours a night increases the risk of coronary heart disease by 25 percent and type 2 diabetes by 30 percent.

II It is difficult to put a price tag on$_{(a)}$ the emotional and cognitive toll of chronic exhaustion. However, workplace surveys show that sleep-deprived employees make significantly more clinical and operational errors.

III This trend is especially severe among adolescents aged 14 to 18, who sleep 60 percent less adequately than teenagers three decades ago. Many teenagers now use late-night video streaming (**R5**), sacrificing vital restorative rest.

Ken: You look exhausted, Lisa! Are your biochemistry assignments too heavy this week?

Lisa: No, my classes are fine. I stayed up reading dozens of medical journals about the sleep epidemic for Professor Sato's seminar. There was so much data that my head is spinning.

Ken: Is blue light from smartphones the main culprit behind teen sleep loss?

Lisa: It's one factor, but the problem goes beyond screens. Early school start times and heavy evening cram-school schedules also disrupt their circadian rhythms. And another vulnerable group is shift-working hospital staff.

問1　Which of the following is closest in meaning to put a price tag on$_{(a)}$ in the passage? **R6**

① to measure the true cost or severity of something　② to reduce the hospital fee for patients
③ to attach a commercial label to a medicine　④ to ignore the financial burden of illness

問2　Which of the following is the most appropriate for the box labeled (**R5**) in the passage?

① as a way to improve their deep sleep quality　② at the expense of their natural sleep cycle
③ in order to wake up earlier for morning classes　④ as a medical treatment for insomnia

問3　According to the dialogue, which of the following is TRUE? **R7**

① Lisa is tired because her biochemistry assignments are too difficult.　② Ken will present in Professor Sato's seminar.
③ Smartphone blue light is not the only factor causing teen sleep loss.　④ Only teenagers suffer from chronic sleep loss.

3 次の英文を読み、後の問い（問1・2）に答えよ。

Longitudinal cohort studies over the past four decades have revealed a striking paradox: while the *1prevalence — the total number of individuals living with age-related cognitive decline — has risen due to an aging population, the annual *2incidence of newly diagnosed dementia per 1,000 seniors has steadily fallen since the 1980s.

To investigate the biological basis of this resilience, neurologists analyzed brain MRI scans of 2,500 adults aged 50 to 75. They found that habitual aerobic exercise and higher educational attainment were associated with a 4.8 percent increase in hippocampal volume and stronger white-matter connectivity, while cortical thickness showed minor structural remodeling. Replicating these results in a larger multicenter cohort will make these findings more (**R8**), researchers note.

注）*1prevalence：有病者総数（有病率），*2incidence：新規発症数（罹患率）

問1　The sentence below describes the findings in the first paragraph. Which of the following is the most appropriate combination for (X) and (Y)? **R9**

While there were (X) elderly individuals living with cognitive decline overall, there were (Y) new cases per 1,000 seniors each year.

① X: more / Y: more　② X: more / Y: fewer　③ X: fewer / Y: more　④ X: fewer / Y: fewer

問2　Which of the following is the most appropriate for (**R8**)?

① convincing　② ambiguous　③ indifferent　④ misleading

4 次の英文と表を読み、後の問い（問1）に答えよ。

How does preventive health care spending compare across advanced economies? The table below illustrates annual preventive care expenditure per citizen and healthy life expectancy. Country X spends almost preventive care / on / three times / much / citizen as / as / per$_{(b)}$ Country Y, resulting in significantly fewer emergency hospitalizations for chronic hypertension and diabetes.

Country	Preventive Spending per Citizen	Healthy Life Expectancy (Years)
Country X	$1,240	74.8
Country Y	$415	70.2
Country Z	$890	73.1

問1　Put the underlined words in (b) in the correct order. Which of the following is the FOURTH item? **R10**

① preventive care　② on　③ three times　④ much　⑤ citizen as　⑥ as　⑦ per

📝 自己採点・時間記録用マークシート欄（目標時間：全10問 22分 ／ 目標正解数：8問以上）

解答番号	【R1】	【R2】	【R3】	【R4】	【R5】	【R6】	【R7】	【R8】	【R9】	【R10】
あなたの解答										
正誤チェック										

💡 演習後の復習チェックリスト（埼玉医科大学・英語 頻出パターン）：

- ☐ **【R1】** 全体数が確定しているときの「残り全員（複数）」＝ the others を即答できたか
- ☐ **【R2】** make oneself heard / understood（自分の声を届かせる／理解してもらう）の過去分詞を選べたか
- ☐ **【R3・R4】** so + 形 + a/an + 単数名詞 の語順と、ハイフン複合形容詞（12-year-old）の単数形を見抜けたか
- ☐ **【R9】** 疫学頻出語彙 prevalence（有病者総数）と incidence（新規発症数）の対比を正確に把握できたか
- ☐ **【R10】** 倍数表現 three times as much on A per B as C の語順を迷わず組み立てられたか

解説：Mio先生・ニック二先生（TMPS医学館）　※解答・解説はWebページの「そっくり類題セット」を開いて確認してください。