宮崎大学

平成２７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５頁あります。
4　解答用紙は４枚あります。
5　答案は、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。

1. Imagine you were online and you saw the following comments written about Japan. How would you respond to each comment in English? Choose only TWO of the three comments to respond to (40 to 50 words per comment). Your ability to express your thoughts in English and connect them to the comment is most important. You will not be graded upon the content of your opinion.

Comment A: From my understanding, all Japanese students study the exact same things in high school and that the national government controls all education.

Comment B: I heard that Japanese people only buy expensive, brand-name goods. Is this true?

Comment C: I want to visit Japan but I'm allergic to seafood. Will I be able to find enough food for me to eat?

2. How would you express the phrases written in Japanese below, in English? Imagine that you are a foreign student in Canada in each case.

1) You finish a meal. You want to say [ごちそうさまでした].

2) You go to visit your teacher in her office. She tells you to come in. You want to say [失礼します].

3) One of the graduate students has given a presentation for your group. You see him in the hallway later and want to say [お疲れ様でした].

4) You call the student affairs office, whose employees know you and have helped you many times in the past, on the telephone. You want to say [日本人留学生のアベ・ハナです．いつもお世話になっております].

5) You have arranged getting a ride downtown with a friend. She will pick you up later in the evening to take you. You want to say [よろしくお願いします].

6) You have to leave an appointment a little early. You want to say: "I have to leave a little early. [よろしいですか？]"

3. Read the following story. Some words and/or phrases are missing. Fill in the twelve blanks with words or phrases that are both suitable for the story and grammatically correct.

Miyuki sat on her rucksack and felt the wind ___(1)___ against her face. She was ___(2)___ from the ten hour bus ride into this small desert town but she still had another four-hour bus ride ___(3)___ to reach Aswan, her destination. She tried to make ___(4)___ of the bus signs but they were all in Arabic and she now ___(5)___ that she hadn't bothered to learn Arabic script before coming to Egypt.

As was the ___(6)___ in this part of the world, her hair was ___(7)___ with a scarf, and she was thankful for that because it kept her hair clean and helped to ___(8)___ her head. Otherwise she would have felt even hotter.

Finally, a minibus ___(9)___ in the distance. Was this the local bus she wanted? As it came to a stop, she noticed the sign ___(10)___ ASWAN, ___(11)___ in English, hanging above the window. The door opened. Inside, it was completely ___(12)___ with nobody but Egyptian men. She climbed in.

4. Translate the following e-mail into Japanese.

Dear Andy,

How've you been doing recently? I know I haven't kept in touch much but, to be honest, I've been kind of down recently, after losing my job and everything. I do hope things are going well with you though.

I don't want to go into all the background details but I have a favour to ask. I hate to burden you with this so suddenly, but I have a job interview in Chicago this Thursday (you still live in Chicago, right?) and I need a ride from the airport to the interview, downtown. Could you pick me up?

It would be a great relief for me since I don't know Chicago at all, and it would be great to see you again too. Please let me know as soon as possible and I'll let you know the arrival details.

Your old friend,

Tom

5. Read the following article, and answer the questions that follow.

Those of us who own pets know they make us happy. But a growing body of scientific research is showing that our pets can also make us healthy, or healthier. That helps explain the increasing use of animals — dogs and cats mostly, but also birds, fish, and even horses — in settings ranging from hospitals and nursing homes to schools, jails, and mental institutions.

Take Viola, or Vi for short. The retired guide dog is the resident housedog at the Children's Inn, on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland (USA). The inn is where families stay when their children are undergoing experimental therapies at NIH.

Vi, a heavy-set yellow Labrador retriever with a constantly wagging tail, greets families as they come downstairs in the morning and as they return from treatment in the afternoon. She can even be "checked out" for a walk around the pleasant NIH grounds. "There really isn't a day when she doesn't brighten the spirits of a kid at the inn. And an adult. And a staff member," says Meredith Daly, the inn's spokeswoman.

But Vi may well be doing more than just bringing smiles to the faces of stressed-out parents and children. Dogs like Vi have helped launch an entirely new field of medical research over the past three decades or so. The use of pets in medical settings actually dates back more than 150 years, says Aubrey Fine, a clinical psychologist and professor. "Animals have long been recognized as providing a level of social support in the institutional care of the mentally ill,"(1) says Fine, who has written several books on the human-animal bond. But it was only in the late 1970s that researchers started to uncover the scientific basis for that bond.

One of the earliest studies, published in 1980, found that heart attack patients who owned pets lived longer than those who didn't. Another early study found that petting one's own dog could reduce blood pressure. More recently, says Rebecca Johnson, a nurse from the University of Missouri, studies have been focusing on the fact that interacting with animals can increase people's level of the hormone oxytocin. "That is very beneficial for us," says Johnson. "Oxytocin helps us feel happy and trusting." Which, Johnson says, may be one of the ways that humans bond with their animals over time. But Johnson says it may also have longer-term human health benefits. "Oxytocin has some powerful effects for us in the body's ability to be in a state of readiness to heal, and also to grow new cells, so it enables us to develop an environment in our own bodies where we can be healthier."

Animals can also act as therapists themselves or initiate therapy — even when they're not dogs or cats. For example, psychologist Fine, who works with troubled children, uses dogs in his practice — and also a parrot and even a toy dragon named Tweedle. "One of the things that's always been known is that the animals help a therapist go under the level of a child's consciousness, because the child is much more at ease and seems to be much more willing to reveal,"(2) he says.

Horses have also become popular therapists for people with disabilities. "The beauty of the horse is that it can be therapeutic in so many different ways," says Breeanna Bornhorst, of the Northern Virginia Therapeutic Riding Program. "Some of our riders might benefit from the connection and the relationship-building with the horse and with their environment. Other riders may benefit physically, from the movements, and build core strength, body awareness, and muscle memory."

On a recent day, one of the therapeutic riding program's instructors — speech therapist Cathy Coleman — worked one on one with 9-year-old Ryan Shank-Rowe, who has autism*. Well, not really one on one. The co-therapist in this session was a pony named Happy. "Walk on" said Ryan, and Happy obediently did. "Excellent," Coleman replied. As the session progressed, Ryan made Happy run slowly, weave in and out of poles, and he even rode without a saddle, while answering Coleman's questions and keeping up a continual

back-and-forth conversation.

Coleman says she used to see Ryan in a more formal office environment. But since he started horseback riding, his speech has actually improved. "I get greater engagement, greater alertness, more language, more processing, all those things," she says. "Plus, he's just really good at it." And Ryan's mother, Donna Shank, says the riding has helped with more than just his speech. "It's helped his following directions, some really core life skills about getting dressed, and balance — which translate to a lot of safety issues, too." (3)

But not all the research is focused on the humans. "We want to know how the animals are benefiting from the exchange," says Johnson. Much of Johnson's research, for example, has focused on the value of dog-walking by studying volunteers who walk dogs at animal shelters*.

Those programs have clearly helped people get healthier, she says. Not only do they increase their exercise while they're walking the dogs, "but it increases their awareness, so that they exercise more during the week." But it turns out the program was also helping the dogs. "What we found was that they were significantly more likely to be chosen for a new home if they were in the dog-walking group," she says, thanks to the additional exercise and socialization they were getting.

Now the research is getting an even bigger scientific boost. The National Institutes of Health, with funding from pet food company Mars Inc., recently created a federal research program to study human-animal interaction. The program, operated through the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, offers scientists research grants to study the impact of animals on child development, in physical and psychological therapeutic treatments, and on the effects of animals on public health, including their ability to reduce or prevent disease.

Johnson says it's critical to establish the scientific foundation for the belief that animals are good for people, even if that seems obvious. "The last thing we want is for an entire field to be based on warm fuzzy feelings and not on scientific data," (4) she says. "So it's very important that now the NIH is focused on this. And it is helping scientists across the country like myself to be able to do our research."

(Adapted from http://www.npr.org/blogs/health/2012/03/09/146583986/pet-therapy-how-animals-and-humans-heal-each-other)

（本文語句註） autism 自閉症　animal shelter 動物保護施設

<Questions>

1) Translate the underlined sections marked (1) and (4) into Japanese.

2) Explain the underlined sections marked (2) and (3) in Japanese.

3) The article offers many reasons as to how animals can be beneficial as therapy for humans. But can you think of any problems that might develop from animal therapy, and any precautions that should be taken? Write at least two examples and explain your reasoning in English (40 to 50 words).

4) Three of the following are NOT mentioned as possible benefits of animal therapy in the article. Which three are they?

(a) Can assist the elderly.

(b) Can increase the chances of a homeless dog finding a new home.

(c) Can help develop motor skills in children with disabilities.

(d) Can help children get along with other children.

(e) Can help develop a connection to the animal's environment.

(f) Can allow children to become more expressive.

(g) Can stay at an inn while undergoing therapy.

(h) Can help prevent heart conditions.

5) Fill in the blanks below with your own words (one word per space) to make grammatically-correct sentences that express the content written in the article.

(a) Oxytocin is a hormone __(1)__ enables __(2)__ in our __(3)__ to occur __(4)__ readily.

(b) People who __(5)__ to __(6)__ dogs at animal shelters not only __(7)__ more exercise but increase their __(8)__ too.

(c) Ryan's autism __(9)__ during horse riding in ways __(10)__ as more language, alertness, __(11)__ communication __(12)__ Cathy Coleman.

(d) Research __(13)__ human-animal __(14)__ has become more serious __(15)__ the __(16)__ thirty or so years.