

熊本大学 一般

平成 23 年度 後期日程入学試験問題

# 小論文 (120 分)

## 医学部医学科

### (注意事項)

1. 問題冊子及び解答紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は 2 頁、解答紙は 3 枚ある。  
なお、別に下書き用紙 1 枚を配布する。  
問題冊子及び解答紙の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 試験開始後、各解答紙の所定欄に受験番号を必ず記入すること。
4. 解答は、各解答紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
5. 解答紙に関係のないことを書いた場合は、無効にすることがある。
6. 解答紙は、どのページも切り離してはならない。
7. 解答紙は持ち帰ってはならない。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

**Scientists wanted: A clumsy immigration cap could damage UK science by keeping skilled researchers out.** と題した *Nature* 468, 346 (18 November 2010) の論説を読み、以下の質問に答えなさい。

Among the vacancies for shop assistants and forklift-truck drivers advertised to job-seekers in Hinxton, a village near Cambridge, UK, there are some more specialized positions. A molecular geneticist, for example, is needed to develop scalable technologies for genetic modification of the *Plasmodium falciparum*<sup>注1</sup> parasite. A bone biologist is also wanted, with in-depth knowledge of mouse genetics and endocrine systems.

The adverts are for postdoctoral positions at the nearby Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, a world-class research centre. Traditionally, the institute has not struggled to fill such posts: if no suitable local candidate came forward, it could always recruit from overseas. Science is a global game after all, and talent has no respect for national borders.

The Sanger Institute is among the UK academic and research institutions now threatened by a clumsy cap on immigration<sup>設問1</sup>, introduced by the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition<sup>注2</sup> government. Under interim measures in place until the end of March, the number of workers who can enter Britain from outside the European Economic Area has been strictly limited. Positions at UK universities promised to overseas scientists have already been withdrawn. *The Times* newspaper, which has turned a much-needed spotlight on the situation, reports that the cap has already seen more than 230 scientists and academics barred<sup>注3</sup> from obtaining the necessary entry visas. Some will be eligible to enter Britain next year. Many will not bother.

The great and the good of British science, many of whom come from overseas or have imported team members, have queued up to warn of the folly of such a policy. In the United States, tighter restrictions on entry for scientists — introduced in response to the terrorist attacks in 2001 — have increased the costs and delays of overseas recruitment, hit international collaborations and been widely viewed as damaging to US science. At a time when nations such as China and Germany are increasing investment in their research bases, Britain is turning away some of the people it needs the most.

There is no evidence that UK Prime Minister David Cameron and his cabinet want to pull up the drawbridge against researchers and erect 'British science closed' signs at the airports. But curbs on general immigration were promised by all three major parties prior to this year's election, and the numbers of money-spinning overseas students and those who seek political asylum<sup>注4</sup> are harder to restrict than the numbers of skilled workers. The unintended damage to science will be on the agenda later this month, when the cabinet discusses what to do with the cap from April. An exemption for researchers of a certain calibre (similar to the existing route into Britain for overseas star footballers) is one option, but would exclude promising young scientists who have not yet been able to prove their value. Short of reversing the changes this year that saw, for example, reduced importance given to a PhD in the evaluation of visa applications, the most logical step for the government is to restore the freedom for academic institutions to recruit whoever they wish for more junior positions. If necessary, a trial period could be undertaken, and be scrutinized for abuse. Britain must face an uncomfortable truth: it needs the best scientists more than they need it.

注1 *Plasmodium falciparum* : 熱帯熱マラリア原虫、注2 coalition : 連立、注3 barred : 締出された、

注4 asylum : 亡命



## 設問

設問 1 下線部分(a clumsy cap on immigration)の意味について説明しなさい (25点)

設問 2 この論説の内容を200字以内の日本語に要約しなさい (75点)

設問 3 現在の社会では、需要と供給により物が輸出入される貿易が重要な機能を果たしている。この論説に示されているように人材も同じで、英国では優秀な研究者のみならず、医師も輸入されている。日本でも医師・看護師不足に対し、看護師を外国から受け入れる試みが始まっているが、日本語の習得が難しく、現在の日本の国家試験に合格出来る人数は限られている。

一方、医師不足に対し、既存の医学部の入学定員増だけでなく医学部の新設も議論されているが、医師を受け入れることは殆んど議論されていない。最低限の日本語の教育を受けることを前提に、医師不足に対し、医師を外国からリクルートすることで問題解決をはかる方が、即効性があり、税金によるコストも低く抑えることが出来る、という考えに対し、賛成反対の立場を明確にして、その根拠を1000字以内で論説しなさい。(100点)