

宮崎大学

平成25年度入学試験問題

英 語

(前期日程)

医学部医学科

注意事項

- 1 試験時間は90分です。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題用紙の中を見てはいけません。
- 3 この問題用紙は表紙を除いて4頁あります。
- 4 解答用紙は4枚あります。
- 5 答えは、解答用紙に横書きで書きなさい。
- 6 試験中に問題用紙及び解答用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 7 解答用紙4枚すべてに、受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 8 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

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1. Describe the picture below and explain the story behind the picture in three or four English sentences (about 40 words). Be creative and use your imagination!



2. Translate the following Japanese email (about a visit to South Korea) into English:

今日は、午前中に水族館に行ったよ。韓国の小中高生の集団がたくさん来ていて、すごくにぎやかだった。みんなとても楽しんでたよ。お昼は近くの屋台で食べて、市場で色々買い込んできちゃった。英語も日本語も通じないけど、なんとかコミュニケーションをとって買い物出来たよ。今朝 W 先生の発表を聞きに行ったんだけど、すごく流暢な英語でびっくり。私も頑張らないと、と思ったな。これからシャトルバスでホテルに戻るね。今夜は焼き肉の予定だよ。じゃ、またメール書くね。

3. Give an English example of how you would respond in each of the following situations. About one long or two short sentences should be enough (maximum 20 words each).

- You're a doctor. A patient you've never seen before stops you in the hallway and says, "Why didn't you save my brother?"
- In a foreign country, someone says to you, "So what's the political situation in China like now?"
- Someone calls after you on the street saying, "Excuse me. You dropped your umbrella." But you weren't carrying an umbrella.
- You want to talk to Cathy Trump, Sales Manager at Sympho Corporation, on the telephone. A secretary answers the phone saying, "Good morning. Sympho."

4. What is the speech act being performed in each example below?

(Example 1: Why not add more color? – Speech act: suggesting, advising)

(Example 2: You are always making mistakes. – Speech act: criticizing)

- a. Are you doing anything Friday evening?
- b. I couldn't. I'm completely full.
- c. Watch out or you'll regret it.
- d. Don't worry. I can get it for you.
- e. Can I speak to Rick?
- f. I will quit smoking as of January 1st.
- g. I was wrong and I regret what I said.
- h. Bring me the bacon, now!

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

For an emerging generation of Japanese innovators, the dream isn't a job for life at a big company. They have new ambitions, and they're determined to go places. Especially Silicon Valley.

Small but growing numbers of Japanese entrepreneurs are jumping into the startup scene in northern California, particularly since the earthquake and tsunami in March, 2011.

They include Naoki Shibata, who took the plunge⁽¹⁾ by giving up the sort of life many Japanese in past decades spent their lives trying to attain.

Only 30, Shibata had an executive-level position at online retailing giant Rakuten and an assistant professorship at the University of Tokyo, where he earned a Ph.D. In June 2011, he launched AppGrooves, an iPhone application discovery tool.

"I wanted a global company from the first moment," he said. "If you want to reach a global market, then you have to start from Silicon Valley."

Shibata also suggested that it's just (2) to be different in the United States.

"The biggest difference between Silicon Valley and Japan is when I hack something in Japan, I'll be punished first," Shibata said of making unapproved changes. "But in Silicon Valley, when I hack something, I will be encouraged to do more."

Shibata and others say they are seeing a major increase in Japanese entrepreneurs (3) to Silicon Valley or seriously contemplating a move, as their country struggles with two decades of a flat economy and a rapidly shrinking and aging population.⁽⁴⁾

Some believe the earthquake, tsunami, and the nuclear disaster that followed compelled many Japanese to take an increasingly uncertain future into their own hands.

Technology and innovation have long been sources of (5) in Japan. The country's phenomenal economic development in the 20th century was fueled by⁽⁶⁾ inventive entrepreneurs and industrialists

whose creations are now some of the country's most well-known brands like Sony and Panasonic.

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, which (7) attitudes toward starting new businesses around the world, found in its 2010 report that Japan ranked lowest among 22 advanced economies. The same survey found that (citizens / were / to / a / good / likely / entrepreneurship / Japanese / least / career / consider / choice)(8).

This reality(9), however, has led to new action among individuals and groups trying to rebuild the country's entrepreneurial ambitions and build a workable startup ecosystem.

William Saito, a Japanese-American entrepreneur in Tokyo, has made it his personal mission to re-energize Japan. He co-founded Impact Japan to serve as a hub for innovation, helping organize local events for the annual Global Entrepreneurship Week and launching scholarships for study abroad.

Along with Saito's efforts, journalist Lisa Katayama and designer Tomo Saito launched the Tofu Project in San Francisco last year. (Japanese / initiative / entrepreneurs / California / young / 10 / the / brought / to / unique)(10) in late October for a weeklong training session in Silicon Valley-style design thinking and innovation.

Satoshi Suzuki, the 22-year-old president of a social networking startup called Wondershake, took part in the program. He, too, is determined to (11) in Silicon Valley.

He describes Wondershake as an icebreaker for the real world, designed to facilitate immediate face-to-face connections at a variety of events.(12) As soon as visas are approved for him and his four partners, Suzuki plans to move to the San Francisco Bay Area.

"No one expects me to succeed, and 99 percent of people don't succeed, so a lot of people could just give up," he said. "But the main reason I'm doing this is because the product is really something I want to create for the world."

Suzuki said the broader issue isn't that Japanese people are afraid of risk, but that they lack trainers and examples of success to encourage them.

That(13) can be overcome if there are actually people who've done it and can say, "You can do it too," he said.

(Modified from *USA TODAY TEC* Feb, 3, 2012)

1) Choose the best answer to fill the spaces marked (2), (3), (5), (7), (11).

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| (2) | a) proper | b) tougher | c) regular | d) easier |
| (3) | a) escaping | b) migrating | c) confessing | d) rising |
| (5) | a) risk | b) factor | c) nature | d) pride |
| (7) | a) measures | b) encourages | c) controls | d) grows |
| (11) | a) take it | b) put it | c) make it | d) work it |

2) Choose the phrase with the meaning most similar to (1) and (6).

- (1) a) was shocked by b) dived in c) was forced to d) shrank back
(6) a) competed with b) was stimulated by c) got along with d) faced up to

3) (a) Put the words from the section marked (8) into the correct order. Write the 5th and 10th words as your two answers.

(b) Put the words from the section marked (10) into the correct order. Write the 4th and 8th words as your two answers.

4) Explain clearly in Japanese what the underlined sections marked (9), (13) refer to.

5) Translate the underlined sections marked (4), (12) into Japanese.