

宮崎大学

平成26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5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. Read the following letter and answer the questions that follow it.

Dear Beth,

I've decided that the time has come for us to go our separate ways; that our destiny is not to remain together. This may come as a surprise to you, and I don't intend to hurt you, but I sense that we are moving in opposite directions and that to continue along our current paths as lovers would be harmful for the both of us. I know that you will be strong, that you don't need me, that I will only hold you back.

Therefore, I ask you to respect my decision and not try to contact me. I will be fine, returning to my former life. I will not forget you – how could I, as I still love you deeply – but ask that you forgive me. Letting you go is the hardest thing I have ever done, but it is something that I must do. We will both be better for it.

Love always,

Tom

1) What kind of letter is this?

- a. make-up
- b. love
- c. break-up
- d. forgiveness
- e. request

2) Which ONE of the following is NOT true?

- a. Tom still loves Beth.
- b. Tom blames Beth.
- c. Tom thinks they will be better off separately.
- d. Beth is not expecting this letter.
- e. Tom doesn't want Beth to be upset.

3) Tom's hope is...

- a. that they have a destiny together.
- b. that they forget each other.
- c. that they go down the same path.
- d. that they move in opposite directions.
- e. that they stay apart.

4) Which TWO of the following best summarize Tom's feelings?

- a. Tom is no longer in love with Beth.
- b. Tom feels guilty because he's going in the opposite direction.

- c. Tom feels badly about leaving Beth.
- d. Tom wants to continue a relationship with Beth as friends.
- e. Tom believes his letter will hurt Beth.

5) Write your own original story in English, explaining why Tom wrote the letter, in about 35-40 words.

2. All the '~ing' words in the following story are nonsense words. **Replace them with the most suitable word** from the list below the story.

Kiyomi was proking_(a) about fifty meters ahead of me when I saw the large rock duving_(b) out above her. I tried brogging_(c) out to her to be careful but just as I did so the rock started floxing_(d). Kiyomi looked upwards and saw the loose rocks hezaking_(e) towards her so, truding_(f), she started back towards me. But because she was norguling_(g), she lost control of her feet and was now dawuning_(h) towards the edge of the cliff. When I caught up to her, one leg was sharging_(i) dangerously over the edge while the loose rocks were brempling_(j) in. Moboling_(k) her arm I pulled her back to a safe area. She was gumping_(l) heavily from the experience. Rukaning_(m) against the wall for a moment, she said 'Thanks' before reboling_(n) on her way.

<Word list>

- (1) reclining (2) grasping (3) walking (4) sticking (5) crumbling (6) breathing
 (7) calling (8) continuing (9) rolling (10) turning (11) closing (12) panicking
 (13) slipping (14) dangling

3. The city hall in your city wants to carry out a survey of foreign residents. One version of the survey is in English and they need your help with corrections.

1) Fix each of the following questions from the survey.

- (a) Where is your nationality?
- (b) How long are you in Japan (since your first arrival)?
- (c) How often do you enjoy using city parks and sports facilities?
- (d) How about your Japanese language level? Rate it from 1 to 5. (5 means fluent.)
- (e) How do you think of city services for foreign residents?
- (f) What kind of visa is your status?
- (g) Please, your suggestions and opinions for better service?
- (h) What is your main way of transportation?
- (i) Which of the documents do you have? Circle as many as necessary: (1) Driver's License
(2) Resident Registration Card (3) National Insurance Card
- (j) Don't you understand the city taxation system? (Circle one) (1) Completely (2) Not at all (3) Partially

2) In about 40-50 English words, write about what new city services you think would benefit foreign residents most.

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

Japan is a "hidden gem" among medical tourism destinations. Not only does the country boast⁽¹⁾ high-tech healthcare resulting in a high number of successful outcomes, but also prides itself in providing services at low costs. Japan started to accept foreign patients a few years back, and now an estimated several thousand patients from Russia and China visit Japan each year.

Japan (2) one of the healthiest populations in the world; it has the longest life expectancy and the lowest infant mortality rate. It is a common misunderstanding that a healthy diet is the determining factor of Japan's health; however, eating sushi is not the only reason the average Japanese person lives up to 83 years. The country's low-cost and high-quality healthcare service is actually the basis of the nation's longevity. Japan introduced universal health coverage in 1961, (3) access to healthcare for every single citizen. Since then, the healthcare infrastructure has expanded rapidly, and Japan now has 1.5 times more acute care hospital beds per capita than Germany and Korea, and more MRI machines than any

other country. This well-designed infrastructure has contributed to early detection and diagnosis of diseases, thus improving the health status of Japanese people.⁽⁴⁾ For example, the five-year survival rate for colorectal cancer* is 71 percent in Japan, which is significantly higher than the 48 percent rate in the United States.

Furthermore, healthcare costs are carefully (5) by the government through the Unified Fee Schedule, and are now on par with OECD (developed) countries (9.5 percent per GDP in 2009). Japan's healthcare expenditure per capita is 30 percent lower than that of Germany and 63 percent lower than that of the United States.

Japan's healthcare system is no longer a mystery to foreigners. Some top-level hospitals are opening their doors to foreign patients. The government is promoting their medical services to foreign patients and is preparing to (6) hospitals that are ready to accept foreigners. There are coordinators that have experience in supporting foreign patients with various services, including visa applications, translation, interpretation, and logistics.

Japan's medical treatment has a competitive advantage in several fields. The most globally recognized is minimally invasive medicine.⁽⁷⁾ For example, Japanese doctors can operate by creating a small surgical wound using endoscopy*, so patients can recover faster after surgery and face fewer risks of infection or complications. Japanese firms have over 70 percent share in the endoscopy market.

Japan's advantage is supported by both skillful doctors and high-technology. Most of Japan's teaching doctors have either studied and/or practiced overseas. (8) endoscopic surgery, Japan has made major advancements in the field of cancer treatment, especially in heavy ion radiotherapy*. This radiotherapy can minimize the side-effects of ordinary radiotherapy and is effective in treating early stage cancer that is inaccessible through surgery.

Both soft skills and hard technology⁽⁹⁾ form the basis of Japan's advantage in healthcare services. Since these advanced techniques are commonly practiced in hospitals, the outcomes are stable and costs tend to be lower than in neighboring countries.

There are three obstacles that (away / foreign / from / have / kept / Japan / patients)⁽¹⁰⁾. The first is the common belief that Japanese healthcare is extremely expensive. This is not true. Even after considering the appreciated⁽¹¹⁾ Japanese Yen, the cost of healthcare in Japan is almost the same as that of Germany. The second misunderstanding is that it is difficult to obtain a visa to visit Japan. Thanks to deregulation, the visa application process has become faster and easier. There is even a (designed / for / medical / specifically / tourism / visa)⁽¹²⁾.

The last obstacle is that it is impossible to communicate in Japan due to its high language barrier. It may be true that not every Japanese hospital has foreign-language speaking doctors, however, there are well-trained "coordinators/facilitators" that provide foreign-language, guidance, and hospital-matching services.⁽¹³⁾ With the aid of these coordinators/facilitators, patients can relax in a suite in a university hospital, order many types of food, and even plan a post-treatment spa service. Why not consult a Japanese doctor for your next medical vacation?

(MEDICAL TOURISM MAGAZINE. Oct. 12, 2012. Partially modified.)

(註) colorectal cancer* 結腸直腸がん endoscopy* 内視鏡 heavy ion radiotherapy* 重イオン放射線治療

1) Choose the best answer to fill the spaces marked (2), (3), (5), (6), (8).

(2) : (a) appeals (b) enjoys (c) takes away (d) sets in

(3) : (a) eliminating (b) keeping (c) promising (d) provoking

(5) : (a) controlled (b) eradicated (c) screened (d) validated

(6) : (a) separate (b) certify (c) elevate (d) pacify

(8) : (a) Besides (b) Contrary to (c) Despite (d) Judging from

2) Choose the phrase with the meaning most similar to (1) and (11).

(1) : (a) be surprised at (b) be taken aback by (c) succeed in (d) take pride in

(11) : (a) credited (b) strengthened (c) praised (d) stimulated

3) Put the words from the sections marked (10) and (12) into the correct order. Write the 2nd and 5th words for each as your answers.

4) Explain clearly in Japanese what the underlined sections marked (7), and (9) mean.

5) Translate the underlined section marked (4) and (13) into Japanese.

6) What advice would you give to foreigners planning to visit Japan for medical tourism? Write in English in about 40 words.