2026年度 昭和医科大学（一般選抜I期）英語 そっくり類題セット

目標時間：60分（2教科140分）・配点100点

【注意事項】1. 本冊子は昭和医科大学2026年度（I期）英語の出題形式・分量・難易度に準拠したTMPS医学館オリジナルのそっくり類題です。 2. 解答・解説および採点基準は解説Webページの「そっくり類題」セクション（開閉ボックス）で確認してください。 3. 解説：Mio先生・ニックニ先生（TMPS医学館）

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 emergency operation (　　) when the power outage occurred, so the backup generator kicked in immediately.
A. might be having been performed　B. might have been being performed　C. might have been performing　D. might be performed

2. What's your (　　) on the new clinical guidelines published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*?
A. make　B. look　C. take　D. get

3. The surface (　　) of a rectangular surgical tray eight inches long and ten inches wide is 80 square inches.
A. area　B. volume　C. depth　D. region

4. The medical history museum in London is definitely (　　).
A. worth visiting it　B. worth to visit it　C. worth visiting　D. worth to visit

5. Multidisciplinary team care is essential in oncology, (　　) because patients have complex physical and emotional needs.
A. so far　B. no longer　C. if ever　D. not least

6. Even after reading the lengthy consent form twice, the patient was none the (　　) about the rare side effects.
A. wise　B. wiser　C. wisest　D. wisely

7. I'd (　　) the subtle changes in the patient's lab results even if she feels fine right now.
A. rather not to overlook　B. rather not overlook　C. not rather overlooking　D. not rather overlook

8. You (　　) fasting since last night; this blood test doesn't require an empty stomach.
A. needed to not keep　B. needn't have kept　C. needn't to keep　D. didn't need keep

9. Before discharging the patient, the attending physician carefully reviewed all the (　　) collected during the ward rounds.
A. informations　B. progresses　C. records　D. advices

10. (　　) the initial skepticism among researchers, the new vaccine proved remarkably effective.
A. With all　B. Without　C. All of　D. Along with

11. (　　) that the ethics committee approved the clinical trial without delay.
A. Urgency of the situation was so　B. So urgency was the situation　C. Such urgent was the situation
D. Such was the urgency of the situation

12. I've just been called in for an overnight emergency shift. (　　) my plans for dinner tonight!
A. There go　B. Here goes　C. There comes　D. Here come

13. The resident wasn't (　　) surprised by the diagnosis. He had suspected it from the initial symptoms.
A. the　B. which　C. what　D. that

14. (　　) that placebo effects can sometimes produce measurable physiological changes in patients?
A. What is reason　B. How do you think　C. Why is it　D. How come

15. The child giggled and said, "Look at the bear on the chair eating a (　　) — can't help it, they all rhyme!"
A. peach　B. pear　C. plum　D. cherry

⏱ **大問1 目標タイム：10分以内**（あなたの所要時間：　　分　　秒 ／ 正答数：　　/ 15問）　　次ページ：大問2・大問3（長文読解）▸

2 下記の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。（目標時間：25分）

[1] In clinical practice, human communication operates on two distinct levels: explicit verbal exchange and implicit non-verbal signaling. In a traditional face-to-face consultation, a physician relies heavily (ア) subtle cues — a patient's hesitant posture, a trembling voice, or a brief silence — to read between (I) and grasp unspoken anxieties. Much of the meaning resides not in the medical terms themselves, but in the shared atmosphere of the examination room.

[2] Broadly speaking, long-standing family medicine has been a (i) practice, whereas automated symptom checkers and telemedicine chat portals are (ii) environments. When it comes (イ) text-based medical consultations, shared history and tacit understanding cannot be taken for granted. Intentions must be explicitly (Ⅱ), symptoms described in detail, and explanations given step by step. Even in busy urban hospitals, clinicians have historically developed courteous bedside manners to avoid unnecessary friction. But as face-to-face cues fade in digital consultations, so does their buffering effect on friction.

[3] Half a century ago, medical consultations operated predominantly in a (iii) mode. There would have been little need for doctors and patients to negotiate every step of a therapy — such matters went unsaid. People delegated those choices to medical authority. With the rise of patient autonomy and egalitarian values, modern healthcare requires explicit dialogue. Clinicians no longer expect patients to simply take their word (ウ) it. (A) Meanwhile, smartphone apps accelerate this shift through communication (Ⅲ), restricting users (エ) brief text boxes (Ⅳ). Does that remind you (オ) anything? (B)

1. （ I ）〜（ Ⅳ ）の空欄に入る最も適切なものを各選択肢から選び記号で答えなさい。
（I）A. the words　B. the lines　C. the pages　D. the letters ／ （Ⅱ）A. concealed　B. articulated　C. suppressed　D. obscured
（Ⅲ）A. ideologies　B. morals　C. technologies　D. attitudes ／ （Ⅳ）A. by design　B. at best　C. at first　D. for long

2. （ ア ）〜（ オ ）に前置詞を1語ずつ補いなさい。［ ア：　　／イ：　　／ウ：　　／エ：　　／オ：　　］

3. [2]の下線部は具体的にどういうことか。本文の内容に即して80字以上100字以内で説明しなさい（句読点を含む）。

解答欄（80〜100字）：

4. （ i ）〜（ iii ）に high-context なら H、low-context なら L を書きなさい。［ i：　　／ ii：　　／ iii：　　］

5. [3]の下線部は具体的にどういうことか。本文の内容に即して30字以上40字以内で説明しなさい（句読点を含む）。

解答欄（30〜40字）：

6. 次の文を挿入する箇所を（A）・（B）から選びなさい。［ 記号：　　］ *With less unspoken context to guide clinical decisions, the number of things on which doctors and patients automatically agree is shrinking fast.*

3 下記の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。（目標時間：25分）

[1] Modern biomedicine excels at identifying measurable physiological abnormalities, yet human suffering cannot be reduced to laboratory numbers alone. Such comforting human contact is heightened when contrasted with distress. (1) Illness is an experience where there is an assault not only on our organs, but on our whole existence; we may feel (i) vulnerable and isolated. (It / also / recognise / moments / intertwined / how / such / that / is / closely / in / we) our physical state and inner life are.

[2] Standard clinical training focuses on eradicating the biological cause — it involves ordering diagnostic tests and prescribe a strict (ii) regimen. Implicit in this biomedical goal is the belief that emotional relief is merely a (iii) function of biological cure.

[3] Yet palliative and holistic care has highlighted the vital distinction between curing a disease and healing a person's suffering. For a patient whose daily routine is disrupted by chronic pain, exhausted, who realises that complete eradication of the disease is unlikely, what matters most is having a clinician who listens attentively and supports their sense of wholeness.

1. [1]の空欄（ 1 ）に入る最も適切な文を選び記号で答えなさい。
A. A reassuring word from a nurse is none the more comforting after a sleepless, painful night.
B. A reassuring word from a nurse is all the more comforting when it follows a sleepless, painful night in the ward.
C. A reassuring word from a nurse is all the more comforting when it follows a peaceful, ordinary afternoon.

2. [1]の下線部（　）内の語を並べ替えて正しい英文を完成させるとき（1番目に It、8番目に also が入る）、3番目、6番目、11番目に入る語を書きなさい。［ 3番目：　　／6番目：　　／11番目：　　］

3. (i)〜(iii)の文中の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。(i) vulnerable：A. cheerful　B. helpless　C. arrogant　D. indifferent ／ (ii) regimen：A. hospital ward　B. treatment plan　C. financial cost　D. surgical tool ／ (iii) function：A. dependent factor　B. sudden accident　C. medical error　D. moral duty

4. [2]に含まれる文法上誤りのある単語1語をそのまま書き抜きなさい。［ 解答：　　］ ／ **5.** [3]の下線部の主節の最初の1語を書き抜きなさい。［ 解答：　　］

6. 本文の要旨を100字以内の日本語でまとめなさい（句読点を含む）。

解答欄（100字以内）：