2025年度 昭和医科大学 医学部（一般選抜I期）そっくり類題問題冊子

科目：外国語「英語」（2教科 140分 ／ 英語目安 70分・配点 100点） ｜TMPS医学館 過去問解説図書館 オリジナル演習

【受験上の注意】 本冊子は2025年度 昭和医科大学 医学部（一般選抜I期）英語の出題形式・大問構成・設問タイプ（短文空所15問・科学方法論長文と80字理由記述・最先端脳科学長文と110字要旨要約）に完全準拠したオリジナル予想類題です。解答・詳細な解説・自己採点基準はWeb解説ページの「そっくり類題セット」セクションで確認してください。

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［1］ 次の各文の（　　）の中に入れるのにもっとも適切な表現を1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The hospital waiting room was stocked with magazines, health brochures, children's toys, and what (　　) you.

A. get　　B. keep　　C. have　　D. take

2. After standing in the operating room for eight hours, a cup of hot herbal tea tastes absolutely (　　).

A. wonderfully　　B. heavenly　　C. pleasantly　　D. calmly

3. I thought the patient's folder was on the large wooden desk, but it was on the small metal (　　) by the window.

A. it　　B. that　　C. one　　D. ones

4. What do you (　　) to reviewing the pathology slides together after the morning rounds?

A. tell　　B. speak　　C. say　　D. talk

5. I couldn't understand (　　) of the technical terms in the lecture. In fact, roughly a third of them were completely new to me.

A. none　　B. some　　C. any　　D. anything

6. The cardiologist advised the patient to cut down (　　) sodium and saturated fat to lower his blood pressure.

A. with　　B. on　　C. for　　D. at

7. Several colleagues of (　　) have volunteered to join the disaster relief medical team next month.

A. her　　B. his　　C. them　　D. us

8. This memorial symposium is dedicated to the (　　) Professor Kawamura, who pioneered minimally invasive cardiac surgery.

A. late　　B. latter　　C. latest　　D. later

9. The initial trial took longer than expected, but this wasn't the reason (　　) the committee revised the protocol.

A. how　　B. where　　C. which　　D. that

10. The Phase II and Phase III clinical trials will be conducted in Osaka and Fukuoka in May and November, (　　).

A. respectively　　B. respectfully　　C. representatively　　D. responsively

11. Every applicant to the medical school, (　　) their academic background, is required to take the ethics assessment.

A. despite of　　B. regardless of　　C. nonetheless　　D. although

12. Preventive medicine is (　　) in public health than emergency surgery, as it reduces the long-term incidence of chronic disease.

A. no more vital field　　B. no less vital a field　　C. not any vital a field　　D. not less vital field

13. A concise handout will (　　) for today's seminar; we'll distribute the complete dataset next week.

A. come　　B. go　　C. do　　D. get

14. The research institute (　　) the new diagnostic guidelines to hospitals when the peer review is completed.

A. will release　　B. releasing　　C. has released　　D. to release

15. Ken: I can't help you check the lab inventory tonight; I have to cover an emergency shift.
Lisa: (　　) We can finish checking it tomorrow morning.

A. Okay, sure enough.　　B. Okay, close enough.　　C. Okay, near enough.　　D. Okay, fair enough.

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［2］ 下記の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

［1］ It is a widespread misconception that clinical research guarantees absolute certainty simply because it relies on statistical data to evaluate a treatment. (It/that/at/medicine/all/is/to/attention/another/pays/no/) individual biological variation because every clinical guideline is "merely a statistical average." In reality, these two misunderstandings go hand (ア) hand, for both stem from the mistaken belief that medical science is (I): that we must either possess 100 percent proof that a therapy cures every single patient or else admit that clinical evidence is useless because one treatment is no better than any other.

［2］ This flawed assumption that medical research must yield infallible laws, and that a therapeutic model cannot be trusted until it is permanently proven beyond doubt, leads skeptics to dismiss any medical recommendation that falls short (イ) perfection. Yet such skepticism reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of how empirical medicine operates.

［3］ Like many popular myths, the critics' argument contains a kernel of truth that has been distorted. Medical science *strives* for reliable knowledge by subjecting its hypotheses to strict clinical testing. When a therapeutic hypothesis clashes with observed patient outcomes, researchers know a problem exists. At first, they may not know whether the treatment protocol itself is flawed or whether an auxiliary factor — such as dosage or patient compliance — is responsible. Yet even if a clinical hypothesis passes every trial without a single exception, we still cannot be certain that it is universally true. Why is this the case? Because empirical testing can only decisively prove that a hypothesis is false when evidence contradicts it; even when all current observations support a hypothesis, we cannot tell whether this agreement occurs because the hypothesis captures an eternal truth or simply because it has held up under the specific conditions tested so far.

［4］ As philosophers of science and epidemiologists have long emphasized, empirical findings are inherently tentative. Whenever we are dealing (ウ) clinical observations, we must recognize that medical knowledge is (II) because it remains constantly open to refinement as new evidence emerges. The challenge of inductive reasoning in medicine is unavoidable: when we formulate a general clinical rule from the patient cohorts we have studied to date, we are assuming that future patients will (III) to the patterns observed in the past. However, we cannot guarantee even that our current models are overwhelmingly probable, (IV) the vast gap between the limited number of participants observed in clinical trials and the immense diversity of human populations across time and environments. How can we be sure that the sample of patients examined so far is truly representative (エ) the entire population? Just as we cannot be certain that future clinical outcomes will mirror past results, (V).

［設問］

1. ［1］の下線部の（　）内の単語を並べ替えて、正しい英文を完成させなさい。但し、1番目と4番目と11番目にはそれぞれ *It* と *that* と *to* が入るものとし、解答欄には3番目、8番目、10番目に入る単語を書きなさい。

［1 It］［2　］［3　］［4 that］［5　］［6　］［7　］［8　］［9　］［10　］［11 to］

2. （ア）から（エ）の空欄に適切な前置詞を1つずつ補いなさい。

3. （I）から（V）の空欄に入る表現としてもっとも適切なものを各々の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。

空欄（I） A. touch and go　B. all or nothing　C. hit or miss　D. up and down

空欄（II） A. logically fixed　B. data guaranteed　C. theoretically closed　D. open ended

空欄（III） A. look　B. conform　C. yield　D. succeed

空欄（IV） A. for　B. given　C. as　D. since

空欄（V）

A. we cannot doubt that our limited clinical trials give us a complete understanding of every patient elsewhere

B. we cannot believe that the small cohort of patients we have studied differs from the global population

C. we cannot be sure that the group of patients we have observed in our limited experience can tell us everything about how a treatment will work elsewhere

D. we cannot question the assumption that our clinical data so far provide a final and permanent picture of human health

4. ［3］の下線部の理由を80字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

大問2 問4 記述解答欄（80字以内・句読点含む）

［3］ 下記の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

［1］ By recording the electrical activity of living human brains, neuroscientists have constructed the most detailed atlas yet of the individual neurons that encode conceptual meanings during natural speech comprehension. The findings suggest that across different people, the cerebral cortex uses remarkably consistent organizational categories to sort words — transforming acoustic signals into meaningful thoughts.

［2］ Although the experiment used only spoken English narratives, it represents a major step toward understanding how the brain organizes its internal lexicon, explains neuroscientist Elena Vance at a leading neurological institute. By charting the specific ensembles of cortical cells that react to distinct words, she notes, researchers can begin assembling a biological dictionary of human thought. (I)

［3］ A sensory region known as the primary auditory cortex processes the acoustic frequency of a word as sound waves reach the ear. But (ア) is the brain's association cortex, a higher-order region responsible for integrative cognition, that extracts a word's semantic meaning — its core concept.

［4］ Earlier neuroimaging studies investigated language processing by measuring regional blood-oxygen changes via functional MRI, an indirect indicator of neural metabolism. That approach enabled scientists to link broad semantic themes to general cortical zones.

［5］ However, Vance and her colleagues obtained an universal opportunity to observe how single neurons represent spoken language in real time. Her team worked with twelve patients scheduled to undergo neurosurgical monitoring for drug-resistant epilepsy, each of whom had microelectrodes temporarily placed in their cortex to localize seizure origins. Those sensors allowed the investigators to track firing patterns from over 350 individual neurons in each participant's prefrontal and association cortices.

［6］ While participants listened to several short narratives containing roughly 500 distinct words, the team logged exactly which neurons discharged and at what millisecond. Vance notes that roughly two to four specific neurons activated for each word, even though the electrodes sampled only a minute fraction of the billions of neurons in the cortex. (II) The investigators next analyzed the functional similarity among the words that triggered the exact same neural units.

［7］ Words that excited the same group of neurons clustered into coherent semantic categories, such as physical movements, spatial tools, or social relationships. The researchers also discovered that words linked by everyday context, such as 'needle' and 'thread', activated overlapping neural sets. Words with (i) meanings, such as 'stream' and 'brook', evoked neural firing patterns that were much closer than the patterns evoked by (ii) word pairs such as 'stream' and 'lantern'. Meanwhile, other neural populations responded to words representing abstract frameworks: (iii) words such as 'before' and 'afterward', for example.

［8］ Notably, the semantic groupings that the cortex assigned to words were highly consistent across all twelve participants, Vance points out, indicating that human brains categorize conceptual meaning according to a shared biological blueprint. (III)

［9］ Crucially, these higher-order cortical neurons did not sort words by their phonetic sound, but strictly by their meaning. When a participant heard the word 'knight' in a historical story, for example, neurons associated with chivalry and warriors lit up. Yet those exact same neurons did not respond to '(イ)' in a sentence about evening darkness, despite the two words having an identical pronunciation.

［10］ To a remarkable degree, the scientists could infer what participants were listening to simply by monitoring their neural firing. Although they couldn't reconstruct word-for-word sentences, they could reliably determine, for instance, that a spoken statement involved a person, a tool, and a temporal sequence, as well as the exact order in which those categories were mentioned.

［11］ "Achieving this cellular resolution and directly observing semantic coding at the single-neuron level is a tremendous advance," comments Marcus Lin, a neural engineering professor and director of a neuroprosthetics laboratory. (IV)

［12］ Measuring electrical spikes directly from individual neurons captures information far more rapidly than blood-flow imaging; decoding semantic concepts at the natural pace of human conversation, Lin emphasizes, will be vital for next-generation brain-computer interfaces designed to restore communication to patients with severe paralysis or aphasia.

［設問］

1. 下記の英文を挿入する箇所としてもっとも適切なものを（ I ）から（ IV ）のなかから選びなさい。

He was impressed that the researchers could determine not only the neurons that corresponded to words and their conceptual categories, but also the order in which they were spoken.

2. 空欄（ ア ）および（ イ ）に適切な単語を各々1語ずつ補いなさい。

3. ［5］には文法上誤りのある単語が1語含まれている。その語をそのまま書き抜きなさい。

4. ［7］の空欄 (i) から (iii) に入る単語の組み合わせとしてもっとも適切なものを選び記号で答えなさい。

A. (i) unrelated　(ii) similar　(iii) temporal
B. (i) unrelated　(ii) temporal　(iii) similar
C. (i) similar　(ii) temporal　(iii) unrelated
D. (i) similar　(ii) unrelated　(iii) temporal
E. (i) temporal　(ii) similar　(iii) unrelated
F. (i) temporal　(ii) unrelated　(iii) similar

5. ［10］の下線部は具体的にどういうことか。簡潔に説明しなさい。

6. 本文の要旨を110字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。但し、句読点も字数に含むものとする。

大問3 問5 下線部説明 記述解答欄

大問3 問6 要旨要約 記述解答欄（110字以内・句読点含む）