

# 平成28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。

宮崎大学

平成28年度個別学力検査問題訂正

教科・科目名	英 語 (医)
--------	---------

次のとおり問題を訂正してください。

〔後期日程〕

問題訂正

英 語 (医)

1 ページ 12行目

(誤) 3. The new fiscal\* budget in favour was . . .

(正) 3. The new fiscal\* budget was . . .

2 ページ 13行目

(誤) (3) Tidewater

(正) (3) Tideswater

3 ページ 1行目

(誤) according to 2012 WHO data

(正) according to 2012 WHO data.

1. Read the meeting report below and answer the questions that follow it. You probably will not know many of the words included. The goal is to understand those words, and the meaning of the report, through understanding the rest.

Report of the 15th Annual\* Lower Tideswater Birdwatching Society Meeting  
-June 10th 2015-

Number of Member Attendees: 13 (including new applicants\* Stone and Lagunitas)

Absent Members: 2 (Mulligan, Birdboot)

Chairman: Sumphole; Recording Secretary: Dogfitch

The meeting commenced\* at 11:30 AM.

1. The minutes\* from last year's meeting were unanimously\* approved.
2. Membership applications from new applicants Stone and Lagunitas were unanimously approved.
3. The new fiscal\* budget in favour was announced and was passed, being accepted by a majority (voted 11-2, with Garfunkel and Simon opposed). The expenditures\* for the new fiscal budget are as follows:
  - a) Contribution\* to National Conservation Society \$150
  - b) Payment of damages to Studlands Wildlife Resort \$265
  - c) Members lodge\* maintenance and \$260
  - d) Yearly national society of birdwatchers membership fees \$180
  - e) Equipment (binoculars, telescopes, tripods) \$565
  - f) Library resources \$110
  - g) Annual Beer & Wine Party \$580
  - h) Society License renewal \$50
  - i) Honorarium\* for visiting motivational speaker Admiral FF Lipstuff \$120
  - j) Floral\* arrangement for Birdboot's hospital rehabilitation following Giant Sapsucker attack while birdwatching in March \$30
4. Member Grumbly presented a motion\* that the annual spotting\* of over 200 bird species be considered the new standard for earning the Premium Badge. The motion was passed by 12 members, with only Oakbarrell abstaining\*, as he was asleep during the vote.
5. Member Softwhistle presented a motion that a fraternal\* relationship between the Lower Tideswater Society and the Birdwatcher Society of Fukuoka, Japan be established. The motion was passed unanimously.
6. Member Dogfitch presented a motion censuring\* Mulligan for his behavior at the Annual Society party held at Studlands Wildlife Resort. The motion was passed 10 to 3, with only Nogbad opposed, and Stone and Lagunitas abstaining.
7. No other issues nor motions were discussed.

The meeting was adjourned\* at 1:30 PM after which all members proceeded to The Joker & Fiddle pub for libations\*.

## Questions

1) Look at the words marked with a \* in the report. Match them with the most similar word, phrase, or meaning from the word/phrase set below.

**Word/phrase set:** criticism, noticing, 100% support, a financial 'thank-you' gift, a building, cost, stop or close, a person who wants to enter a group, offering, once a year, not vote, brotherly, official meeting report, start, drinks, related to flowers, a formal request for discussion, year-long.

2) Match the role, function, or activity listed in set (A) with the names from the report in set (B) below.

(A) : (a) the person who wrote this report (b) the person currently hospitalized (c) the person who caused problems at the party (d) the name of an accommodation (e) the name of a geographical location (f) a member attending his first meeting (g) a type of bird (h) the person proposing a new idea (i) a member who did not stay awake during the meeting (j) the person who did not support the vote regarding Mulligan

(B) : (1) Studlands (2) Stone (3) Tidewater (4) Dogfitch (5) Sapsucker (6) Birdboot (7) Oakbarrell (8) Nogbad (9) Mulligan (10) Sumphole (11) Grumbly

3) Summarize the report below by filling in the blanks with suitable words of your own.

This year's \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ included 10 items amounting to a total of \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dollars. With the \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of two new members, the society now has 15 members. A new motion that was accepted involved \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a new standard for \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the Premium Badge. Another involved establishing a \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with a birdwatching society in Japan. The final motion was a \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ due to a member's bad behavior at the annual party. Following the meeting the members \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for drinks. In total, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.

## 2. Read the article below and answer the questions that follow it.

Somaliland—a self-declared republic\* that broke away from Somalia in 1991 and whose independence remains unrecognized by the world—has made great advances since civil war destroyed much of the region, which more than 500,000 people fled in the late 1980s.

Thanks to financial support from Somalilanders abroad and foreign aid much of the capital, Hargeisa, has been rebuilt and health services are slowly emerging. But the challenges remain difficult in a region that has some of Africa's highest maternal and child mortality rates\*.

Aid agencies, including WHO, will not deal with Somaliland as an independent country but only as one of three regions of Somalia<sup>(1)</sup>—the others being Puntland and Central-South Somalia. Healthy life expectancy in Somalia as a whole is 45 years compared with a regional (East African) average of 58 years,

according to 2012 WHO data

Edna Adan, a former foreign minister of Somaliland who founded a university hospital that bears her name in Hargeisa, is internationally credited with much of the energy behind the young state's progress in health. But she is the first to acknowledge the many remaining obstacles. The challenges range from the quest for political recognition and the greater financial support that might accompany it(2), to the urban-rural divide, the need for greater professionalism, combating mental illness, and the use of the drug 'khat'. "We now have security and stability with no warlords\* and the people in government have set up the physical structures of health and education," she said, "but we need help to train our health professionals, so we can acquire the knowledge to assist people."

Adan returned to Hargeisa in June 1991, soon after the declaration of independence. The city had suffered bombing. "What I saw haunts me to this day. Hargeisa was a ghost town full of war debris\* and land mines\*," said Adan, who has been spoken about as a possible Nobel Prize nominee\* for her work in health. She was one of the first, and remains one of the few, Somaliland women to drive in this Muslim and socially conservative country where all women wear head scarves and long robes(3). Her local fame was clear when she drove us through the slow traffic of Hargeisa as people shouted "Auntie!" in recognition.

"Somaliland has put in place a strong basic health service since it separated from Somalia 24 years ago, when the people and the government had the task of rebuilding the health service. Today, there is a public hospital in every region and there are mother and child centers throughout Somaliland. It's a long way from ideal but there is continuing momentum(4)," said Adan.

WHO's working population number for Somaliland is about 3.4 million and about 70% are estimated to be under the age of 30 years. Barely 40% of the population has access to public health care, said Humayun Rizwan, the WHO representative for Somalia. Many people use traditional healers or pharmacists, many of whom are not qualified to provide medical services or prescribe medicines.

The health ministries of the / increase / three / to / closely / the / number / are / regions / together / of / working(5) female community health workers (FCHWs). Several hundred women have been trained to work in rural areas where they register households, provide basic medicines and supplies, and coordinate with traditional birth attendants\*.

"Human resources remain one of the biggest challenges and the FCHWs will help because the usage rate of public health facilities remains very low," said Rizwan. "The FCHWs can interact directly in the community, deal with the lack of awareness of many issues, address behaviors and attitudes, and provide some treatments."

Somaliland's public health sector remains only loosely regulated, while a number of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide most health services. (been / primary / emphasis / of / on / much / their / care / has)(6) and maternal and child health.

Health Poverty Action (HPA), a UK-based NGO, has been implementing\* projects in Somaliland since 1994. "A lot of progress has been made and more people are getting free health services," said Rohit Odari, an HPA director. "There have been vaccination programs and in the past two years no major outbreaks of measles\* have been reported. But the people remain very poor and rural areas still have no roads or

services.”

Although Somaliland has achieved a level of security and stability unseen in some other regions of Somalia, the scars of conflict remain, with two out of five people estimated to have a mental health disorder. Mental health care remains rare largely because international donors will only fund “emergency” care<sup>(7)</sup>. Local stigma\* against mental illness is also still strong. “No one is supporting mental health care at a high level and there is a lot of shame surrounding the issue, so it's still very difficult to get treatment”, said Susannah Whitwell, a psychiatrist. “Mental illness affects one in five families in Hargeisa and 70% of sufferers have been chained.”

The high rate of mental illness is worsened by the use of khat, a plant that is chewed for its amphetamine\*-like effects by most Somaliland men. A highly efficient distribution network exists in Somaliland, whereby the fresh leaves are delivered several times a day by air and road from neighboring Ethiopia and other regions. “It's the most efficient system in the country and even where there's conflict, the airplanes arrive whatever the situation,” said Rizwan.

One of Whitwell's projects has been to help with the curriculum of medical schools that many hope will lead to greater treatment of mental illness and to fight social attitudes around it. “There's a lack of human resources; there are no special mental health nurses, psychologists, or psychiatrists”, said Whitwell. “The medical community is still very young. The next step is to ensure homegrown post-graduate professionals coupled with better regulation of health-care services<sup>(8)</sup>. There are no epidemics\*, but a lack of education and literacy means too many people die of preventable health conditions that can be addressed.”

At present, Somalilanders have to go abroad to gain specialized and postgraduate medical qualifications but the first qualified specialists should be returning in the next few years, she said.

(Adapted from: 'Slowly and steadily, Somaliland builds its health system' by Sharmila Devi in *The Lancet* Volume 385, No. 9983, p2139-2140, 30 May 2015)

註(本文中 *印がついた語句)	republic 共和国	mortality rates 死亡率	warlords 地方軍閥のリーダー	debris がれき
land mines 地雷	nominee 被推薦者	birth attendants 助産師	implement 実行する	measles 《病》はしか
stigma 恥; 不名誉	amphetamine 中枢神経興奮剤; 覚醒剤	epidemics 伝染病		

## Questions

- 1) Translate the underlined passages marked (1), (2), and (8) into Japanese.
- 2) Explain the underlined passages marked (3), (4), and (7) in Japanese.
- 3) Put the words in the underlined sections marked (5) and (6) into the correct order. Write the third and seventh words in each sentence as your answer.
- 4) Based on the information given in the article, fill in the blanks in the paragraph below by choosing the numbers that match best.

Numbers: a) 30 % b) half a million c) 1.36 million d) 20 % e) 25% f) 25
---

During the civil war around \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ people left the republic for other countries, so now only about \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Somaliland's population is aged over 30. Moreover, only about \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ have access to health care. This is one reason why Adan returned to Somaliland \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ years ago to help rebuild. Still, the average length of life in Somalia is \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ lower than in nearby countries. And of those living in the capital, about \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of households are affected by members with psychological disorders.

5) Based on the information and opinions expressed in the article, only three of the following six statements are true. Which three are they?

- a) Somaliland is not recognized as an independent country.
- b) Social attitudes towards mental illness are negatively affecting treatment.
- c) Khat is being used to treat mental disorders.
- d) There is a large gap in health services between the cities and the countryside.
- e) Somaliland's capital still looks like a war zone.
- f) The first foreign medical specialists are expected to arrive in Somaliland soon.

6) Match the acronyms (e.g., USA- United States of America) in the article listed on the left side below, with their related features in the middle, and their roles in Somalia/Somaliland on the right.

<acronym>	<related features>	<roles>
a) HPA	1) Women who work in local areas	A) does not work with Somaliland
b) WHO	2) A single independent aid organization	B) helping in Somalia for over 20 years
c) NGO	3) A governmental aid agency	C) aid in childbirth
d) FCHW	4) Independent groups not tied to 1 country	D) carries out the majority of health functions in Somaliland.

7) Match the four speakers (A ~ D) mentioned in the article with the paraphrase below (a ~ d) of what they said.

Speakers: A) Rizwan B) Whitwell C) Odari D) Adan

- a) Talks of impressive progress in the fundamental development of the health system and services in all regions.
- b) Mentions how another popular, but unhealthy, service in the country is very well-organized.
- c) Hopes to extend awareness beyond just physical well-being.
- d) Speaks of some specific successful policies but notes problems in rural areas.

8) Several problems regarding the situation of health services in Somaliland are mentioned in this article. If you had enough money to fix any of the problems mentioned and help Somaliland, which problem would you address first and why? Write in English in about 80 words.