

宮崎大学

# 平成25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5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5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. A Japanese medical student is writing a letter to Dr. John Wilcox of Cambridge University because she is interested in participating in his research program. There are five places where the English is not suitable for this kind of letter. Rewrite the letter correctly so that there are no such mistakes.

*Dear Dr. John,*

*My name is Hanako Saito. I'm a 4th grade Japanese medical student. Nice to meet you. I wanna know more about your research program at Cambridge University so send me more information about this program. I look forward to hearing from you.*

*Yours,*

*Hanako Saito*

2. Below is part of a police report about a criminal suspect. For each sentence, make a question to get the underlined information.

(Example: Name is John Smith – *What is your name?*)

The Suspect:

① Born in East Shore. ② Majored in philosophy at Upper Hills University. ③ Single. ④ Has worked as a journalist, shop clerk, and musician. ⑤ Never been abroad. ⑥ Hiding in Central City for two years. ⑦ Committed robberies once every week. ⑧ Each robbery took about one hour. ⑨ Claims reason for crimes was to impress girlfriend. ⑩ Says he feels no remorse for his victims.

3. Your foreign friend is coming to visit you in Japan. It is the first time for that person to travel abroad and he/she is a little worried. Write a note (about 50 to 60 words in English) encouraging and welcoming him/her to your home and Japan.

4. The following story has been scrambled into eight parts.

(a) No one at the resort had a car so I had to hitch a ride in a jeepney, a local type of minibus. I went out to the highway to find one, with my head covered in blood.

(b) The doctor was a young woman – friendly and confident. She had dealt with a lot of similar injuries she said.

(c) It was bad. I nearly lost consciousness and knew that blood was streaming down my forehead but I walked to the reception by myself.

(d) When I got to the local clinic, I saw that it was just a one-room shack by the side of the road.

- (e) The staff tried their best to help but they didn't have any medical equipment except for tissues and band-aids.
- (f) While trying to climb up a concrete slide with my 3-year-old son at a resort in the rural Philippines, I slipped and cracked my head on the slide.
- (g) I got ten stitches in my forehead. And I still have the scar.
- (h) I knew that I had cut myself badly but I feared that I may have caused some internal injury too. So everyone at the reception, including me, decided that I should go to the local clinic.

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Put the parts (from (a) to (h)) in the correct order (from 1 to 8).
- 2) Find words or phrases in the story which are close in meaning to:
  - (1) a run-down building
  - (2) flowing
  - (3) inside
  - (4) managed
  - (5) cut
  - (6) the mark
- 3) Translate (c) and (h) above into Japanese.
- 4) Based on the story, which **two** of the following statements are **not** true:
  - (1) The clinic had almost no medical equipment.
  - (2) The writer didn't lose consciousness.
  - (3) The doctor was inexperienced.
  - (4) The writer was worried about a more serious injury.
  - (5) The writer had to use regular public transport.
  - (6) The injury was the writer's own fault.

**5.** Read the following article and answer the questions below.

The Walt Disney Company, in an effort to address concerns about entertainment's role in childhood obesity<sub>(a)</sub>, announced on Tuesday that all products advertised on its child-focused television channels, radio stations, and Web sites must comply with<sub>(b)</sub> a strict new set of nutritional standards. Under the new rules, many products, including a wide range of drinks, candy, sugared cereal, and fast food, will no longer be acceptable advertising material. The initiative<sub>(c)</sub>, which Disney revealed at a Washington news conference with the first lady, Michelle Obama, stretches into other areas. For instance, Disney will reduce the amount of sodium by 25 percent in the 12 million children's meals served annually at its theme parks, and create what it calls fun public service announcements promoting child exercise and healthy eating. Disney said that in adopting the new advertising standards it was largely following recommendations proposed last year by federal regulators. The suggestions were aimed at inducing the food industry to overhaul<sub>(d)</sub> the way it marketed things like cereal, soda, and snacks to children.

Food companies have strongly argued against government regulation on advertising, saying they can take steps on their own<sub>(1)</sub>. Disney acknowledged it would most likely lose some advertising revenue<sub>(e)</sub> — it declined to say how much — but said that the benefits outweighed the downside<sub>(f)</sub>. Disney's ad restrictions, which will not take effect until 2015 because of long-term contracts with advertisers, will apply to any

programming aimed at children under 12, which includes popular live-action programs as well as cartoons. Robert A. Iger, Disney's chairman, said he felt strongly that "companies in a position to help with solutions to childhood obesity should do just that<sup>(2)</sup>," but added: "This is not altruistic<sup>(9)</sup>. This is about smart business." Taking steps to combat<sup>(11)</sup> childhood obesity allows Disney the opportunity to polish its brand as one families can trust — something that drives sales of everything from DVDs to baby clothes to theme park vacations. In addition, Disney has carefully studied the marketplace and executives say they believe there is increasing consumer demand for more nutritious food. Mr. Iger noted that health food for children had already become "a very, very solid business" for Disney. At the same time, Margo G. Wootan, a nutrition expert, cautioned that Disney's guidelines still fell short of what her organization would like to see, particularly for cereal. Disney's new standards require cereal to contain less than 10 grams of sugar per serving, for instance, while Ms. Wootan would prefer about six grams. "This limits the marketing of the worst junk foods, but it won't mean you're only going to see ads for apples, bananas, and oranges, either," she said.

Some elements of Disney's campaign could revive<sup>(1)</sup> parental criticism that the company has a way of moving into areas it does not belong, such as approval over what foods children eat. Moreover, consumers have also come to distrust or ignore healthy eating symbols on packaging because so many food companies have introduced self-serving varieties<sup>(3)</sup>, said Kelly D. Brownell of Yale University. Still, Mr. Brownell, who was given an advance briefing of Disney's plans, said the effort was "enormously important." He cautioned that he had not yet deeply examined Disney's nutritional guidelines, but said "they appear quite good."

Disney's new guidelines are likely to have a ripple effect through the children's entertainment industry<sup>(4)</sup>. Advertisers spend some \$950 million annually on television aimed at children under 12, according to industry estimates. "With this new initiative, Disney is doing what no major media company has ever done before in the U.S. — and what I hope every company will do going forward," Mrs. Obama said in a statement. Food companies will also feel the effects. Giants like Pepsi and Kellogg in 2007, trying to discourage calls for government regulation, said they would stop advertising products that failed to meet various nutritional standards to children under 12. Food companies then started pushing healthier items and reformulating junk food products. Disney has sent similar dominoes falling in the past<sup>(5)</sup>. In 2006, Disney said it would sharply curtail<sup>(1)</sup> the use of its name and characters with foods high in sugar, salt, and fat. Mickey Mouse stopped appearing on boxes of a variety of food products. Within months, other TV channels announced similar restrictions; the 2007 effort by food companies to control advertising was also linked to Disney's lead. As part of its Tuesday announcement, Disney will introduce a tightened version of the nutritional standards it first adopted in 2006, including a required additional 10 percent reduction in sugar in yogurt and flavored milk products. "We need to motivate consumers to make changes, and Disney, because of its sheer size and brand power, can do that better than anybody," Keith T. Ayoob, who assisted in the development of the new standards, said.

(Adapted from "In Nutrition Initiative, Disney to Restrict Advertising" by Brooks Barnes,  
*The New York Times*, June 5, 2012)

- 1) Translate underlined passages (2) (3) and (4) into Japanese.
- 2) In Japanese, briefly explain the meaning of underlined passages (1) and (5).
- 3) Complete the sentences below with one word for each blank.
  - a. Disney announced new standards ① advertisements.
  - b. Disney's ad restrictions will come into effect ② 2015.
  - c. Margo G. Wootan would like to see the amount of sugar in a serving of cereal reduced ③ 6 grams ④ 10 grams.
  - d. Consumers may distrust or not pay attention ⑤ healthy eating symbols on packaging.
  - e. Disney's new guidelines will likely have an impact ⑥ children's entertainment and food companies.
- 4) Match each underlined word/phrase from the article (on the left) with one word/phrase on the right that is closest in meaning.

(a) obesity	(1) challenge
(b) comply with	(2) honest
(c) initiative	(3) weakness
(d) overhaul	(4) disease
(e) revenue	(5) make new
(f) downside	(6) self-sacrificing
(g) altruistic	(7) bring back
(h) combat	(8) cause
(i) revive	(9) eliminate
(j) curtail	(10) new plan
	(11) oppose
	(12) rehabilitate
	(13) earnings
	(14) decide
	(15) balance
	(16) fatness
	(17) obey
	(18) transfer
	(19) change
	(20) reduce

- 5) In the last sentence of the article, Keith T. Ayoob says, "We need to motivate consumers to make changes." What kinds of changes do you think Mr. Ayoob is referring to? (about 50 words in English)
- 6) The first sentence of the article mentions "concerns about entertainment's role in childhood obesity." How much responsibility do you think the producers of children's entertainment and the companies that advertise on children's programs have for the problem of childhood obesity? Try to explain your opinion with examples. (about 70 words in English)