

長崎大学

平成 26 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

筆記 試験 問題

(試験時間 9 : 30 ~ 11 : 10)

注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び答案用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 解答は、必ず答案用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
3. 答案用紙は持ち出さないこと。
4. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

多文化社会学部	A	B	D	F	
上記以外の学部	A	B	C	D	E

A 次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に答えなさい。

Most experts estimate that 20 to 30 percent of the annual trillion-dollar cost of the US health-care system is spent on paperwork. In hospitals, that number could be as high as 40 to 50 percent. A single week's stay can create as many as a hundred pieces of paper. And, making things worse, about 13 percent of the one to two billion claims each year in the United States are returned for errors.

The amount of paperwork and the level of complexity have risen even as the US health-care industry has shifted to “managed care” in an effort to reduce costs, prevent *fraud, and provide ⁽¹⁾appropriate care. With managed care, an organization will contract with a group of doctors to provide medical services toward managed results, and for fixed fees. More than 160 million people in the United States were in managed-care plans at the beginning of 1997.

Doctors understand the need to control costs but feel buried in rules and layers of management. They're afraid that their medical options may be limited and that the care of patients may suffer. They have also made the situation more complicated by treating patient files as business records and often hesitating to share them with competing doctors. And they've largely been opposed to computers, although that's mainly because early medical systems were *clumsy and expensive. Oddly, the managed care that many doctors love to hate may become the primary force that extends information systems into patient care and returns control of patient care to doctors. When you put enough clinically helpful information in front of doctors, they see the benefits and ask for more. Patients, meanwhile, are recognizing how much more information is available to them on the Web and how this information gives them a sense of control and responsibility in maintaining their own health.

Often the information software that is used is not designed to work with other information software, despite all the health-care areas that should share data: the laboratories, the blood banks, billing systems, and the machines that watch over patients. Organizations have had to build special interfaces between the different software programs. A typical health-care organization can have hundreds of these interfaces. One organization currently manages 1,800 different interfaces. This level of complexity is one reason it has typically taken two years for a health-care organization to buy a new system and another two years to install it — too slow by any standard.

Today, the situation is more encouraging. The US government has passed laws that require a standard to be defined for electronic finance and administrative dealings, including computer-based patient records. Better information handling in medical organizations will be a requirement in the future. Some health organizations, recognizing that their patients' needs can't wait, are showing strong leadership. They're proving that a digital nervous system can be enormously valuable in all areas of patient care: from emergency services through hospital treatment, keeping in touch with patients, and long-term trend analysis.

(Adapted from *Business@the Speed of Thought: Succeeding in the Digital Economy* by Bill Gates, 2008)

*fraud 詐欺 *clumsy 扱いにくい

問 1. 下線部(1)に関して, managed care に移行する際に, どのような努力が行われたか 3 点, 日本語で解答しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を 日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)が指し示す内容を 日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 4. アメリカ政府は、本文で述べられている状況を改善させるために、どのような対応をとったのか。日本語で述べなさい。

問 5. 下線部(4)と最も意味が近いものを、A～Dから記号で一つ選びなさい。

- A. I have a long way to go before I can attain anything near his skill.
- B. I want to maintain contact with my friends from high school.
- C. Let's work together in building our company.
- D. The teacher sympathized with the orphans who survived the disaster.

B

次の英文を読み、後続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

I was standing at the Criterion Bar, when someone tapped me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young Stamford, who had been my assistant at a hospital I worked at. The sight of a friendly face in the great wilderness of London is a pleasant thing indeed to a lonely man. In the old days, Stamford had never been a particular friend of mine. Even so, I now greeted him with enthusiasm, and he appeared to be delighted to see me. In my excitement, I asked him to lunch with me at the Holborn, and we started off together in a carriage.

“Whatever have you been doing with yourself, Watson?” he asked excitedly, as we rattled through the crowded London streets. “You are as thin as a stick.” I gave him a short sketch of my adventures, and had hardly concluded it by the time that we reached our destination. “Poor devil!” he said, sympathetically, after he had listened to my misfortunes. “What are you up to now?” “Looking for lodgings,” I answered. “Trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price.” “That’s a strange thing,” remarked my companion; “you are the second man today that has used that expression on me.” “And who was the first?” I asked. “A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was feeling sorry for himself this morning because he could not get someone to go halves with him on some nice rooms which he had found, and which were too much for his purse.” “I have an idea!” I cried; “if he really wants someone to share the rooms and the expense, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone.”

Young Stamford looked rather strangely at me over his wineglass. “You don’t know Sherlock Holmes yet,” he said; “perhaps you would not care for him as a constant companion.” “Why, what do you have against him?” “Oh, I didn’t say that I had anything against him. He is a little strange in his ideas —

an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know, he is a decent enough fellow.” “A medical student, I suppose?” said I. “No, I have no idea what his goals are. I believe he is well up in anatomy, and he is a first-class chemist; however, as far as I know, he has never taken any systematic medical classes. His studies are very *desultory and eccentric, but he has gained a lot of unusual knowledge, which would astonish his professors.” “Did you ever ask him what his future plans are?” I asked. “No, he is not a man that is easy to draw out, though he can be communicative enough when he wants to.”

“I should like to meet him,” I said. “If I am to lodge with anyone, I should prefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I don’t really like a lot of noise or excitement. How could I meet this friend of yours?”

(Adapted from *A Study in Scarlet: The First Sherlock Holmes Mystery* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, 2010)

*desultory 目標がない

Answer the following questions in English.

1. Who are the two people conversing?
2. How do the people conversing know each other?
3. What is Watson looking for when he comes across his former assistant?
4. A. Who said, “That’s a strange thing”?
B. Why does the narrator think that the thing is strange?
5. What type of lodgings does Watson hope to find?

6. At the time of the conversation, did Watson and Sherlock Holmes know each other?

7. What does Stamford mean when he says that Sherlock Holmes “is well up in anatomy?”

8. Why does Watson want to meet Sherlock Holmes?

C 次の1～10について、下線を引いた語あるいは句の意味と最も近いものをA～Dの中からひとつ選びなさい。

1. An inexperienced pilot is a potential danger.
A. possible B. definite C. preferred D. whole
2. Platinum is a dense metal, twice as heavy as silver.
A. cheap B. concentrated
C. dark D. common
3. The university students were exhausted after the final exam was over.
A. worn out B. happy C. sad D. dressed up
4. The study provides fresh avenues for screening patients and developing new drugs.
A. diseases B. vegetables C. alternatives D. streets
5. His teaching methods are rather odd.
A. plain B. qualitative
C. quantitative D. unusual
6. It is clear for all to see that she really loves what she is doing right now.
A. postpones B. is crazy about
C. cannot stand D. ruins
7. One barrier to world peace is the nuclear arms issue.
A. place B. end
C. contribution D. obstacle

8. A good teacher always motivates his or her students.
- A. plays B. hastens
C. encourages D. prevents
9. He has been running a small business for five years now.
- A. managing B. interviewing
C. making D. working
10. We should have explored the question more carefully before making a decision.
- A. listened B. denied C. provoked D. examined

D 次の文が自然な英文になるように、(A)から(J)の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を1～15の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度使ってははいけません。

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. to | 2. terms | 3. different | 4. size |
| 5. seen | 6. looking | 7. helped | 8. China |
| 9. spite | 10. stopped | 11. like | 12. as |
| 13. Mexico | 14. at | 15. similar | |

The Japanese, (A) all other peoples, have been shaped in large part by the land in which they live. Location, climate, and natural resources are unchangeable facts that have set limits (B) Japan's development and (C) to give it specific direction.

Most people think of Japan (D) a small country. Even the Japanese have this idea firmly in mind. And small it is if (E) on a world map — a few small islands off the east coast of the great continental land mass of Eurasia, (F) outward to the vast sweep of the Pacific Ocean. It is certainly dwarfed by its near neighbors, (G) and Russia, and by the two North American giants, the United States and Canada, which face it across the Pacific. But (H) is a relative matter. Japan would look far (I) if compared with the lands of Western Europe. It is less revealing to say that Japan is smaller than California or could be lost in a Siberian province than to point out that it is considerably larger than Italy and half again the size of the United Kingdom. For Americans, the best comparison, in (J) of both land and population, might be to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all of New England, minus Maine.

(Adapted from *The Japanese Today* by Edwin Reischauer, 1988)

E 次の問いに 150 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Recently, the population of Japan has been decreasing. Why do you think this has been happening? Give at least two reasons to support your answer.

F 次の問いに 200 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Recently, the population of Japan has been decreasing. Some people have suggested that Japan should significantly relax its immigration policy. Do you agree or disagree? Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.