

# 宮崎大学

## 平成 29 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 10 頁あります。
4. 解答用紙は 5 枚あります。
5. 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。
6. 解答用紙 5 枚すべてに、受験番号を記入しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

宮崎大学

平成29年度個別学力検査問題訂正

教科・科目名	英 語 (医)
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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)

10 ページ 22 行目

(誤) 5. Summarize this article in Japanese in about 100文字.

(正) 5. Summarize this article in Japanese within 100文字.

1 Below is an email exchange between a passenger and an airline customer service representative. Read the exchange then answer the questions that follow it.

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1. Dear Sir/Madame,

We (my wife and myself) took your Credence Airlines flight AB 123 from Bangkok to Singapore departing 13:00 on Thursday May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Our ticket included an onward flight on Credence Airlines from Singapore to Jakarta (Flight AB 34) departing the same day at 15:10.

However, because the airplane was 15 minutes late departing from Bangkok, we arrived in Singapore 15 minutes later than we expected. Then, when we arrived at the gate for the flight to Jakarta, we found that the gate had already been closed. Credence Airlines ground staff in Singapore then not only instructed us that we had to wait 3 hours and 20 minutes beyond the scheduled departure time for the next available flight but also insisted that we had to buy new tickets at full price for this section of the flight because they said it was our fault that we had missed the connecting flight.

We feel that this is unfair and unprofessional and would like either a clear explanation about Credence Airline's policy or, better, full compensation.

Yours,

Marcus Dingley

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2. Dear Mr. Dingley,

Thank you for flying with Credence Airlines. I looked into your complaint and request regarding the events of May 17<sup>th</sup>. I also looked into our flight

records for May 17<sup>th</sup> and found that flight AB 123 arrived in Singapore at 14:20, 10 minutes later than scheduled due to delayed takeoff at Bangkok Airport. However, this means that you still had 50 minutes after arriving at Singapore Airport to catch the connecting flight to Jakarta, which we believe should have been sufficient time. If you look at the contract printed on your e-ticket you will see that on page 3 it states that, "If the aircraft arrives with sufficient time for ongoing passengers to make their connections on other Credence Airlines flights, and they fail to do so, the full responsibility must be taken by the passengers who may then be required to purchase a new ticket at full fare for the next available flight."

Yours,

Carolina Fresno

Customer Service, Credence Airlines

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3. Dear Ms. Fresno,

Thank you for your prompt reply to my earlier email regarding my missed connecting flight from Singapore to Jakarta.

You state that flight AB 123 arrived at Singapore at 14:20 on May 17<sup>th</sup>, and while this was 10 minutes later than scheduled, we still had 50 minutes to get to our connecting flight to Jakarta and that this should have been sufficient. However, the arrival time in question refers to the touch down/landing time at Singapore Airport, not when actually leaving the airplane. In fact, after touch down the airplane taxied for 15 minutes until it reached the gate (A8). Furthermore, as we were seated at the rear of the airplane it took us 10 more minutes after arriving at the gate to actually leave the airplane. Finally, the gate for the connecting flight to Jakarta (C6) was, as your records will show, located at the opposite end of the terminal in Singapore Airport,

requiring a further 20 minute walk.

I am also attaching a copy of the International Aviation Agreement which clearly states on page 5 that, "In the case of onward flights on the same ticketed airline, it is the duty of airline personnel to ensure that passengers with strict time connections make those connections to the best of their ability and duly compensate the passenger(s) if the airline is delayed or otherwise found to have been at fault." However, there were no Credence Airline ground staff waiting to help us at gate A8 upon our arrival in Singapore, nor did anyone inform flight AB 34 that we had been delayed. I find this conduct highly unsatisfactory and, unless it is resolved fairly, plan to make a formal complaint against Credence Airlines.

Yours,

Marcus Dingley

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4. Dear Mr. Dingley,

Thank you for flying with Credence Airlines and for your response regarding the flights on May 17<sup>th</sup>. I have referred your email to senior management and they will reply to you about this matter within 72 hours. I ask for your patience on this matter.

Thank you for your kind understanding.

Yours,

Carolina Fresno

Customer Service, Credence Airlines

**Questions:**

1. Complete the following description of the email discussion by placing words from the list below into the paragraph that follows. Use every word listed, but **no more than twice**. Be sure to use the correct word form (e.g. take, took, taking, taken).

request, claim, complain, threaten, refer, explain, respond, suggest

Mr. Dingley originally (1) about being forced to pay for an onward flight that he had missed. Ms. Fresno (2) by (3) the airline's policy and (4) that there had still been sufficient time for Mr. Dingley to make his connection. However, Mr. Dingley wrote back (5) that the landing time and gate arrival times are different and (6) that the walk to the connecting gate took about another 20 minutes. He also (7) to the International Aviation Agreement about the need for airline staff to help passengers with tight connections. Finally, he (8) to make a formal complaint and is (9) full compensation. Ms. Fresno (10) that he be patient while the airline tries to resolve the problem.

2. Write the time or length of time below (example: 17:50, 40 minutes), using the information contained in the emails.
- Time the airplane actually left Bangkok
  - Length of the Bangkok-Singapore flight (\*there is no time zone adjustment)
  - Time the airplane was scheduled to arrive in Singapore
  - Time between the arrival of flight AB 123 and departure of flight AB 34 (according to the regular schedule)
  - Actual touch down time at Singapore airport
  - Time when the Dingleys actually got off the airplane
  - Scheduled flight departure time Singapore-Jakarta
  - Time when the Dingleys arrived at the gate for the Jakarta flight
  - Departure time of the flight the Dingleys eventually took to Jakarta

3. Fill in the end of the 'If... ' sentences below by completing them in a grammatically and logically correct way in English, based on the information given in the emails:
- a. If the problem is not resolved fairly, Mr. Dingley \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. If the airplane hadn't been late arriving in Singapore, the Dingleys probably \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. According to the airline rules, if the passengers are at fault for missing a reasonable connection \_\_\_\_\_
4. List 4 factors that caused Mr. and Mrs. Dingley to miss their connecting flight, in Japanese.

2 The following is an introduction of a special guest who has been invited to give a lecture.

“Ladies and gentlemen. <sup>(1)</sup>Please hurry up and sit down. I would like to <sup>(2)</sup>explain today’s special guest speaker, Dr. Hortensia Cruster, <sup>(3)</sup>coming from Princeton University in the U.S. Today, Dr. Cruster will be discussing her <sup>(4)</sup>very nice new theories on laser mechanics in a speech <sup>(5)</sup>what’s name is, “Recent Developments in Laser Technology.” Dr. Cruster <sup>(6)</sup>had won many awards in the world over the past few years and, although her research is not <sup>(7)</sup>popular in this country yet, I’m sure it will become so after <sup>(8)</sup>her finishing today’s speech. Dr. Cruster, <sup>(9)</sup>you must start your lecture now.”  
<sup>(10)</sup>

a. In the above introduction there are 10 mistakes (each is underlined). Some mistakes are vocabulary, some are grammatical, some are stylistic, and some are social. Correct each mistake.

b. Summarize the content of the introduction by writing suitable words to fill in the eight blanks (1—8) below:

The 1 is about to listen to Dr. Cruster. 2 at Princeton University in the U.S. , she is an 3 in laser technology who will be 4 a speech 5 ‘Recent Developments in Laser Technology’. She 6 some new theories on laser mechanics and therefore has been 7 as a guest to 8 this topic.



3 Read the article below and answer the questions that follow it.

When it comes to toilets, Japan presents several paradoxes\*. On the one hand, public toilets are common, easy to access and, for the most part, quite clean. On the other hand, they can also be primitive, at least to a Western sensibility.

Though there don't seem to be any statistics available, in our experience, most public toilets in Japan that aren't located in office buildings or shops tend to be the squat type\*, which may present problems when all those visitors descend on Tokyo for the Olympics in 2020. Two years ago, shortly after it was announced that the capital would host the games, Chiba Prefecture set aside a budget that would subsidize\* the replacement of squat-type toilets in public rest rooms with commode-style\* units.

Another paradox is the status of toilets in the home. Japan is rightly famous for giving the world the most sophisticated toilet bowls ever imagined, which are <sup>(1)</sup> so high-tech that they do everything but pull up your pants after you're finished. However, within the house itself toilet facilities are often poorly designed and placed. This flaw can be blamed partly on the lack of space and partly on certain established design standards — but mainly it has to do with a lack of imagination.

Several years ago, when we were looking at used houses with an interest in buying, we asked realtors\* why toilets were often placed close to the genkan (foyer). One knowledgeable realtor said that in most cases toilets had low priority in the layouts for mass-produced single-family homes, and so in the end the genkan was the last place available for a toilet. This opinion was partially confirmed by a housing blog we recently found that said the best way to judge <sup>(2)</sup> the quality of an architect for residences was to look at his or her placement of toilets. If the toilet was directly next to the living-dining-kitchen area, it showed bad judgment, since that area receives the most traffic from both occupants and

guests and the toilet should offer its users maximum privacy.

One reason why the toilet is often positioned in the hallway near the genkan is because this was generally where it was placed in traditional Japanese houses. In such homes, you entered the home into a space that opened on to a rōka (hallway) separating the rooms of the house from sliding doors that looked out onto the garden. The toilet was normally placed at the end of the rōka opposite the genkan, far enough away from the entrance so that it wasn't noticeable. Because the genkan is the interface between the occupants of the house and the outside world, and a lot of social interaction took place there, the distance of the rōka was important, but in newer houses that distance is far less, because there is no rōka. In fact, the toilet is sometimes the first thing visitors notice when they enter the house.

Unlike most Western homes, where the toilet tends to be installed within a common bathroom, which contains a sink and bathing facilities, in Japan the toilet is isolated in its own space. This means that when someone emerges from it, everyone within vision or earshot knows exactly what that person had just been doing, which can be embarrassing for both the user and the observer.

(3)

The main reason toilets are not incorporated into the bathroom, however, is that the Japanese bathroom is not very private. The toilet room will, however, likely be placed next to the bathroom because designers try to keep all water functions close to each other so as to minimize plumbing\*, which could otherwise add considerably to the cost of a house. These matters became even more problematic in the 1980s, when new house owners demanded more than one toilet in the home. In accordance with the plumbing standards, designers tried to place the second floor toilet directly above the one on the first floor to minimize the amount of pipes.

In condominiums\* and apartments, toilets are even more of an afterthought. Plumbing is not as much of a concern because collective housing has pipes all  
(4) over the place and toilets can be positioned anywhere. But developers sacrifice

certain comforts (sunlight, ease of movement, sound-proofing) for the sake of saving money and maximizing profits with as many units as possible within a given piece of real estate. Toilets end up where there just happens to be space for them. Given that the average toilet is 70 cm wide and 80 to 85 cm deep, it can be very claustrophobic\*.

In such a space, there is no room for a separate sink, which explains why many toilet manufacturers incorporate a small one on the top of the tank. Now, of course, the trend is for tankless toilets, but they aren't necessarily smaller than a conventional toilet. The sophistication of the equipment means little if  
(5) you barely have enough space to do your business.

If you're building a house or remodeling an old one, pay sufficient attention to the toilet situation, because if you let the designer have his way you may  
(6) regret it later. If possible, ask to have it positioned in a space that provides maximum privacy, and make it as spacious as possible. Make sure there is at least one per floor. And if you are getting on in years, be sure it is barrier-free and install a sliding door rather than the standard hinged door entrance.

*(Adapted from 'There's No Hiding In Japan's Toilets' by Philip Brasor and Masako Tsubuku, The Japan Times, June 4th, 2016.)*

注(本文中*の付いた語句) : paradoxes 逆説    squat type 和式
subsidize 助成金を支給する    commode-style 洋式
realtors 不動産業者    plumbing 配管工事
condominiums 分譲マンション    claustrophobic 窮屈な

### Questions:

1. Translate the sections marked (1), (2), (4), and (5) into Japanese.
2. Explain the sections marked (3) and (6) in Japanese.
3. Based on the article content, use 'because' 'so' or 'but' to fill in (a)—(e) below:

In traditional Japanese houses the rōka separates the main living area from the genkan (a) in modern Japanese houses the rōka is much shorter (b) the toilet usually ends up being placed near the genkan. This means there is less privacy now (c) the toilet is more visible. Also, if you are getting old, you should use a sliding door (d) it doesn't take up as much space as a hinged door (e) you can enter and exit more comfortably.

4. Based on the information and opinions stated in the article, **only two** of the following six statements are true. Which two are they?
  - (a) Japanese bathrooms and toilets are separated because both are considered to be very private areas.
  - (b) Toilet placement is a priority when designing a Japanese house.
  - (c) Japanese house designers try to keep two toilets close together to be economical.
  - (d) Traditionally, Japanese toilets were easily visible from the genkan.
  - (e) Most public toilets in Japan appear to be commode-types.
  - (f) A small sink is built into many Japanese toilets due to a lack of space.
5. Summarize this article in Japanese in about 100 文字.
6. Choose **one** of the topics below and write in English in about 80 words.
  - (a) If you disagree with any of the authors' opinions or facts regarding Japanese toilets, write about which part you disagree with and why.
  - (b) Give any advice to foreigners about using, buying, or designing toilets in Japan that you think is important but is not mentioned in the article.