

宮崎大学

平成24年度入学試験問題

英 語 (後期日程)

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. The five following paragraphs are scrambled.

1) First put paragraphs *a* to *e* below into a logical order to make a scientific essay. Your ability to organize English logically is being checked.

- a. 200 samples of the XYZ component were taken from the same number of patients infected with the ABC virus, using a dilated Luongo flap. These samples were then tested for variability twice weekly over the next six months. The subjects' (n=200) foreign-language skills were subsequently monitored for signs of improvement.*
- b. Makiyama (2004) was the first to recognize and map out the relationship between the virus XYZ and a long-term increase in foreign-language skills. This relationship has since been confirmed by Yoshinaga (2005) although researchers have not yet fully understood the underlying mechanisms.*
- c. This research paper seeks to understand the stimulating effect of trace amounts of XYZ in patients suffering from the ABC virus upon long-range improvement in foreign-language skills. In particular, we will examine the inhibitive nature of XYZ upon Bergeron's Enclosure.*
- d. Although more research needs to be conducted, we can say with confidence that the probability of Bergeron's Enclosure being the central mechanism in the relationship between XYZ and the development of foreign language skills is extremely high.*
- e. The variability test showed $9.55 > 4.68$ hp per 1.73 milliliter of XYZ in 154 of the 200 samples tested. This seems to indicate a causal relationship.*

2) Next, match the following section titles with paragraphs *a* to *e* above.

- (1) Background
- (2) Conclusion
- (3) Result
- (4) Method
- (5) Outline

2. Translate the following email from Japanese into English.

教員各位 先の国際交流プログラムでは、皆さまのご協力を頂きまして有難うございました。ご承知のとおり、近々海外から医師、研究者、学生を迎えることとなりました。つきましては、今回も皆さまのご支援を頂けましたら幸いです。来日前の連絡のやりとり、講義の準備、オリエンテーション、通訳、送迎などを含みます。この件の詳細につきましては、改めてご連絡さしあげたいと思います。皆さまのご理解とご協力に感謝いたします。

田中太郎 大学国際交流センター

3. Read the following script and answer the questions that follow it in English. The husband and wife are at home. Kelly, their child, is taking a nap. Your ability to interpret and understand the social side of human interactions in English is being checked.

Wife: Kelly's bike is still out in the yard.

Husband: Yeah.

Wife: And it's started raining.

Husband: I didn't leave her bike out in the yard.

Wife: I didn't say you did! I'm just saying that her bike is getting wet.(a)

Husband: So you're telling me to get up and put it away.

Wife: No. I'm just saying that the bike shouldn't get wet.

Husband: (getting up and putting on his shoes) Well, if you notice something like that you could always get up and put it away yourself.(b)

Wife: I was going to.

Husband: No you weren't.

Wife: I think you should notice more when something is wrong and fix it by yourself without me telling you to.

Husband: Aha! So you really are telling me to go out and put Kelly's bike away!

1) In English, explain why the misunderstanding between the husband and wife occurred. Your ability to defend and explain your answer and show your understanding of this scene is being checked (use about 50 words).

2) Translate the underlined passages (a) and (b) into Japanese.

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

For more than 70 years, possession of marijuana* has been a crime in Canada. For most of that time, there were no exceptions for anyone using it for medical reasons, but in recent years the restrictions have changed. In the 1930s and 40s, the Canadian legal system averaged just one or two marijuana prosecutions a year. But as the underground distribution and use of the drug rose, so did the number of prosecutions. By the late 1960s recreational marijuana use had grown to the point that hundreds, and eventually thousands, of young Canadians a year were being arrested by police because they used marijuana. The most recent statistics show that more than 40,000 Canadians are charged with marijuana possession every year. Marijuana has become by far the most popular illegal drug in the country, with some surveys suggesting that 10 million Canadians aged 15 or older have used marijuana at least once in their lives (Canada's population is about 34 million). But not all marijuana use is recreational. Growth in the

widespread use of marijuana included many people who began experimenting with marijuana's medical properties in order to address specific health problems.(1)

In 19th-century North America, marijuana use was widespread, and it was routinely prescribed for conditions such as rheumatism* and even sold in drug stores. The introduction of strict drug laws in the 1930s ended the use of marijuana for any reason—including as a health product. By the 1990s, however, 80 percent of Canadians favored legalizing marijuana use for medical reasons. Many non-profit groups were formed to make it easier to distribute marijuana to their members, who said the drug provided better relief from a variety of health complaints than other medications. Some medical marijuana users openly challenged Canada's drug laws. One man—Terrence Parker—used marijuana to control his epileptic seizures*. Parker's lawyers argued that denying him access to marijuana was a violation of his human rights according to Canadian law. In 1997, a judge ruled that people must be able to access necessary medical treatment without fear of being arrested.(2) The government appealed this case and lost, with the judge saying that "forcing Parker to choose between his health and imprisonment violates his right to liberty and security of the person."

Parker's case set a precedent, but there were still no guidelines on how the few Canadians who were exempt* from marijuana possession laws were supposed to get their drug—which, after all, was still illegal to distribute. In 2001, Canada became the first country to adopt a formal system to regulate the medical use of marijuana—the Marijuana Medical Access Regulations. The new policy allowed people suffering from terminal illnesses or severe conditions such as epilepsy, AIDS, multiple sclerosis*, and cancer to use the drug if it eased their symptoms. Under strict guidelines, some people would be able to grow marijuana themselves. Others would be allowed to buy it from companies licensed by the government. Marijuana is commonly smoked (like tobacco), but many people use it in foods, teas, or with a vaporizer*. One user, who suffers from chronic pain, uses marijuana to make a body cream for his pain.

The Canadian government has set strict medical and legal conditions for people to be exempt from criminal prosecution for marijuana possession, and so far only about 4,000 people qualify under the new guidelines. By some estimates, however, hundreds of thousands of other Canadians may also be using marijuana for medical reasons—illegally.(3) The main reason so few people have applied for the exemption has to do with the amount of paperwork and time involved in getting official approval. Some people have complained about the cost of providing themselves with marijuana for medical treatment, the distribution system through which they obtain their marijuana, and the quality of government-approved supplies of the drug. Recently, courts ordered the government to pay for the medical marijuana growing operation of a woman who was too poor to pay for it herself. Even so, eight years into the adoption of the Marijuana Medical Access Regulations, many activists remain frustrated with the bureaucracy and the limitations. The Canadian government has shown little enthusiasm for further loosening the legal restrictions on a drug that it says still requires tight control.(4)

(Adapted from "Marijuana's journey to legal health treatment: the Canadian experience." CBC News: August 17, 2009)

注) marijuana マリファナ rheumatism リューマチ epileptic seizure てんかん発作
exempt 免除する multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症 vaporizer 気化器、吸入器

- 1) Translate (1), (2), (3), and (4) into Japanese.
- 2) Put the following items into the correct order to make a true sentence based on the article. The 4th and 7th items of your sentence will be your answers.

marijuana as / an increase / Growth / a recreational drug / in its use as / was accompanied by
in the / a medical treatment / use of

- 3) The following three sentences paraphrase complaints that some people in the article expressed about getting the medical marijuana. Fill in the blanks with a suitable English word.
 - a) Some people say that the (1) is too high and have complained about the method of (2), the way of giving out marijuana.
 - b) It takes a lot of (3) and time to get the government's (4) for medical marijuana.
 - c) The (5) of the marijuana controlled by the government isn't very (6).
- 4) In English, briefly explain the terms "recreational use" (of drugs) and "medical use" (of drugs). Maximum 2 sentences.
- 5) (a) Write in English 3 examples of **illegal** recreational drugs besides marijuana.
(b) Write in English 3 examples of **legal** recreational drugs.
(c) Write in English (in about 80 words) how we should decide which drugs are legal and which drugs are illegal.



受験番号

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平成24年度 後期日程 英語 試験解答用紙【4-1】

1	1)	()→()→()→()→()									
	2)	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
2											

受験番号

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平成24年度 後期日程 英語 試験解答用紙【4-2】

3	1)		
	2)	(a)	
		(b)	
4	1)	(1)	
		(2)	

受験番号

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平成24年度 後期日程 英語 試験解答用紙【4-3】

4	1)	(3)						
		(4)						
	2)	4 th				7 th		
	3)	(1)		(2)		(3)		
(4)			(5)		(6)			
4)								

受験番号

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平成24年度 後期日程 英語 試験解答用紙【4-4】

4	5)	(a)	
		(b)	
		(c)	