

英 語

国際医療福祉大学医学部 2026 年度型 そっくり類題セット

※ これは国際医療福祉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・設問の構成・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（空所補充・10問）	2	6分
第2問（整序・5問）	3	10分
第3問（誤り指摘・5問）	4	10分
第4問（長文・12問）	5～	22分
第5問（長文・13問）	7～	24分（見直し8分）

注意事項

- 問題は第1問～第5問の全5題（解答番号1～50）である。すべて選択式で、解答番号に合う選択肢をマークする想定で解く。
- 第2問は、8つの選択肢を並べ替えて英文を完成させ、解答番号のある2か所だけを答える。
- 第5問の問4は、8つの選択肢から3つを選ぶ（順序は問わない）。
- 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 次の各問の空所 ①～⑩ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

問1 The manager suggested ① the meeting until Friday because several members were away.

- ① to postpone ② postponing ③ to postponing ④ postponed

問2 Ms. Tanaka is ② leave this week, so please send the form to her deputy.

- ① at ② on ③ in ④ for

問3 ③ I known about the delay, I would have left the house earlier.

- ① Were ② Should ③ Had ④ Unless

問4 A ④ of geese flew over the lake in the shape of a V.

- ① flock ② school ③ pack ④ herd

問5 People who skip breakfast are more ⑤ to feel tired by mid-morning.

- ① possible ② likely ③ probable ④ able

問6 The villagers gave the visitors a number of small souvenirs, most of ⑥ were handmade.

- ① them ② those ③ which ④ that

問7 The school ⑦ students the right to use their phones during lunch breaks.

- ① granted ② permitted ③ agreed ④ accepted

問8 The company changed its logo ⑧ customer complaints about the old design.

- ① in response to ② in spite of ③ for lack of ④ by way of

問9 The idea of working four days a week has ⑨ in several European countries.

- ① caught on ② set out ③ broken in ④ turned up

問10 He had a guilty ⑩ about breaking the promise he made to his sister.

- ① conscience ② conscious ③ consciousness ④ conscientious

第2問

次の各和文の意味を表すように、それぞれの選択肢①～⑧を並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適切な英文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は解答番号のある場所に該当するものだけをマークせよ。なお、選択肢の語（句）は、文のはじめにくるものも小文字になっている。

問1 その報告書は、古い家が新しい家よりどれだけ多くのエネルギーを使っているかを示している。

The report shows ()()**11**()()**12**()() .

- ① use ② more ③ newer ones ④ how ⑤ older houses ⑥ energy ⑦ than ⑧ much

問2 その変化は、私たちが思っているほど大きな問題ではないのかもしれない。

The change may be ()**13**()()()**14**()() it is.

- ① a ② we ③ less ④ think ⑤ much ⑥ of ⑦ than ⑧ problem

問3 彼女は、子どもたちが他の人とおもちゃを分け合うことを学ぶ長い過程を研究している。

She studies ()()**15**()()**16**()() with others.

- ① learn ② toys ③ the long process ④ which ⑤ to ⑥ through ⑦ share ⑧ children

問4 講義が始まるか始まらないうちに、ホールの明かりがすべて消えた。

()**17**()()()**18**()() went out.

- ① begun ② lights ③ hardly ④ in the hall ⑤ the lecture ⑥ the ⑦ had ⑧ when

問5 この島は、有名な海賊の隠れ家だったと言われている。

This island ()()()**19**()()**20**() hideout.

- ① famous ② have ③ is ④ pirates' ⑤ been ⑥ said ⑦ a ⑧ to

第3問 次の英文のパラグラフ 21～25 には、誤りがそれぞれ一つ含まれている。各パラグラフにおける誤った箇所を含む下線部を、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

21 Glasses are so common today that we rarely think about where they came from. ①Long before glasses were invented, readers with poor eyesight used a curved piece of glass, called a reading stone. ②Placed directly on the page, it made the letters appear larger. ③These early tools were mostly used by monks, whom spent many hours copying books by hand. ④Wearable glasses did not appear until the late thirteenth century, in northern Italy.

22 The first glasses looked very different from ours. ①They consisted of two lenses joined by a rivet at the nose, so wearers had to hold them in front of their eyes. ②Because the frames had no arms, people pressed them against their noses or hold them by hand. ③Only scholars and wealthy people could afford such delicate items. ④Even so, the new invention spread quickly across Europe.

23 For about two hundred years, glasses helped only people who were farsighted. ①Lenses for short sight, which curve inward, did not appear until the fifteenth century. ②Their arrival was closely connected to the spread of printing, because more people were reading books at close range. ③Workshops in Venice and Florence soon began producing them in large numbers. ④As a result, the demand of glasses rose sharply, and prices fell.

24 Progress in the design of frames was much slower. ①In the sixteenth century, glassmakers learned to grind lenses more evenly. ②Frames, too, gradually improved, and some were made of leather or thin wood. ③Not until the eighteenth century did spectacles had arms that rested on the ears. ④Before that, many wearers kept their glasses in place with a ribbon tied behind the head.

25 Even so, many people still had to carry two pairs of glasses. ①In the late eighteenth century, the American statesman Benjamin Franklin is often said to have grown tired of switching between a pair for reading and a pair for distance. ②He had the lenses cut in half and putting them into a single frame, with the upper half for distance and the lower half for reading. ③Many people laughed at the idea at first. ④Today, however, such glasses, known as bifocals, are worn by millions.

第4問 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。

※ 本文は架空の研究についての TMPS オリジナルです。

① Trees keep a diary, though few of us know how to read it. Each year a tree adds a new layer of wood beneath its bark, and when the trunk is cut, that layer shows up as a ring. In a wet year the ring is wide; in a dry year it is narrow. By measuring thousands of rings, researchers can reconstruct the rainfall of centuries that came long before the first weather stations were built.

② A team led by Dr. Mireille Anders of Northvale University recently used this method to settle a question that has divided historians for generations: did a long (1) bring about the fall of the Aldermoor kingdom in the thirteenth century? The written records of the time are of little help. They mention empty granaries in some years and overflowing ones in others, and each chronicler seems to have had a different story to tell.

③ So Anders and her colleagues decided to (2) put the old theory to the test with the trees themselves. They gathered samples from 214 oaks, some still growing in the Aldermoor forests and some used centuries ago as beams in village churches. Because the beams overlap in age with the living trees, the team was able to link them together into an (3) unbroken record covering 1,100 years. The living trees were sampled by (4) a thin core from each trunk with a hollow drill, so that no tree was harmed.

④ The pattern that emerged was clear. Between 1274 and 1293, the rings were almost always narrow, and the narrowest of them (5) coincided with the years in which the chronicles describe the emptiest granaries. In the worst year, a ring measured only 0.8 millimetres across, while the average width over the whole 1,100 years was 3.2 millimetres. In other words, the ring from the worst year was only (6) the average.

⑤ The rings also show what came next. After the dry spell ended, the oak rings grew wide again within a few years, yet the chronicles report that the kingdom's farmland never fully (7) revived. Anders takes this to mean that drought was the beginning of the trouble, not its only cause.

⑥ Anders is careful not to claim too much. The rings fit the written story, but they cannot tell us how the kingdom's rulers responded, or whether disease and war made matters worse. Still, her team has shown that the chroniclers were not simply inventing their hunger. The trees remembered what the people had tried to forget.

問1 空所 (1)、(4)、(6) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

(1) (解答番号 26)

- ① treaty ② drought ③ festival ④ tradition

(4) (解答番号 27)

- ① adding ② painting ③ removing ④ counting

(6) (解答番号 28)

- ① twice ② half of ③ a third of ④ a quarter of

問2 下線部 (2)、(3)、(5)、(7) の本文中での意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

(2) *put the old theory to the test* (解答番号 29)

- ① make it more famous
② examine whether it was true
③ replace it with a new story
④ explain it to students

(3) *unbroken* (解答番号 30)

- ① damaged ② disputed ③ continuous ④ limited

(5) *coincided with* (解答番号 31)

- ① was caused by
- ② came long after
- ③ had nothing to do with
- ④ happened at the same time as

(7) *revived* (解答番号 32)

- ① recovered ② disappeared ③ expanded ④ travelled

問3 本文の内容に関して、次のI～IVの空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

I. The main purpose of the study was _____. (解答番号 33)

- ① to count how many oaks lived in the Aldermoor forests
- ② to check whether drought really struck Aldermoor before its fall
- ③ to prove that the chroniclers had lied
- ④ to find the year in which the kingdom was founded

II. The tree-ring record used in the study _____. (解答番号 34)

- ① came only from oaks that were still alive
- ② was made by cutting down trees for the research
- ③ covered 1,100 years without a gap
- ④ showed that the rings were mostly narrow

III. The narrowest rings _____. (解答番号 35)

- ① matched the period when the chronicles report the emptiest granaries
- ② were measured at 3.2 millimetres
- ③ were found only in the church beams
- ④ appeared before the year 1200

IV. According to the passage, _____. (解答番号 36)

- ① the written records of the time all told the same story
- ② drought alone caused the kingdom's fall
- ③ the oaks stopped growing after the dry spell
- ④ the rings support part of the chroniclers' account but not the whole story

問4 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを、次の選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。 (解答番号 37)

- ① How to Grow Oaks Without Harming Them
- ② A Short History of Weather Stations
- ③ Reading a Kingdom's Final Years in Its Trees
- ④ Why Chroniclers Cannot Be Trusted

第5問 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。

※ 本文は架空の化石についての TMPS オリジナルです。①～⑥は各段落の後ろの位置を表します。

Fossils are usually thought of as the remains of animals that died, but a few of them also reveal how an animal lived. One such fossil is “Juniper,” a fox that died about 12,000 years ago. Her skeleton was found in a riverbank in northern Valdoria by a team from the Orland Museum of Natural History.

①

Juniper’s skeleton was unusual in one respect. The bone of her left foreleg had once been broken badly, yet it had grown back together. “A break like that is usually a death sentence for a wild fox,” said the team’s leader, Dr. Haruka Lindqvist. “She cannot hunt, and she cannot escape from enemies. For the bone to heal so well, something must have kept her alive for months.”

②

At first, the team found it ① that a fox could have lived through such an injury alone. To ② what had happened, they studied thin slices of the healed bone under a microscope and compared them with the bones of modern foxes that wildlife doctors had treated.

③

Taken together, these clues pointed to an unexpected helper: people. Beside the skeleton, the team found the remains of a small hearth, a few stone tools, and animal bones that had been cut with those tools. If Juniper had lived near a camp, human beings may well have been the ③ lifeline that kept her alive.

④

Not everyone agrees. Some scientists point out that a camp could simply have supplied scraps, which any hurt fox could have eaten without being tamed. Lindqvist accepts this. “We cannot prove that anyone cared for her,” she says. “But the evidence ④ rules out the simple story that a wild animal can never recover from such an injury.”

⑤

Juniper’s story shows how much a single fossil can ⑤ us about the past. Scientists once believed that only the strongest animals ⑥ the Ice Age, but bones like hers suggest that weak or injured animals sometimes did too. Today, with fires and ⑦ pollution damaging habitats in the same region, the team hopes the discovery will make people more ⑧ how fragile wild animals are.

⑥

問1 空所 (1)、(2)、(5)、(6)、(7)、(8) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

(1) (解答番号 38)

① convenient ② plausible ③ unlikely ④ pleasant

(2) (解答番号 39)

① hold up ② figure out ③ give away ④ lay off

(5) (解答番号 40)

- ① hide ② keep ③ tell ④ owe

(6) (解答番号 41)

- ① enjoyed ② survived ③ designed ④ ignored

(7) (解答番号 42)

- ① vanishing ② voluntary ③ rampant ④ welcome

(8) (解答番号 43)

- ① fond of ② tired of ③ afraid of ④ aware of

問2 下線部 (3)、(4) の内容として最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

(3) *lifeline* (解答番号 44)

- ① a threat ② a burden ③ a lifesaver ④ a rival

(4) *rules out* (解答番号 45)

- ① leaves open ② supports ③ proves ④ excludes

問3 次のパラグラフ I、II は本文中の①～⑥のいずれかの位置に入る。最も適切な箇所を一つずつ選べ。

I. (解答番号 46)

The microscope work, which took almost a year, revealed two further details. The bone had set in a straight line, which normally requires an animal to rest the limb for weeks, and it showed none of the damage that comes from being broken again and again.

II. (解答番号 47)

This disagreement is not new. For decades, researchers have argued over whether early humans ever helped injured animals, because the same healed bone can be read in two quite different ways.

問4 本文の内容に一致するものとして適切なものを、次の選択肢①～⑧のうちから三つ選べ。なお、解答の順序は問わない。(解答番号 48～50)

- ① Juniper's skeleton was found in a cave in northern Valdoria.
- ② Dr. Lindqvist says a break like Juniper's would usually be fatal for a wild fox.
- ③ The healed bone had set crookedly, which suggested repeated injuries.
- ④ The team proved that people had looked after Juniper.
- ⑤ The team compared Juniper's bone with the bones of modern foxes treated by wildlife doctors.
- ⑥ Some scientists suggest that scraps from a camp could have fed Juniper without taming her.
- ⑦ Scientists have always agreed that injured animals could not survive the Ice Age.
- ⑧ Juniper lived about 1,200 years ago.

終