2025年度 医学部 一般選抜 1次 1月23日 英語

Ι	次の なさ		の空所	所に入る最も適切が	な語句	可を,それぞれの ()~(分 の中から一つずつ選び
	(ア) 1	No matter () us	eful a Kindle is, I	still	prefer reading an	actu	ıal book.
	1	what	2	where	3	how	4	why
	(1)	Γhe earth () ma	jor changes in clir	nate	over the years.		
	0	had had	2	has seen	3	would have	4	sees
	(ウ)]	Let's try to focus	on th	e future instead o	f () on the past		
	0	dwelling	2	counting	3	putting	4	looking
		Have you ever() Pokémonastics?	The	ere are many little	kno	wn but truly interesting
	1	dealt in	2	heard of	3	known for	4	listened to
		The new building			mica	ally isolated, so yo	ou c	an () assured in
	0	give	2	have	3	keep	4	rest
	(カ) I	He acquired the pa	aintin	ng and it was his f	avor	ite artwork().	
	1	after	2	all	3	at all	4	ever
	(+) 7	They were as diffe	erent	from each other	() you and the p	erso	on sitting next to you.
	1	as	2	as if	3	as much	4	as such
		We can't make the			ause	e it still () t	o be	seen how the situation
	1	reminds	2	remains	3	recollects	4	resembles
	(ケ) 5	She has succeeded	l in tl	nis job in addition	to () and rearin	ıg th	ree children.
	1	bearing	2	fearing	3	nearing	4	tearing
	(二) I	Many people in th	at co	untry are dving fo	or () of basic he	alth	care.
	_	sake	_	call	_	want	^	cure

	欠のA~Eの文の意味が通るよう させよ。ただし,解答は(ア			
Α	If he spent two years in the UEnglish?	U.S., () (7) () (イ)()a word of
	① he ② come	3 can't	4 how	5 speak
В	The () (ウ) (① double-income ④ of	(•	ges. advantages
С	I went to the salon and I (1 trimmed 2 hair) (オ) (③ had	() (力) ((4) a) bit. ⑤ my
D	Unfortunately, power (and () in power, (1) stay 2 including) doing bad things	s in elections.	things to () power ⑤ corrupts
Ε	She was () (σ) in ① what ② so	a her thoughts (③ she) scarcely hear	rd (□) () said. ⑤ Terry

		A~Eの文章・対話が自然な順序になるように、それぞれの下にある①~⑤を適切に並べ替 ない。ただし、解答は(ア)~(コ)に入るものの番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。
Α	(0	orin University has agreements with overseas research institutions regarding education. (7) () (1) () They also learn about the British medical system, including visits to a local clinic and hospice, as well as the emergency room at the University of Leicester Hospital, which is
	2	said to be the largest in the United Kingdom. Students learn how to interview patients who can only communicate in English and give poster presentations in English in a practical training format in anticipation of future
	3	presentations at international conferences. For example, "Medical English Seminar" for first-year to fourth-year students is held at the University of Leicester in England for three weeks during the spring vacation every
	4 5	year. In this way, we aim to nurture "doctors who can be active on the global stage." Kyorin also offers a good opportunity for sixth-year students to participate in a clinical clerkship abroad.
В	Tra 10 20 30 40 50	in delays can be a real nuisance. () (ウ) (エ) () Thus, when things aren't running effectively, we will be inconvenienced. Naturally, railway companies do their best to prevent such an occurrence. Despite these happenings, we can count on reliable service most days. However, there are some things outside of their control such as natural disasters. Many of us rely on public transportation to get to work or school on time.
С	It g (① ② ③ ④ ⑤	noes without saying that the times are changing. () (オ) () (カ) (

D	A: You look lost.
	B:()
	A:(+)
	B:()
	A:(b)
	B:()
	① If you tell me where you're headed, I might be able to help.
	The City Museum? Let me check my phone.
	3 Perfect. I'm trying to find the City Museum.
	4 Actually, I am.
	(5) That would be great. My battery is dead, so I can't use mine.
Ε	Two students traveling in Barcelona
	A: Are we close to the cathedral yet?
	B:()
	A: (Laughing as they reach an office building) That's definitely not a cathedral.
	B: It has a fountain, close enough!
	A:(ケ)
	(After a chat with a local using broken Spanish and gestures.)
	B:()
	A: Looks like it. (¬)
	B: () Not bad!
	A: Getting lost in Barcelona is the real adventure!
	① So, the cathedral's on the other side of Barcelona?
	② Finding the best churros in town by getting lost?
	③ Let's ask someone.
	Sure, just a left here or the next one.
	6 But hey, this café smells great. Let's try it.

(英文1)

Psychological safety is defined as a shared belief that individuals within a team or group are able to take risks without fear of being embarrassed or punished. Psychological safety consists of an environment in which people feel respected and comfortable speaking up and expressing their ideas, opinions, and concerns. (1)

Edmondson is a renowned scholar and professor who is known for her work on psychological safety. She has highlighted the importance of leaders creating a safe space for people to speak up, make mistakes, and bring their full selves to work. Edmondson's work on psychological safety has influenced academic research in management, health care, and education. (2) Her research has shed light on the importance of creating a psychologically safe environment for teams and organizations to thrive.

Additionally, the goal of Project Aristotle, a research initiative by Google, was to discover the secrets of effective teams at Google. This project was named after Aristotle's quote, "(イ)," as the researchers believed that employees can do more working together than alone. The goal of the project was to answer the question: "What makes teams successful?" Google researchers studied hundreds of Google's teams to determine why some stumbled while Some of the company's best statisticians, organizational psychologists, others soared. sociologists, and engineers were gathered for this project to study the habits and tendencies of team members. The researchers analyzed over 250 different team attributes, conducted more than 200 interviews, and studied 180 Google teams over two years. (3) The researchers found that the most successful teams shared the following five (ゥ). Psychological safety: Team members feel safe to take risks and be vulnerable in front of each other. Dependability: Team members complete high-quality work on time. Structure and clarity: Team members have clear roles, plans, and goals. Meaning: Work is personally important to team members. Impact: Team members believe that their work matters and creates change. (4) The research showed that engineering the perfect team is more subjective than we would like, but focusing on these five components increases the likelihood of building a dream team.

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(ア) A	according to the passage, what has been the result of Edmondson's research?
1	More people are aware of the need to stop making errors.
2	It has spread to other academic fields.
3	She suggests that people should refrain from full commitment at work.
4	It has shown that work environments need to be physically safe.
(1) V	Which of the following is the best to fill in the blank (1)?
1	all men by nature desire knowledge
2	happiness depends upon ourselves
3	the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
4	well begun is half done
(ウ) \	Which of the following is the best to fill in the blank (ゥ)?
1	histories
2	reputations
3	stories
4	traits
(x) A	According to the passage, what is true about creating a perfect team? Team members should have clear goals, practice risk-taking, and produce low-quality
^	work.
2	Team members feel their work matters, feel safe to take risks, and have clear goals.
(3) (4)	Team members have structure, psychological safety, and are selected more objectively. Team members are not afraid to make mistakes, have ambiguous roles, and find their
(オ) '	work meaningful. Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?
	It is essential for effective communication and collaboration and encourages
	creativity and innovation.
•	
(U)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
2	$ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} $
3	(3)
4	(4)

I once described to a group of students on a field course how fish shoals and other animal groups can be led by a small number of motivated individuals. Ingeniously, a couple of the students decided to test this out for themselves, using the other students as their test animals. Every morning on the field course the students would make their way from the field centre in Pearl Beach, New South Wales, down a quiet country road to the seashore where they were working, and every evening they would retrace their steps. About halfway along this route, the road splits into two for about fifty metres, around a small island of trees and bushes. Without telling anyone what they were up to, the two students made sure they were at the front of the group as they reached the island, then decided at random whether to go to the left of the island or to the right. Even though the group of some thirty students was strung out over perhaps a hundred metres behind them, they followed whichever direction the sneaky experimenters chose. (4)

It didn't matter whether these leaders went to the left or the right: the students always followed. So it continued for several days, until the experimenters came clean and told the rest of the group what they had been doing.

If there's one thing people hate, it's the idea that they're acting like sheep, so the revelation that this was precisely how they'd been acting made the group extremely uncomfortable. The next day, after they'd revealed what they had been doing, the two self-appointed leaders again went to the front of the group. They went to the left of the island, and everyone else went to the right in a defiant show of independence. Except, of course, that the two leaders had still determined the route the rest had taken. For if the other students wanted to show that the leaders had no influence, they should have walked to the left or right of the island (\Box).

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(カ)	According to the passage, what is true about groups of animals?			
(1	They are known for being selective in who they follow.			
2	They cannot survive in the field without individual assistance.			
(3	They follow a few members instinctively.			
4	They have a leader who is chosen by the group.			
(+)	Which of the following does the underlined word they refer to?			
(1) the two leaders			
2	students as test animals			
(3	the two split roads			
(4	trees and bushes			
(ク)	According to the passage, why are the experimenters described as sneaky?			
(1	Because they tried to outwit others and publish the experiment results			
(2	Because they took their time conducting the experiments meticulously			
(3	Because they caused anxiety by not revealing the purpose of the experiment			
(Because they were secretly using the other students as test subjects			
(ケ)	Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined word <u>defiant</u> ?			
(1	gripping			
(2	challenging			
(3	fostering			
(2	treasuring			
(□)	Which of the following is the best to fill in the blank (\exists) ?			
(1	as expected			
(2	at random			
(before long			
(on purpose			